













The  
Review of Reviews

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**THE ROYAL WEDDING AT WIN**  
**Princess Margaret of Connaught, now Crown Pr**

# THE REVIEW OF REVIEW THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, July 1st, 1905.

The nineteenth century was the century of national consolidation and Imperial expansion. Is the

Far East. To talk about the collapse of Russia after Mukden and Tsushima is as exaggerated as to speak of the downfall of Britain after the Boer Report, which in its way is quite as indicative of

We Crossed  
the  
watershed?

the century go-  
be the century  
disintegration  
ates and the  
ction of Em-

It almost  
as if we had  
the water-  
which divides  
entrifugal and  
petal forces  
govern the  
of States.

century opened  
an apparent as-  
of the old  
cy in South

But it now  
to have been  
rather than  
active. The  
ce supplied by  
tler Report is  
e latest, and  
means the last,  
ony as to the  
blow which  
fflicted by the  
Var. The les-  
hich we are  
learning in  
Africa, the  
ns are ruefully  
apulating in the



The Heir to the Throne of Sweden: Prince Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden. Married at Windsor, June 15.

dry rot which  
stroys Empires  
the destruction  
Rozhdestven  
Armada. But  
the most cap-  
critic must a-  
that the two ag-  
sive Empires w-  
annexed the gro-  
areas of the wo-  
surface in the  
teenth century  
suffered disas-  
eclipse before  
twentieth cen-  
was five years  
The Boer War  
our Mexican R-  
dition. Russia  
pears to be al-  
face to face with  
Sedan.

The  
Fissiparous Tendency  
in  
Modern States

We are at  
temporarily in  
domain of the  
trifugal. The  
parous tendency  
modern States,  
pressed so sev-  
during last cen-



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starting itself in many quarters both within and without our own Empire. The nineteenth century closed with the Union of Ireland with Great Britain, and the articles of which solemn international compact gave as the right of Ireland to a certain proportionate representation in the members of the House of Commons. Mr. Parnell has just announced that he is determined to introduce Resolutions into the House of Commons, the avowed object of which is to deprive Ireland of some 30 per cent. of the representation which she is entitled by the Act of Union. This is a direct and deadly blow struck at the Union, and it is the more rather than the less direct and deadly because the weapon is wielded by a Unionist Ministry instead of by the Separatist Party. In Wales we see the whole population, led by its elected authorities, in revolt against the Education Act. In South Africa the Volksraad meet in Council on July 5th to decide whether, in the face of the determination of the Government to keep the garrison of soldiers and constabulary with votes as well as with rifles, the Afrikaners had not better secede altogether from the miserable gimcrack Union of the new Constitution which is the latest monument of the destructive ingenuity of Lord Salisbury and the Colonial Office. The patience of the Boers in face of the cynical violation of our promises and the expenditure of money for the goods we commandeered, and the institutions which we pledged ourselves to maintain, has been very great. They are long-suffering, but their patience is not everlasting. And unless there is a prompt reversal of all this policy of fraud and chicanery, the fissiparous tendency may become more extreme in South Africa as it is in Ireland.

**Integration.** The most conspicuous outstanding event in the evolution of European States since the century began has been the severance of the Union between Norway and Sweden. The forces which had bound King Oscar of his Norwegian kingdom were dormant last century, but they were in abeyance. The twentieth century was not five years old before it destroyed the Union which was one of the most successful achievements of the nineteenth century in the making of States. The cause precipitating the dissolution of the Union was of the slightest; but it sufficed to sever the tie between Sweden and Norway. It is perhaps, an event of good augury that the dissolution has been accepted with philosophical resignation by the predominant partner. The Norwegians, in assenting to the loss of half his realm, did so in words which should be written up before



[Photograph by Gosta Florman.]

[Stamps]

The King of Sweden (late of Norway).

the eyes of Unionists everywhere, "A union between both parties do not give their free and willing consent would be of no real advantage to either." The message of the Swedish Government to the Riksdag, the King and his advisers, after insisting that the formalities must be observed before the dissolution is complete, continue:—

But Sweden is averse from coercing Norway into its alliance, which could only be done by force of arms and fratricidal war. Besides, in those conditions the Union is maintained in the interests of peace and mutual support, which is its very *raison d'être*. Sweden would, therefore, rather consent to its dissolution than have to force Norway to remain in the Union against her will.

We are here in the kingdom of the Centrifugal, and the mistake.

### The Contagion of Example.

Norway has got her decree of dissolution, and in a few months or weeks it will be made absolute. There is no danger of an international intervention. The example of the Queen's Proctor intervening. The example of the dissolution of the union between two independent kingdoms being effected without more ado than attends the dissolution of a marriage in the Ecclesiastical Court is likely to prove catching. Already



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ed directly and with perceptible effect upon the  
rs. The situation in Hungary is more inflamed  
ver. The Emperor-King's attempt to create a  
ministry under Baron Fejervary, who does not  
pretend to have a majority in the Chamber, has  
been very successful. When the Hungarian  
ment met on Wednesday, June 21st, it  
confronted by a Royal message proroguing  
tings till September 15th. In defiance  
precedent it refused to allow the King's  
e to be read until it had carried, by  
ority of two-thirds, a resolution moved by  
ssuth, expressing its distrust of the Fejervary  
et, "because it was incompatible with the  
mentary form of government." The Royal  
t of prorogation was then read, and the  
er ceased to have any legal right to despatch  
ss. But although Count Tisza and the Liberals  
e House, the majority, amid cries of "Long live  
y!" carried a resolution, moved by M. Banffy,  
Premier, "declaring the prorogation of Parlia-  
before the granting of supply to be illegal and  
stitutional forbidding the payment of the Hun-  
quota of contribution to Austro-Hungarian  
on expenditure, summoning counties and com-  
to collect no taxes nor enrol recruits, and  
ncing as illegal and unconstitutional any  
al calling out of reservists for military service."  
e resistance, in short, on a much more extended  
than has been dreamed of in England and

### the Future of Russia.

It is probable that we shall see  
the most remarkable illustration of  
this fissiparous tendency in the vast  
amorphous frame of the Russian  
e. The centripetal tendency of the last century  
worked out its own destruction. As in the British  
e the destruction of responsible government  
Transvaal and the Orange Free State indicated  
gh water mark of Imperialistic aggression, so  
obrikoff policy in Finland denoted the cul-  
ing point of failure in the centralising régime.  
ver happens in Russia—and the unexpected  
erably sure to arrive in that country as in  
—one thing seems certain. The old policy  
essive centralisation has gone by the board.  
d will regain her liberties. Poland has already  
ed concessions as to language and religion  
two years ago seemed to be beyond the pale  
etical politics. Georgia is on the point of  
ng its own autonomy. The Caucasus is in  
unrest. Siberia is tolerably certain to claim at



(Legend.)

The Russian Ship of State.

least as much Home Rule as any other o  
portion of the Empire. What we may hope to  
the gradual conversion of the huge, unwieldy l  
the Russian Empire into a congeries of auton  
States, each self-governed according to its own  
in all local matters, but all subject, like the  
States and Presidencies of India, to the su  
authority of the autocracy in all matters in  
war and peace. Imperialism in Russia, li  
perialism in Greater Britain, can only sur  
conditioned by Home Rule.

### Wanted, a Lloyds for States.

The disastrous consequences  
have followed so rapidly  
wake of the Russian defe  
the destruction of the Eu  
equilibrium and the consequent domination  
German Empire, compel the reflection wheth  
time is not near at hand when, in their own i  
the civilised nations will have to insure  
other against the risk of war. We want an  
national Lloyds for States. Even if Japan  
staggered by the mischief resulting from the  
pearance of Russia as an international force,



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s in a very sore quandary as to what the result be in the West of Europe. The old doctrine of balance of power was a fetich before which millions of lives were sacrificed. But the principle at the bottom of it was sound. Prince Lobanoff advised the young Tsar when he came to the throne that an alliance with France was essential to re-establish the equilibrium of Europe. There was nothing in it of harm to Germany. It only terminated the eclipse of the Continent that had followed the effacement of France. The soundness of this counsel is amply



[Ad-rada'sch.]

[Berlin, May 28.]

### The Tower of Babel: More Languages in Austria-Hungary.

The Hungarians have already insisted on their own language in the Balkans. Now the Croats insist on theirs. It is beginning to rain languages.

needed to-day. For no sooner is the Russian partner in the alliance crippled than Europe passes once more under the German eclipse. Hence we find vehement Russophobes suggesting the necessity of a new arrangement, an *entente* with Russia, if only to have back that counterweight on the eastern frontiers of Germany which is essential to the balance of power.

### Germany's Turn Next.

If we are right in believing that we have crossed the watershed of the nineteenth century and are now in the realm of the twentieth, and if the note of the century is to be the blighting rather than the blossoming of Empires, it is probable that Germany will come next. At present, no doubt, the German Empire is in the ascendant. But so was the English Empire after the recapture of Khartoum. So was the Russian Empire after the occupation of Port Arthur. The German Colossus has feet of clay like all other empires. The German Emperor to-day walks a tight-rope, high over the outstretched heads of the wondering world. But the wire is fine, and with his balancing-pole he would break his neck. He has two great risks which he must face continually. The death of the Austrian Emperor, or the outbreak of war between Austria and Hungary, would compel the Kaiser to rapid decisions in a region where a wrong step might be fatal. For the last forty years the centripetal forces directed by the Hohenzollerns have been supreme in Germany. But the centrifugal forces are there all the time, just as they were in Scandinavia, and the merest accident may enable them to assert their power. The other danger is the steady growth of Social Democracy, which has been one great constant feature in the history of the modern German Empire. Of the German Empire it is written, as of all other Empires, "Thy feet shall be set on a slippery place, and thou shalt slide in due season." Britain and Russia have survived. Will it be Germany's turn next?

### An Object-lesson from the Black Sea.

No more vividly sensational object-lesson in modern politics has been afforded the world for many years than that which startled Europe at the close of last month in the mutiny of the crew of the great Russian battleship, *Prince Potemkin*, in the Black Sea. It was already known that the crews of the Russian Black Sea Fleet were in a dangerous state of disaffection. Some months ago there was an outbreak at Sebastopol, which was quelled with some difficulty. Last week a smouldering fire burst out into fierce flame. The crew of the *Prince Potemkin*, the best, largest, and latest battleship of the Black Sea Fleet, made a complaint by memorial and deputation of the quality of their rations. The spokesman of the memorialists was promptly shot as a mutineer. The officer to whom the petition was presented showed no vigour promptly and unhesitatingly exercised his power to crush discontent. The result, however, did not



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pectation of the highflying advocates of coercion. A minority of the crew, instead of being elated by the killing of their spokesman, rose, and overawed the rest of their comrades, butchered their officers but three, and flung their bodies into the sea. They appear to have secured the support of the crew of a destroyer, either by persuasion or by force, and the two vessels, flying the red flag, entered the harbour of Odessa. The body of the seaman killed by his officer was landed on the quay, where it lay in a grim state, demanding the homage of the world, of discontent while it awaited burial with military honours.

Officerless  
battleship.

It is impossible to conceive a scene more calculated to stimulate the lurid genius of Carlyle. There in the harbour, sullen and grim, lay the great battleship without an officer in command. The red flag of the social revolution was flying at her head, her great guns and her quick-firers were pointed upon the town, while round and round the float-dock she steamed, restlessly vigilant, her attendant crew, red-flagged and mutinous like herself. On the quay lay the dead man, summoning, with the eloquent silence of martyrdom, the proletariat to avenge his wrongs. In the city the garrison was being chiefly composed of reservists. The cosmopolitan and predatory, seized the significance of the moment. Out from the slum and the tenement house swarmed the forces of disorder. It became the order of the day. One after another the great warehouses which line the quays of the third city in Russia were fired. Odessa was enveloped in a pall of smoke, beneath which rioters and soldiery fired and fell in dim and tragic confusion. Barricades were raised; bombs were used. Martial law was proclaimed. Hundreds of desperate men were shot down in the streets. And through it all a white face silently upturned to the smoky sky, lay the impeaching corpse, guarded by sentries. The sentries sullenly determined that, come what might, the martyred mate should be buried with military honours. What a spectacle! What wonder if even the masses began to believe that the end was at hand.

Danger's Hole.

Odessa harbour was full of British shipping. The city had its full complement of British subjects. The blazing warehouses were filled with British goods. But in the presence of the battleship in mutiny what could be done? The Spanish insurgents at Cartagena, nearly

thirty years ago, seized the ironclads of Spain, sailed the high seas under the red flag, the fleet hunted down and shepherded home by the British fleet. But in the Black Sea what can be done? The Entrance to that enclosed water is forbidden by International law to the battleships of the world. In the waters of the Euxine only the Russian and Turkish flags can float. The Turkish flag no longer represents an effective naval force. The Euxine is as a battleship's hole, from which no one is allowed to draw the battleship. The spectacle of the Russian Black Sea Fleet, flying the red flag of the Revolution is one well calculated to appal the world. All the nations have ships, and property on these waters. But they are powerless to interfere. It was no use threatening the Russian Government. Ukases are powerless against battleships. The mutineers had only to stick to the quay and they could have dominated the Black Sea. Wherever they went, revolts would have broken out. A revolutionary centre might at last be found, for the first time in history, not on land, but on sea. The situation had tragical possibilities which Jules Verne never dreamed of. Suppose that on board the *Potemkin* there had been a dreamer of genius who hurled the great battleship like a shell into the Bosporus of Constantinople! As it was, the result of the days' anarchy and arson in Odessa was that the price of flour rose one shilling a sack in Liverpool market. Intimate is the connection between the daily life of the British citizen and the maintenance of the authority of the Government in Russia. That a moderate rise in the price of flour is prophetic of a vaster financial ruin that would overtake us if the terrible mischance the Government of the Tsar be destroyed in Russia.

What  
a Tsarless Empire  
would mean.

What the *Prince Potemkin* has done in the harbour of Odessa, Russia will be in the European family if the revolution so desired by our short-sighted fanatics were to triumph in Russia. We should see an empire under the red flag. A Tsarless empire would be a more accurate analogue of the officerless battleship. The burning warehouses, the blood-red streets of Odessa, would faintly foreshadow the appalling destruction of life and property that would ensue. So terrible would be the consequences, that it is not difficult to conceive of a European intervention to re-establish autocracy to avert catastrophes which would destroy civilisation. The mutineers of the red flag might begin by repudiating the Russian debt, and as likely as not, proceed to promiscuous



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first of the Jew and then of the foreigner. If we acquiesce in the slaughter, just think a financial catastrophe would shake every one in Europe as with an earthquake if the value of Russian bonds were suddenly to be added? France, of course, would be worst hit; when one nation reels and staggers in the closed ranks, all the others feel the impact of the blow. If ever that day arrives, the ruined victims of the wars of broken banks will have bitter cause to regret the day when England concluded the treaty which let loose the Japanese upon the Russian Empire.

With Their  
own Petard.

It is a far cry from the bloody scenes of Eastern Europe and far Eastern Asia to the Scottish Church, but there is this link between the two. The Anglo-Japanese treaty which was to maintain peace precipitated war, and that war has affected in the most disastrously the political and material interests of Great Britain. In like manner the Wee Kirkers attacked the United Free Church in the name of the strictest orthodoxy of the Westminster Confession, and what do we find to-day? The immediate and direct outcome of their vigorous successful onslaught upon the heretics of the United Free Church has been to precipitate a tentative proposal to relax, in the case of the Established Church, the securities for orthodox Calvinism. The Government has tacked on to the Bill relieving the Wee Kirk from the obligation of administering a religious trust, which was far beyond its capacity, a clause which opens wide the pulpits of the Established Church to all the pestilent Higher Critics and Arminian Calvinists which it was the great object of the Wee Kirkers to banish from Scotland. The Bill seeks to empower the Church of Scotland to substitute for the existing formularies of subscription such formularies as might be prescribed by the General Assembly. As that General Assembly has unanimously decided that its creed needs relaxing and expanding, the Westminster Confession of Faith is no longer acceptable, that, in short, the Scotch Church must no longer be bound by the bonds of the Westminster Confession, we can only say—Alas, for the poor Wee Kirkers!

the Peace  
negotiations.

When the Japanese wiped out the Russian fleet in the Far Eastern Sea, most people imagined that peace would ensue. But the Wee Kirkers, who saw in the disaster merely a failure to maintain sea-power which they had lost long ago, did not see things in this light. General Linievitch and

his officers insisted that the loss of the fleet had not altered their position for the worse, and they pressed against any talk of peace while the army, still practically intact, was longing for an opportunity to reach conclusions once again with the victors of Manchuria. No Russian Government could possibly set at naught the wishes of its army in such a matter. President Roosevelt, however, believed that it would be possible to get the belligerents to talk of peace, even if they were not prepared to make it. He opened negotiations which have so far led to this result: by the middle of August the plenipotentiaries of Russia and Japan are to meet in Washington to see if they cannot agree to stop the war. Of this prospect there is not the remotest chance. The Japanese are said to insist on an indemnity, but as they have nothing to give in exchange, they will have to take General Linievitch and take Vladivostok. Russia will consider any such proposition. The officers of the combatants are very anxious to get the war stopped at any cost, seeing that as long as Russia is fast by the leg in Manchuria, Germany is close to the walk in Europe. But Russia and Japan naturally consider their own interests first of all, and there is yet no indication that either of them is at heart ready to gasp, or that Japan is willing to reduce her demands so as to make their acceptance less onerous to Russia, or the continuance of the war.

The State  
of  
Russia.

The internal condition of Russia and the Black Sea littoral is deplorable enough to make their people despair. But the rest of Russia is tranquil. General Trepoff answers for order in Petersburg, and slowly out of the apparent darkness liberty and progress are emerging. Liberty of religious faith has already been guaranteed. Freedom is to have its Constitution restored. In Petrograd, as has been said, concessions have been made to the national language and to the educational needs of the people. Liberty of the press and liberty of public meeting practically exist to an extent before undreamed of, and it must, at least, be reckoned as an element of the situation that the Government has not despaired. On the contrary, it would be from his speech to the deputation of the Zemstvo on June 19th, that it was his firm and unaltered intention to summon a national representative assembly by which there will be re-established as formerly a union between the Tsar and all Russia, a communion between himself and the men of Russian soil. "I hope from this day forth," said the Tsar, in a passage subsequently toned down by



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or, "that the relations between me and my e will enter upon a new phase." The horizon is

But if we steadfastly keep in mind that the ans are fellow human beings, that the Tsar, hgh not a Peter the Great, is a man full of sym- with modern ideas, and that it is the interest of journalists habitually to make the worst of every- that happens in Russia, we need not jump to onclusion that the Russian Empire has gone up out.

From the mass of details to hand as to the battle of the Sea of Japan, two salient facts stand out which have impressed the imagina-

of the world. The first is Togo's signal, modelled Nelson's at Trafalgar. "The destiny of our ry depends upon this battle. You are all expected your utmost." The second is the fact that,

ugh the fighting was spread over two days, ral Togo reports that the battle was decided in ly thirty-seven minutes after the first shot was

The battle appears to have been decided by the or gunfire of the Japanese, who are accustomed their mark even when the sea is rolling moun- high. Four of the Russian ships which went

carried 2,498 out of their complement of 2,500 to . It was not until night when the sea abated that

torpedo boats could be used. Then they were hed in sixteen flotillas of a hundred boats against

rippled fleet. The great guns had pounded the ans at a distance of four and five miles. The

do boats delivered their deadly blows at a ce of three hundred yards. The men on board

gatoff's squadron are said to have mutinied; but majority fought with heroic and unavailing

try. Poor fellows! many of them never seen the sea until they were dragged from the

htail to serve on board the battleships. Com- ed by officers many of whom were mere

lboys, they went to their death in dogged silence. officers and men were made prisoners; about

were killed or drowned. The Japanese only 13 officers and men killed and 424 wounded.

on won Trafalgar with a loss of 402 killed and seriously wounded.

Of the thirty-six Russian fighting ships which went into action on the fatal 27th of May, twenty-two were

sent to the bottom. Seven—

ding four battleships, two special service ships, one destroyer—were captured by the Japanese,

will be immediately put in commission. Three

protected cruisers escaped to Manila, where the been interned by the American Government, a

crippled destroyer has been interned at W Admiral Rozhdestvensky was captured with a fra

skull, from which he is recovering. Admiral Neb was also made a prisoner. A third admiral

said to have been killed by one of the shots fired by the Japanese. One small pro

cruiser and two destroyers got through to vostok. Russia has now only two battleships

in the Baltic, and two old cruisers. The Bla Fleet no longer counts. Russia has lost sin

war began eighteen battleships and five arm cruisers, although some of these are interned

may be restored when the war is over. In vostok she has three or four cruisers, but no

ship. The sceptre of the Pacific has passed, time at least, into the hands of Japan.

### The Kitchener-Curzon Crisis in India.

One of the minor sensations the month has been the cr India which arose out of the termination of Lord Kitchener

be Commander-in-Chief in fact as well as in It is useless attempting to describe the precise

of the controversy between Lord Kitchener General Elles, the military member of the

roy's Council, who stood up for the *status*. Suffice it to say that Lord Curzon

General Elles, and in so doing had the s of Indian opinion, notwithstanding the thre

resignation of Lord Kitchener. Mr. Bro however, decided that it would never do to

Kitchener, and supported his views in a despatch publication of which was promptly followed

resignation of General Elles, and for a few da air was thick with rumours as to the impending

nation of Lord Curzon. It would be a good t Lord Curzon left India. The man responsible

'Thibetan crime, and who tried to involve us in with Afghanistan, ought to be cashiered. But

that drastic measure, his resignation would be acceptable.

### Where is Lord Milner?

By the way, where is Lord Milner? He might have gone into the world, so utterly has he appeared from the public

He came home by the East Coast, and was re to be resting somewhere on the Continent. In

Africa, at the banquet given to Lord Selborne has been a strange and significant silence conc

his predecessor. For a pro-Consul who invol in the greatest and most disastrous war that w

### The Spoils of Victory.



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since Waterloo was fought, this sudden on that has overtaken Lord Milner is very kable. How merciful is oblivion!

If there is one man more than another whom the Tory Tadpoles and Tapers hate with a whole heart fervently it is Mr. Chamber-

At one time he was the god of their idolatry. There is none so poor to do him reverence. This "alien immigrant," as Lord Hugh Cecil him, who has wrecked their party even more ously than he wrecked the party to which he belonged. He and Mr. Balfour tried to come ne agreement, and the result, as stated by Mr. perlain, is as follows. Mr. Balfour's words were

But Mr. Chamberlain interpreted them thus ne spoke at St. Helen's on June 3rd:—

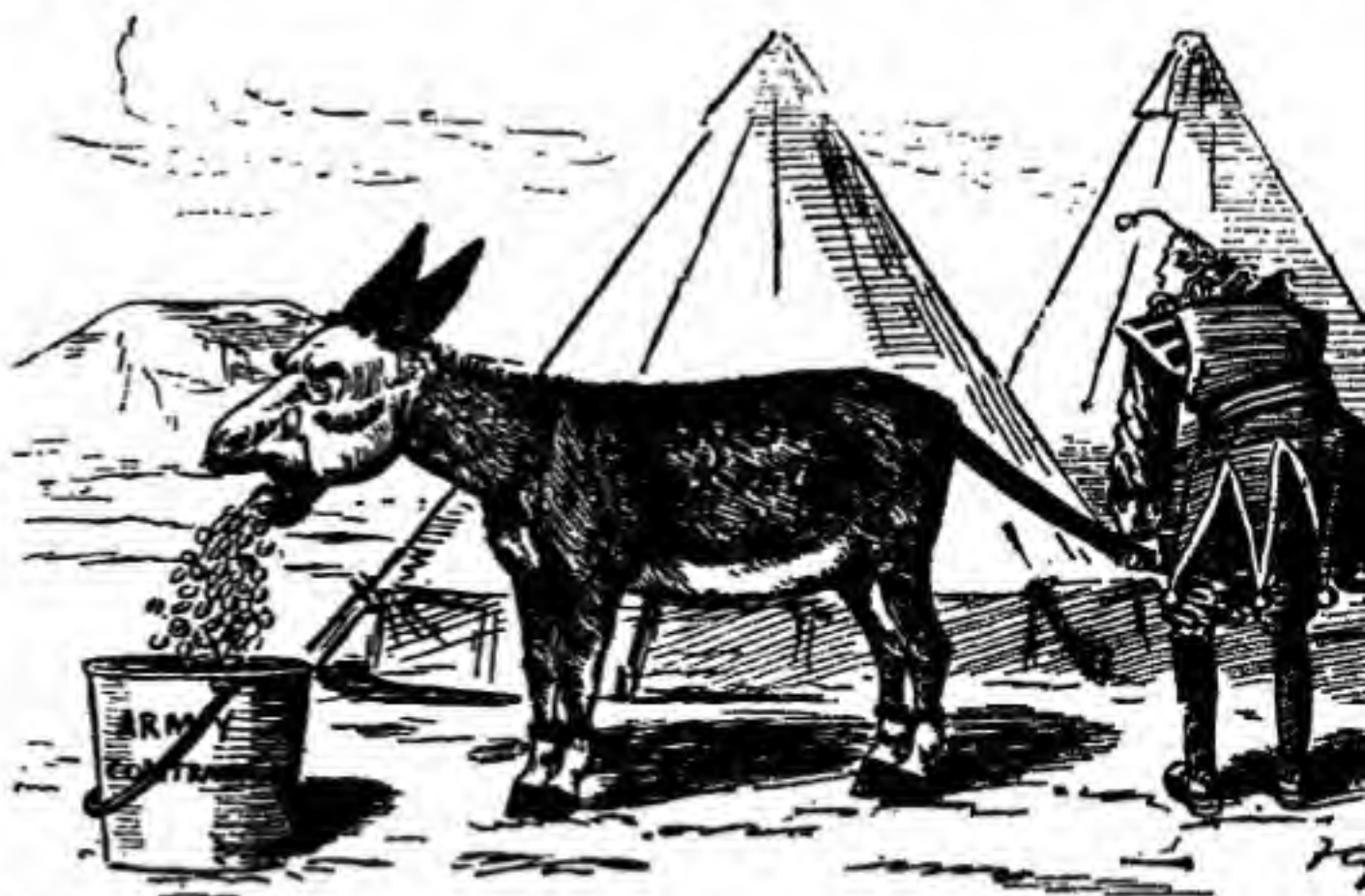
What did Mr. Balfour say? He said last night, Tariff will be the most important part of Unionist policy. Colonial preference will therefore be the first item in ure Unionist programme. Then he asked all of us that great audience that the question which, as he truly ches the whole of the Empire should be referred to the ence representing the whole Empire. He urged, lastly, e Conference should be absolutely free, and he asked that ere represented at that Conference, the Motherland as as the Colonies, should be free afterwards to consider deal with the results, whatever they may be. Here is ial programme to which I most heartily subscribe.

ne Conference that meets next year does not ent the whole of the Empire, but only the self- ing Colonies. Mr. Maxse, in the *National y*, is dissatisfied and insists that Mr. Balfour

"announce in clear and rical language, such as no scope for misinterpre- that the Unionist Party dged to Fiscal Reform on lines: (1) A readjustment d duties with a view to ial Preference; (2) a gene- ruff on imported foreign actured goods." Mr. Bal- n view of the by-elections, likely to be so foolish as e any such declaration.

There has been considerable commotion excited last month e publication of Sir W. s Report on the clever ance by which, after the s over, millions of pounds' of stores were sold by the

Government to contractors at a low price and diately bought back by the Government from same contractors at a very high price. H instance, was sold at 11s. per 100lb. and back at 17s. 11d. As there was no ne have sold it at all—otherwise it would no been bought back again—this transaction rep an ingenious contrivance to put 6s. 11d. for 100lb. of hay sold into somebody's pocket expense of the British taxpayer. Mr. Bowle wittily described the methods exposed by the Report as equivalent to buying a penny b twopence and never selling it again for less farthing. The hopeless state of confusion into Ministers had allowed everything to slide in South is shown by the fact that they are quite una say definitely whether we lost £500,000 or £4,00 or whether, as Mr. Balfour seemed to make c had actually made a million on the trans Jingo finance is a mere affair of blind man's The War Office at first objected to selling the by contract, then gave way. It first dem monthly returns of sales, and then allowed after month to pass without any returns being Meanwhile, contractors got rich, hand ove Ministers obstinately turned a deaf ear to the wa of the Liberal leader, and instead of exposing, they could do to hush up the scandal. Fortu the Auditor-General, an official independent executive, brought the matter before the



[Westminster Gazette.]

Working the Machine.

Sir William Butler's Committee, in their Report on the War Scandals in South Africa, that some 60,000 animals became the machines by which a certain Army contractor made large profits.

N.B.—The handle of the pump is being worked by a "Pantaloone in Putties."



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nts Committee. By this General Butler's report to be published. Other- everything would have been up "in the best interests Army."

The only surprising thing about the Butler Report is any one at this time of day to be surprised at such things. The "clever contrivance" exposed by Sir W. Butler at least pay the homage of honesty to honesty. The cor- that was almost universal that is now almost uni- in South Africa seldom the trouble to disguise itself. will the British public

eyes to the most obvious of facts? There ought to be a limit to the ostrich-like policy of John Bull's honest thick head into a bush and lying there is no danger near. The fact of the —notorious enough to everyone in South Africa at business was generally done during the war principles of corruption. Many British officers up to the chin in the filthy puddle. When you British officer losing £100 at poker night after you need not ask if that comes out of his specially when you have had to pay heavy mail in order to secure a Government order. honest British officers—of whom there are many— from denouncing their corrupt comrades, with they sit at mess. It is just as in the Dreyfus the honour of the Army forbids exposure. And canker eats deep. When I came home in the last year I travelled with the head man in one large stores in Cape Town. He was a thorough- advocate of the war, and our conversation by his upbraiding me for being a pro-Boer. After a time he remarked that there was one wrong, and if we did not do something at home the rottenness which corrupted the Army and public service we should soon lose our Empire. that everyone told me the same story about tion, but what I wanted were definite facts. he give me specific instances of corruption of he could speak first hand? "Certainly," he ; and then he began to speak.

THE  
BUTLER  
COMMITTEE  
REPORT  
ARMY STORES  
IN  
SOUTH AFRICA



The Head and Front of His Offending. Latest portrait of the British Lion in his War Department Capacity.

'Write me down an ass,' if you like; I don't mind—in fact, I should rather take it as a kind

"If you don't do as the others do you'll get no orders."

This, in brief, is the story he me. He gave full particulars to date, place, person and figure. Nor do I think he would have least objection to repeat his statement on oath to the Commission: "In Cape Town, after the war had been running for some months, it was absolutely impossible to get a Government order for the supply of military stores except by acquiescing in what was neither more nor less than a robbery of the tax-payer. We stood out as long as we could, but ultimately had to give in. Otherwise we might as well have shut up shop. There was no concealment about it. Everything was done in the most barefaced manner. Our first experience was in the matter of supplying canvas mangers for the horses in the field. We made the first order for" (I think, but I do not remember the exact figures which he repeated to me) "for a manger. When we tendered a second time we offered the same price. We received an intimation that our tender would be accepted if we raised our quotation to 20s. 'You will get your cheques all right,' was told, 'and you can account for the 5s. afterwards.' We protested, and refused. We did not get the order. Worse still; for a whole month we did not receive a single order of any kind. At the end of the month we went up to the Castle and asked the clerk who had issued the tenders why we had no orders for a month. 'Come, come, Mr. —,' said the clerk, 'you surely need not ask that. You know as well as I do why you are not getting any orders.'"



## THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

I replied. 'Were our goods not satisfactory?' 'That's not it,' said the clerk; 'you know that enough.' 'But why?' I persisted. 'Well, if must be, told,' said the clerk, 'if you will be so up and won't do as the others do, you won't fare as others fare, that's all.' Then I replied, 'Do mean to tell me that that is the only way in which ss can be done here?' 'It is the only way,' said the clerk, 'and if you don't like it you will get ers.' I capitulated then."

the Trick  
was  
Worked.

My fellow traveller then went on to describe in detail two other transactions in which the same *modus operandi* was used. "The British," he said, "used enormous quantities of black r. Tenders were asked for two tons at a time. ordered, quoting a price which left us a fair We received an intimation that our tender all right, but the price must be raised about cent. We protested, shrugged our shoulders, did as we were told, and got the contract, ntng for the excess afterwards in the usual The same thing happened with jam. It all wrong no doubt. But no business could ne with the Castle excepting on these terms." d if it would not be possible to expose and those guilty of these frauds. He shrugged oulders. "Most of the firms who went into the ss were created for the occasion. They have appeared. Books and entries are all destroyed. an do nothing as to the past. But after the war er the same kind of thing went on. There were rains of stores piled up outside Cape Town. They iterally given away to firms that had a 'pull' t giving us a chance of tendering for them. ominal price was not enough to cover the cost boxes in which the goods were packed. The were all right, for they were sold retail by our at prices with which we could not compete." I was in the Free State I found the same kind uery going on, only there the excess charged, went into the officers' pockets, was 50 per cent.

Mr. Balfour  
treated  
Scandal.

The scandalous roguery which turned South Africa into an Imperial Thieves' Kitchen was less scandalous than the way in Mr. Balfour treated the grave revelations of Butler's Report. He acted exactly as the General Staff acted in the case of Dreyfus. Butler was treated almost to the same abuse onel Picquart. For months the Government ssed the facts, allowing the *Daily News* and

the *Times* to be severely mulcted in damages costs because they had ventured to call attention some of the facts, which the Butler Report more confirmed. When at last the Report was e from Mr. Arnold-Forster he issued it with a p minatory warning that the matter was still sub This, however, did not prevent the press of all from exploding with indignation. When Park reassembled Mr. Balfour met the House of Co by a series of shuffles and shirks which disgusted his own party. He was driven from pillar to p the pressure of the Opposition, and after indig refusing to appoint a statutory commission power to call witnesses and take evidence on he finally climbed down and grudgingly conce last what he ought spontaneously to have offe first. The Chairman of the Commission is Mr. Justice Farwell, but its effective force wi bably be found in Sir Taubman Goldie, Lord most effective second on the Elgin Commission Sir Francis Mowatt, the ancient bulldog of Treasury. Sir Robert Reid moved a vote of c on the Government, which, after one day's m less perfunctory debate, was rejected by a major 74. There is nothing the present majority ready to vote to avert the dissolution in which disappear. They would vote, if need be Charles I. cut off Oliver Cromwell's head, affirmation of the historical fact were to ent loss of their seats.

The  
Doomed Ministry.

The bye-elections continue register with unvarying reg the condemnation which the has pronounced upon an a stration that bears upon its shoulders the da burden of the South African War. It is a fo conclusion that the constituencies will reject Unionist candidate who did not at last electio a majority 40 per cent. in excess of the Libera The only interest is to be found in the rise Liberal poll above that figure. Since Mr. E shamelessly set to work to defy the verdict country, the increase in the Liberal poll has more than 40 per cent. Up to and including Br election the average rise of the Liberal po 30 per cent. at all bye-elections since the and the average drop of the Tory pol 7 per cent. Since Brighton there has been gressive improvement. Whitby, Chichester East Finsbury all show that the Liberal increa the Tory decrease have been much heavier th general average of the past three years. The



## THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

Finsbury was very interesting, inasmuch as it showed that London will return a majority of Liberal members next election. If the Liberal majority had only 300, it would have shown that London was improving at the same rate as the rest of the country. But as the majority is 768, it confirms the results of Mile-End, Woolwich, Dulwich, and Lewisham, which show results in the shape of an improvement of Liberal position about twice as good as those recorded in the rest of the country.

### The Fall of Delcassé.

M. Delcassé, who was the Foreign Minister of the Franco-Russian alliance rather than the Foreign Minister of France, has fallen. His resignation was one of the by-products of the recent victories. As for the moment there is no longer a Russia in being, M. Delcassé was clearly out of place at the Foreign Office, so he has gone and M. Rouvier has taken his place. A prodigious pother has been raised over this very simple transaction. Lord Dillon and others see in M. Delcassé's disappearance the reduction of France to the position of a vassal state to the German Empire. The fact is, that the majority of the French people are heartily glad to get rid of M. Delcassé, whose hankering after the penetration of Morocco found no echo among the French peasants. Lord Rosebery was almost as *Athanasius contra mundum* to the French Agreement, which lured France on to a policy of adventure in Morocco just as the Anglo-Japanese treaty tempted Japan to make war on Russia. In the case of Morocco we merely said that we would stand in anybody's way if she cared to do anything in Morocco. In the case of Japan we pledged ourselves to stand in anybody's way who came to the aid of Russia. In both cases our precious agreement put the fat in the fire. I don't believe for a moment that Germany contemplated war with France over Morocco. But the situation created by Delcassé's failure officially to communicate the French Agreement to the German Empire, left a door open through which the Kaiser was prompt to pass as soon as he saw France's ally was flat on her back.

### Entangling Alliances.

The net outcome of the episode, which seems now in a fair way to be settled by M. Rouvier's sacrifice of M. Delcassé and the disclosure of the German plan, a conference on Morocco, is that our Jingoism are clamouring for a new alliance between England and France. The first step. The next is to insist that we

must train all our adult population to shoot. Conan Doyle maintains that they could not be employed on Sundays than by practising how to shoot their fellow-men at 600 yards—in order that Mr. Boulger suggests, we should be able to employ 500,000 men to fight on the plain of France against the invading Germans. Then we are told we must renew, strengthen, and modify our treaty with Japan. The fact is that Chamberlain's propaganda in favour of preferential treatment has excited against England a wide-spread feeling of distrust which it will take more than a couple of alliances to dissipate. Nor will it mend for the better until the next General Election shows that there is no more chance of our adopting Preference than of invading the moon.

### The New Speaker

The House of Commons last month, took to itself a new Speaker. Mr. Gully's health was broken down, and he retired to his peerage and a pension of £4,000 a year. He can be said to have been a great Speaker. He had much of the legal mind to suit the post, where the supreme quality is a sense of justice united with simple common sense. Mr. Gully also erred in being too facile a tool in the hands of an Administration whose chief object has often been to gag the



Photograph by]

The Right Hon. J. W. Lowther (New Speaker of the House of Commons) and his family.

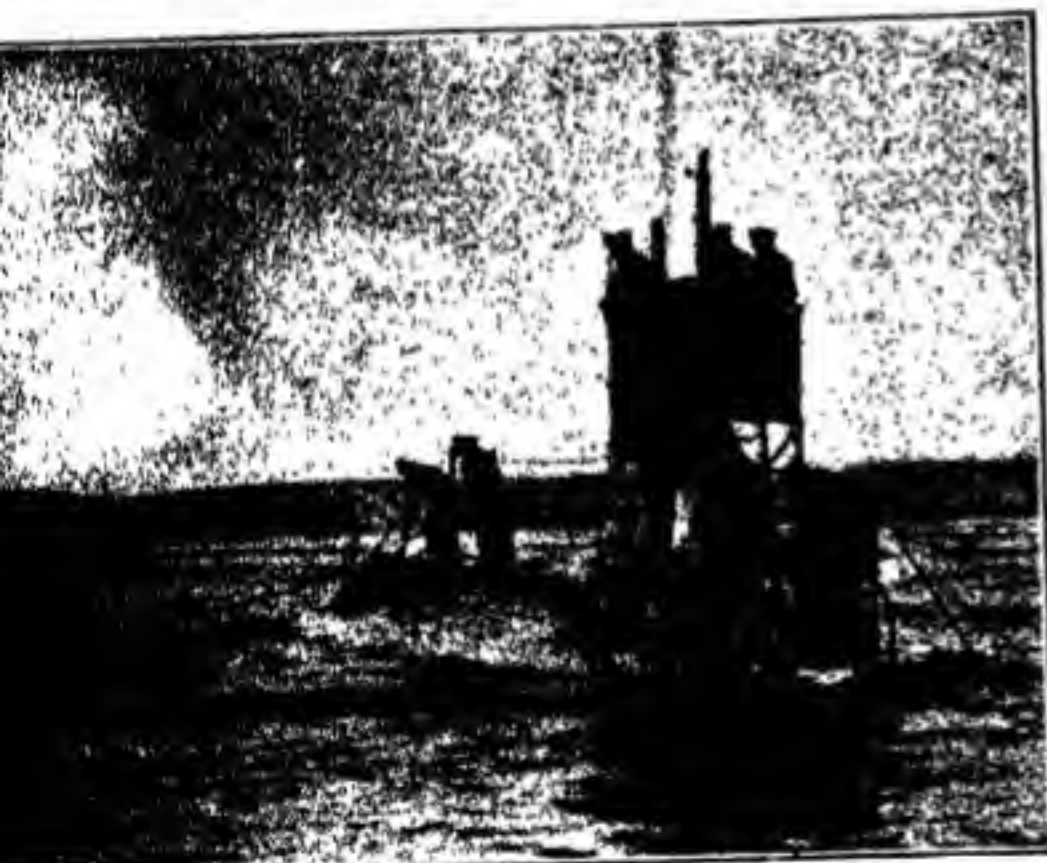


## THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

than to assist its deliberations. His successor, W. Lowther, is the first Conservative Speaker the House has known for many a long year. He was Chairman of Committees. Possibly he may restore some of its lost liberties to the House of Commons. Blocking motions, with or without his consent, ought to be removed from the permissible range of avoiding debate.

### Another Submarine Disaster.

We have been very unlucky of late in our submarines. On June 8th Submarine A 8 left Plymouth for exercise. She had hardly got out of the harbour when she suddenly sank. She was submerged when the accident happened. Four crew who were on deck, including Lieutenant, who was in command, were saved. All those



last voyage: Submarine "A 8" leaving Plymouth.

were below died. An explosion took place as the boat went down, and some of the crew were killed. It is believed they lingered in agony for only twenty-four hours. When the boat was raised the bodies of all were all dead. It was stated in the House of Commons that each successive accident increases the number of volunteers who are anxious to risk their lives in submarines. It is to be wished that the Admiralty would give these boats decent names. A boat with no name of its own, but only a letter and a number, might be excused committing suicide.

### The Assassination of M. Delyanni.

After completing his fourscore years, M. Delyanni, the Prime Minister of Greece, was stabbed to death at the door of the Chamber, on June 13th. The assassin, a desperado

who had been sentenced to eighteen years' penal servitude for the murder of his wife, declared that he had killed the Prime Minister because he had shut up the gambling-houses. M. Delyanni was the Grand Old Man of modern Greece. He entered public life fifty years ago, was Foreign Minister in 1862, and since that time has been one of the most conspicuous men of Athens, whether in or out of office. He represented Greece at the Berlin Congress in 1878 and was responsible for the disastrous war with the Turks in 1897. This led to his downfall. By our own G.O.M., he always kept popping up, and in 1904 he became Prime Minister, a post he held till his death. He died a poor man, a martyr in a good cause.

### The Progress of Esperanto.

and the despised dreams of the reign of peace continue to labour on in obscurity. But they are like the invisible insects which rear on the coral reefs. Among these toilers for the future an honoured place must be accorded to those enthusiasts who have found in Esperanto a simple and



Photograph by

[Makro]

The late M. Delyanni.

While the statesmen and rulers of the world are busying themselves with the making ready for war and with levying war, the humble folk who still indolently



Dr. Zamenhof.



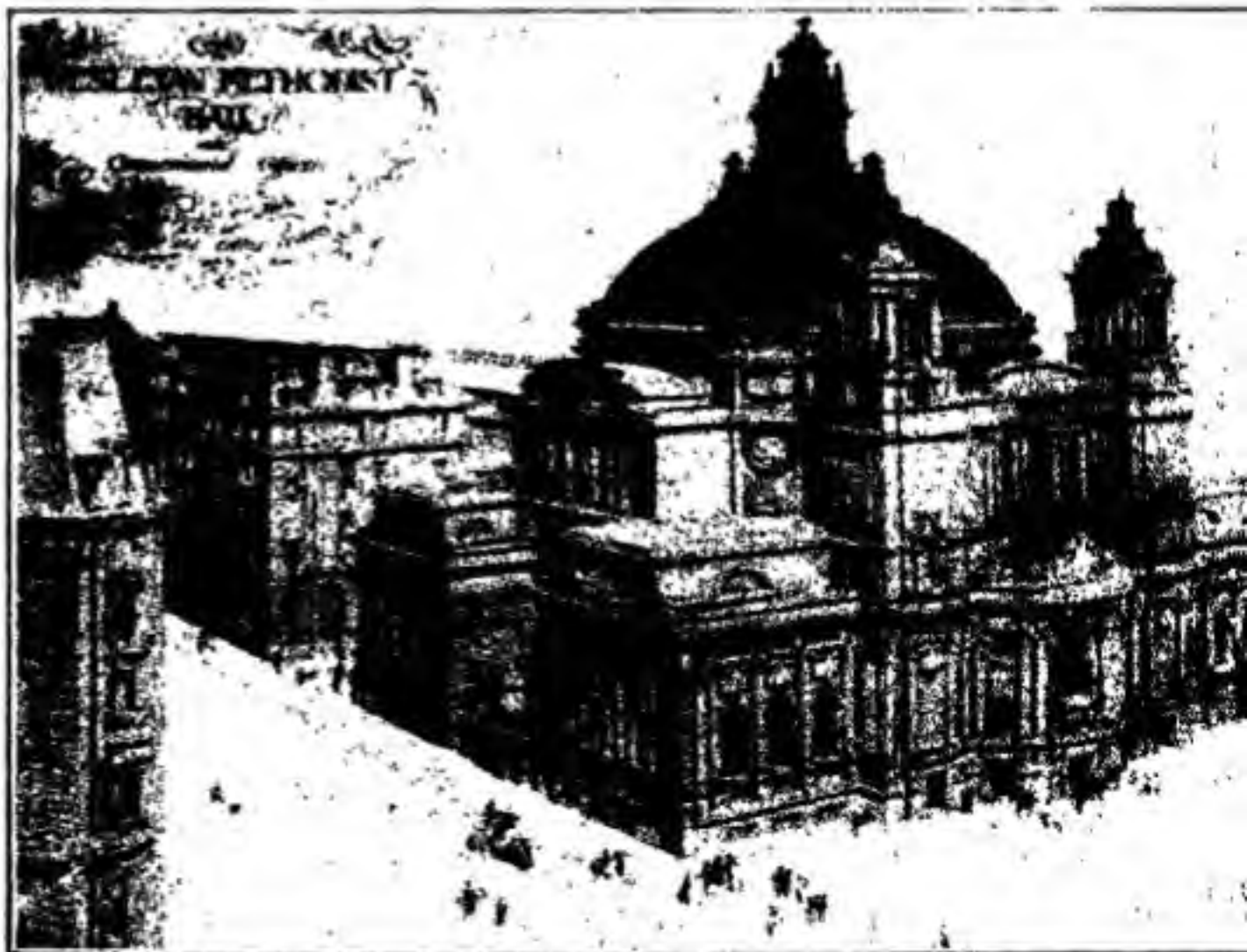
## THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.



venient key-language for the human race. Next at a Conference of Esperantists from all lands meet at Boulogne to welcome the inventor of Esperanto, Dr. Zamenhof, of Warsaw. It is easy to see that Esperanto, especially if you have never studied it, is natural for the insular Briton to maintain that English ought to be the language of the world. But anyone who has ever had any experience of the difficulty of holding a really International Conference must regard with high esteem and gratitude the genius who has succeeded in framing a purely artificial, absolutely logical and consistent key-language which enables speakers of all languages to talk easily together in a *lingua franca*. Many attempts have been made to construct a key-language. None of them has achieved anything approaching to the success of Dr. Zamenhof, either in framing the language on the simplest lines or in securing its adoption by so many different peoples. The Conference at Boulogne, which will last a week, begins on August 5. It promises to be one of the most interesting International Conferences of the century. I hope to be there, and shall be glad to see as many of my friends as may find it possible to attend.

Mr. Evan Roberts has last month been holding immense revival meetings in Anglesey.

There is no abatement of the religious fervour of the Welsh, and the magnetic influence of Mr. Roberts over the multitude is as great as ever. The accompanying photograph, taken by Mr. R. Lloyd-George, the young son of the famous Welsh leader, shows Mr. Evan Roberts and the Rev. John Williams, the Chrysostom of Wales, seated. Standing between them is Mr. Lloyd-George himself, who has been much impressed by the simplicity, the sincerity, and the fervour of the Revivalist. An effective answer to those who maintain that revivals leave no lasting results behind them is afforded in London just now by the preparations that have been made to erect the Wesleyan Methodist Hall on the site of the old Westminster Aquarium. The new building, which will be conspicuous enough to challenge attention, will cost £140,000. Not one such building would have been laid upon another in this great city but for the outbreak of the revival of the eighteenth century under the preaching of Wesley and his followers. That revival at least has had some lasting results.



A View of the Wesleyan Church House and Assembly Hall about to be erected on the site of the old Westminster Aquarium.

The designs of Lanchester and Rickards, of 1, Vernon Place, Bloomsbury, have been selected. The imposing dome, 170 ft. high, and the two towers each 140 ft., flanking the main entrance, are the chief features of the design. The great assembly hall on the first floor will seat 2,500 persons. The estimated cost of the building is £140,000.



# CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

'O wad some power the giftie gie us,  
To see ourselves as ithers see us."—BURNS.

THE royal marriages of the last month have afforded the courtiers of the press an opportunity of paying graceful compliments to the married couples. The marriage of the popular son of the Duke of Connaught with King Oscar's daughter has afforded *Mr. Punch* with a theme for a cartoon by Mr. Partridge, which I reproduce here. The royal and Imperial wedding in Berlin is handled gingerly by the German wits. They confine them-

chiefly to making fun of the traditional head of the procession to setting the difficult spectacle to over-see the ranks of men. One happily married marriage processions recent times those of to-when every now is let for gold and y stand es with

catastrophe which overwhelmed the Russian was not too tragic to arrest the somewhat spiteful of the German cartoonists. *Simplicissimus* has a characteristic set of line-drawn caricatures of the admirals concerned. In this connection note the clever cartoon, reproduced from *Life*, of President Roosevelt as the North American Continent.

Mr. Gould, as usual, is well to the fore. The Butler has afforded him a pleasant variation upon the fiscal question (see pages 8 and 9). This month, for the first time, Mr. Balfour figures as a

Disraeli was the first of *Mr. Punch's* sphinxes. The chamberlain has been a sphinx in Mr. Gould's

cartoons before now ; but Mr. Balfour as the sphinx is altogether novel and quite up to the mark the best. Mr. Chamberlain as "Miss Josephine" is just a trifle too haggard even for such a personage as the reviver of Protection.

There are two striking cartoons based upon the relations with France and with Japan. The best of nonsense written by many of our newspapers, seem to regard the *entente cordiale* with France

means of making Germany happily hit the *Silberpflaster* represents the infant *entente cordiale* as behaved with a child with a sword by his *Simplicissimus* represents Britain in the cold shroud upon the ally Japan order to fling her new beau. The of Britain typical E "Mees" novel as the hag Albion miliar.



By permission of the proprietors of "Punch."

## The Viking's Bride.

(After the well-known picture by Herbert Gandy.)

[The marriage of Princess Margaret of Connaught and Prince Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden took place on June 15.]

Foreign caricaturists have let King Edward for a while. But this month's *Ulk* cannot resist the temptation of contrasting the comfortable rotund of our Gracious King with the spindle-legged lameness of King Leopold.

*Puck's* suggested design for a frieze in the Palace of Peace at the Hague is cruel, but slightly of date. Russia should surely not have been represented as kicking Japan, nor England kicking Germany. It is rather the other way on in both cases. This month, another *Puck* this month, a new paper having started in Tokyo under that name. It has some cartoons, the titles of which appear also in English.



## CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



[L'Inouette.]

[Paris.]

### A New Plaything.

Spain is represented as saying that the infant "Entente Cordiale" has not been behaving as well as could be wished.



[La Silhouette.]

### The King of Spain's Holiday.

President Loubet, after an anxious time in Paris, gladly hands A over to Old England.



[L'Inouette.]

[Paris.]

### Delcassé's Nest Disturbed.

At the chickens, Morocco, is represented as trying to break away from the protection of the mother bird.



[Simplicissimus.]

### France, England, and Japan.

France is represented as making love to Miss Britain, who is a new lover that he needn't mind the little ally, who will not be allowed to break the "entente cordiale."





[New York.]

### Kaiser and President.

Kaiser.—"Come, neighbour; try this pipe. You'll have very  
Roosevelt.—"No, thanks. That's a very bad habit, and  
try and break yourself of it."



[U.K.]

### Clever Girl!

ALICE ROOSEVELT: "Alfonso of Spain wants to marry? I  
unwilling. Both our names begin with 'A,' so we can both use  
handkerchiefs."



[U.K.] [Berlin.]

### The Crown Prince as Parsifal.

the way to the highest good on earth? Wisdom can only  
come through sympathy.



[U.K.]

### Two Kings in Paris.

Leopold and Edward comparing reminiscences.

# CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



[Nicissimus.]

## War Portraits.

(1) Skrydloff; (2) Skrydloff; (3) Rozhdestvensky; (4) Kamimura; (5) Togo.



[Kladderadatsch.]

## Protestantism in Barcelona.

The Catholic dignitaries watch with delight King Alfonso's of the Protestant Chapel in Barcelona, thinking that a good time for them.



[Tokyo.]

## Testing Japan in the Laboratory of the Western Powers.



[Minneapolis Journal.]

## Is it ever going to clear





Suggested Frieze for the Hague Palace of Peace.



[New York Journal.]

Seeing Stars.



"The Small End of the Horn."

It's the only way out for the Russian bear.



"Continue the War!"

"Certainly, your Majesty, as long as I have two legs to run with."



[Transvaal.]

Parties in South Africa.

Will Het Volk do? Feast together? Or



[Il Papageno.]

Togo and Nelson.

The Italian caricaturist is calling upon the nations to note a scientific phenomenon, in which, "Mr. Togo," contrary to "Mr. Nelson's" shadow, eclipses the great she-bear, who has been



# CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



[Westminster Gazette.]

## Consolation.

JOSEPHINA: "Never mind the weather, Arthur—you have ME!"



MAP OF THE  
WORLD SHOWING THE  
U.S. LATITUDE  
AND LONGITUDE  
PROJECTION

SOUTH AMERICA

[New York.]

## The Grasping Guide of North America.



[Westminster Gazette.]

## The Sphinxophone.

For use at a great Conservative Meeting.



[Westminster Gazette.]

## Getting Him into Motion.

"Power to negotiate effectively with other nations, and effectively with the other component parts of the Empire, is the key of everything, and a very good beginning too, if it could be secured. Any stride is difficult, it is not wise to quarrel because the stride is enough. The great thing is to get into motion."—The Times, June 1914.



[U.K.]

## Our Dear Brother John Bull.

GERMAN MICHAEL: "Blood is thicker than water, is not it, John Bull?"  
ADMIRAL FITZGERALD: "We'll see about that presently."





**MR. P. RIDER HAGGARD, J.F.**

*(From a photograph taken in the "Review of Reviews" office by E. H. Mills.)*

# CHARACTER SKETCH.

## COMMISSIONER H. RIDER HAGGARD.

The Rhodes Trustees, with whom the suggestion of the inquiry originated, and by whom Mr. Lyttel was asked to nominate a Commissioner, have made a grant of £300, including all travelling expenses, to meet the inquiry."—*Colonial Office to Mr. H. Rider Haggard, January 31, 1905.*

"BOOM!" goes the roar of a great gun. The windows of Holly Bush rattle in the casement. I get up and go to the balcony. Far near the Spithead forts, there is a bright flash, then off the western end of the Isle of Wight leaps to the sky a fountain of silver spray as the shell strikes the sea. A little later another deep wave strikes the glass in the windows as the laggard wave strikes upon the ear. It is only target practice with the big naval guns. Each shot represents an expenditure of twenty pounds. Bang! There is another twenty! Before I rise from the desk a puff of smoke has been blown into the air. Necessary expenditure, no doubt. Togo's victory showed that accuracy of aim is the dominating fact in naval battle. No one grudges the money needed to train our officers for war against hypothetical foes. But it seems that when it is necessary to make an application of the methods necessary for carrying on war against starvation, misery, and physical degradation, the Treasury cannot spare a penny-piece. The big gun—money galore! For the Commissioner goes on his mine into and reports as to whether General Buller has after fifteen years proved that he has found the way out from Darkest England—not a penny, unless it can be obtained from the Rhodes' Trustees! That is the pass to which things have come with the intelligent governing class of this country. Let us thank heaven that their deficiencies are to a slight extent, supplemented by the public purse of the Rhodes' Trustees.

Three hundred pounds, it must be admitted, is "cheap" for a six-thousand-mile trip by an official Commissioner and his staff round the new world. So cheap, in fact, that it is obvious Mr. Haggard or somebody else must have supplemented this slender dole out of their private purse. It may be hoped that the next Parliament will change the law, and that in dealing with the condition of the world, our new rulers will not grudge the millions of pounds to be frittered away in such official thieves' kitchens as that which our present government has established in South Africa.

The publication of Mr. Rider Haggard's report on the Salvation Army Colonies in the United Kingdom coincided very closely with the publication of General Buller's report as to the sales of Army stores in South Africa after the conclusion of the peace. The documents are eloquent in themselves, and still

more eloquent in contrast. The one records the condition of the poorest of resources, the Salvation Army, has painfully but victoriously demonstrated the possibility of planting out surplus labour on surplus land. The other shows how the other kind of Army may be run away, by such processes as that of selling hay at 1s. per cwt. and buying it back at 17s. 8d., or the squandering upon millions of pounds worth of stores, with no other result than that of enriching a handful of unscrupulous rascals. If the money flung away by the corrupt and fraudulent methods of our present Administration had been invested as a loan on the security for the purpose of colonising starving workmen and their families upon the fertile lands of Canada, not a penny would have been lost. A million of persons of the hard-working classes would have received a good start in life, and a new colony would have been united by 100,000 human ties to the mother country. The wrongdoers are hard. But seldom has the world dealt out worse measures to his dupes than those by which he has rewarded the infamous conduct of the South African War. This, however, by the publication of Mr. Rider Haggard's report, has thus come to divide the distinction of being the most costly of the month. As I published a Character Sketch of General Buller in the REVIEW in January 1905, and republished it in "Coming Men on Certain Questions," I must this month devote the Character Sketch to Mr. Commissioner H. Rider Haggard. The Rider Haggard who figures for the present as Commissioner, and who, it is to be hoped, will be the first Superintendent of Land Settlements, has been known as Rider Haggard of South Africa, as Rider Haggard the novelist, and Rider Haggard the agricultural economist. Before considering his latest avatar I may briefly glance at each stage of his development in turn.

### I.—RIDER HAGGARD THE SOUTH AFRICAN.

Mr. H. Rider Haggard is British-born, although he began his career in South Africa, and his father came from Scandinavia. He is a Norfolk man, the son of a Norfolk man, and of a literary mother who brought him into the world on June 22nd, 1855, at Bradenham Hall in Norfolk. He married in 1881 a Norfolk lady and heiress who brought him Ditchingham House, his present residence. His South African career began in his teens, when in 1875 he went out as secretary to Sir I.



## THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

to Natal. He had but little notion of those early days that South Africa was the next thirty years to be the cockpit of the world. He was in at the beginning of it. Sir Henry Bullock soon gave place to a much more masterful man. In 1877 Rider Haggard was transferred to the office of Sir Theophilus Shepstone, who, on 24th, annexed the Transvaal. Sir Bartle Frere arrived at Cape Town on April 4th, and Sir Theophilus acted upon direct instructions from Lord Carnarvon. The whole story, from the Shepstone point of view, was told in 1882 by Mr. Haggard in his book "Cetewayo and His White Neighbours," although that view is not mine, contains, it is admitted, prophecies that have been remarkably fulfilled. He believed, and probably believes to this day, that Cetewayo and his Zulus would have taken up the Transvaal if we had not annexed that country. Subsequent experience throws considerable doubt upon this theory; but it was held in all good faith when, on May 24th, 1877, Mr. Rider Haggard, in Sir Theophilus Shepstone's behalf, hoisted the Union Jack over the Pretoria flag, thereby formally inaugurating the prologue to a long and bloody tragedy which has drenched South Africa with blood. When only twenty-two he was appointed Master of the High Court in the Transvaal. Lord Milner's Kindergarten never conferred upon quite so young a member as the Master Rider Haggard. In that capacity he used to go on circuit, travelling in ox-wagons over the veld for hundreds of miles. He had to cut down costs, to inaugurate a new system of practice, to fight and control a singularly small collection of lawyers "with a past," and to assist in the administration of justice. On one occasion even he had to hustle a drunken man into hanging a Zulu chief. When Rider Haggard was at Pretoria when the news of the final fight of Isandhlwana reached the town. By the method of native telepathy, the report that "the redcoats lay like leaves upon the plain" reached Pretoria here twenty hours before the express which brought the news from Natal. Rider Haggard joined the Pretoria Horse, a body of English gentlemen who volunteered for service against the Zulus. He was a lieutenant and adjutant, but the Pretoria Horse never reached Zululand. They had something else to do before they ever got home, for the Boers had risen in revolt, and at the same time Rider Haggard was kept busy in keeping a Boer camp under observation. He does not seem to have had any actual fighting to do. Instead he bought an estate, and started farming in the Newcastle district of Natal. At the end of 1879 he went home to marry Miss Gifford. After the wedding in 1880 he returned to Natal, and no sooner had he reached Maritzburg than he heard that the Boers had risen, in earnest this time, and the first Boer war had begun. Not expecting an early collision between the opposing forces, Rider Haggard went out duck-shooting on his estate, and when he engaged heard the distant roar of the guns

from the battlefield of Lang's Nek. He was so near to the seat of action that he heard the sound of firing at Majuba as he was sitting on his veranda. After Majuba the Boers swarmed over the country. He and his young bride slept with loaded rifles by their side, and six horses were kept under saddle in the stables. When it was decided to abandon the Transvaal the Convention with the Boers was signed in his house. Rider Haggard was so disgusted with what he regarded as the cowardice of the surrender that he packed up his belongings and departed from the country in which, he maintained, no self-respecting Englishman could care to live. This was in 1881. On his return to England he began to study for the Bar. In 1882 he published his first book, "Cetewayo and His White Neighbours." He was only twenty-two, and the publishers were slow to recognise the value of the young author. It was only on his paying down towards the expense of its production that he induced Messrs. Trübner to bring it out. He got his money back after long days by his share in the profits, but at first it fell flat.

This was not his first literary venture. When he was twenty he contributed an account of a Zulu war to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and when twenty-one he described in *Macmillan* a visit to the Chief Secake. In this paper, or another written about that time, he had roundly accused the Boers of being dirty, and their women of being fat. The article got before the public in South Africa, and created much irritation among the Boers. This irritation added so much to the difficulties of Bartle Frere's administration that Rider Haggard was severely wiggled by the Commissioner.

### II.—RIDER HAGGARD AS AUTHOR.

In the *Idler* of April, 1893, Mr. Haggard tells the story of his early adventures in the field of literature. He was from a child distinguished for a powerful imagination. His first essay in letters was an imaginary description of an operation at a hospital. He had never witnessed an operation, nor crossed the door of a hospital. But he won the prize for the same.

His first novel was published in 1884. The "Dawn." Five hundred copies were printed, and all were sold, and the net profit accruing to the author was £10. The copyright, however, reverted to him after the first year, and "Dawn" has been worth many ten pound notes ever since. His second novel, "The Witch's Head," was more successful. It was in its way a historical romance, for he worked up a vivid description of the defeat of the British by the Zulus at Isandhlwana. He made £500 for "The Witch's Head." Literature did not seem to offer him any rich rewards. He devoted himself to his legal studies, when one fine day an idea occurred to him which extinguished all chance of his success at the Bar by making him famous as a novelist.



## CHARACTER SKETCH.

it struck him that he might have the knack of writing stories for boys. He tried his hand, and "King Solomon's Mines" was the result. Its success was immediate and immense. But he became so famous as the romancer who wrote "King Solomon's Mines" that no one hereafter would trust him with a pen in brief. Mr. Haggard is a prodigiously rapid writer. He wrote "She" in six weeks, including in that period two weeks spent in reporting divorce cases for the *Times*, as *locum tenens* for an absent friend. "She" is the most popular of all his stories—I think we have never had half a million copies in our penny edition—written without any idea in the mind of its author of the success—that of an immortal woman. The story is like "Topsy," under his pen. On its appearance it was hailed with enthusiasm. It shares with Sherlock Holmes the first place in popularity, and is like Sir Conan Doyle, who had to resuscitate Sherlock Holmes, so in response to the impatient calls of "numerable" readers, more imperious even than "the immortal queen" who must be obeyed, the immortal queen of us once more in the story of Ayesha, which is now running through the *Windsor Magazine*.

In the new story the scene is transferred from the deserts of Central Africa to even more inaccessible regions in Central Asia. The hero, who is the reincarnation of Kallikrates, passes with his friend Holly through sixteen years of inconceivable hardships and dangerous adventures in their search for She who must be obeyed. When at last they find her near an active volcano, they discover that access to her is barred by another woman, the reincarnation of the priestess Amenartas, who lured him away from the temple of the goddess in ancient Egypt. I will not say more about the romance, which is appearing in serial form in the *Windsor Magazine*, and which will be completed till September, than that Mr. Haggard has written even better than "She."

He often complained that Mr. Rider Haggard's stories are too "bluggy." They teem with tales of terror, grim and great. His defence is that they do not hurt the reader and never do any harm. There is no evil to be learned, he says, from the newspapers or from any of his gory novels. Who knows much of the taste for bloodshed to which the popular press minister was not developed by the perusal of "King Solomon's Mines," "Allan Quatermain," "The Sheena"?

In order to write "Eric Brighteyes," one of his best novels, he visited Iceland, and on his return he had the good fortune to be shipwrecked. His good fortune, I say, for he survived and was the only one for an experience. He went to Mexico to pick up local colour and inspiration for "Montezuma's Master."

One of the most interesting of all his stories was not fiction. I refer to his wondrous tale of the dream received in dream either a telepathic message from a dying dog Bob, or a visit from the ghost of

his dead dog Bob. He sent the story, published and certified, to the *Times* of July 21st, 1904. Haggard tells the story of the dream as follows:

On the night of Saturday, July 9th, I went to bed at 12.30, and suffered from what I took to be a nightmare. I was awakened by my wife's voice calling to me from the bed upon the other side of the room. As I awoke, the dream faded itself, which had been long and vivid, faded from my brain. All I could remember of it was a sense of oppression and of desperate and terrified struggling for life, as the act of drowning would probably involve. But I remember the time that I heard my wife's voice and the time that my consciousness answered to it, or so it seemed to me, I had a dream. I dreamed that a black retriever dog, a most intelligent and intelligent beast named Bob, which was the property of my eldest daughter, was lying on its side among brambles or rough growth of some sort, by water. My own person in some mysterious way seemed to me to be arising from the body of the dog, which I knew quite surely to be Bob, or other, so much so that my head was against its head, which was lifted up at an unnatural angle. In my vision the dog was trying to speak to me in words, and, failing, communicated to my mind in an undefined fashion the impression or ledge that it was dying. Then everything vanished. I woke to hear my wife asking me why on earth I was making those horrible and weird noises. I replied that I had had a nightmare about a fearful struggle, and that I dreamed that old Bob was in a dreadful way and was trying to talk to me and to tell me about it. Finally, seeing that it was still quite dark, I asked what the time was. She said she did not know, and shortly afterwards I went to sleep again and was not disturbed no more.

On the Sunday morning Mrs. Rider Haggard told me the story at breakfast, and I repeated my story in a few words.

Thinking that the whole thing was nothing more than a disagreeable dream, I made no inquiries about the dog. I never learned even that it was missing until that Sunday afternoon when my little girl, who is in the habit of feeding it, told me so. At breakfast-time, I may add, nobody knew that the dog was gone, as it had been seen late on the previous evening. I remembered my dream, and the following day inquiries were set on foot.

On Thursday, the 14th, the body of the dog was found floating in the Waveney, over a mile away from the house. On Friday two platelayers informed Mr. Haggard that the dog had been killed by a train. Bob's collar, which was and torn off, was produced, and on Monday afternoon one of the men saw the body of the dog floating in the water beneath an openwork bridge over the river, whence it drifted down to where it was found.

Carefully weighing the evidence, Mr. Haggard concludes that the dog must have been killed by an empty train from Harleston a little after eleven o'clock on the Saturday night, as no trains run on Sunday, and that it is practically certain that it cannot have been killed on Monday morning. Mr. Haggard says:—

If its dissolution took place at the moment when I communicated this communication must have been a form of that telepathy which is now very generally acknowledged to occur between human beings from time to time and under special circumstances, but which I have never heard of as occurring between a human being and one of the lower animals. If, on the other hand, that dissolution happened, as I believe, over three times previously—what am I to say? Then it would seem that there must have been some non-bodily but surviving part of the dog or of the spirit of the dog which, so soon as my deep sleep afforded it an opportunity, reproduced those things in my mind, which had already occurred, I presume, to advise me of the end of its end or to bid me farewell.



## THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

### MR. HAGGARD AS AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST.

At the General Election of 1895 Mr. Haggard contested unsuccessfully the East Norfolk division in the Liberal interest. He pulled down the Liberal ticket, but he was roughly handled by rowdies, who pretended they were helping the Liberal cause by attacking the friends of the Unionist candidate. His defeat was largely due to the calumny that he only paid his labourers nine shillings a week. His pioneering experiences were not happy, and they did not have effectively cured him of any ambition to enter the House of Commons. He took the greatest interest in the local administration of his county. It was owing to his action many years ago that the children in the local workhouse were allowed to have unskimmed milk until they reached the age of five. The farmers on the Board were scandalised at such extravagance, but the babies got their milk in a majority of one. Mr. Haggard has not a very high opinion of the administrative efficiency of rural district councils. Their bye-laws are often framed solely for the purpose of bringing grist to the mill of the local tradesmen, and when their jobs are done there is no limit to the petty persecution to which they stoop to take it out of the man who has lost their game.

Mr. Haggard is devoted to the land, and he is probably one of the most intelligent and lucid writers on the subject of agriculture of our time. Both farming and garden-making have in him an enthusiastic student. His two books, "A Farmer's Year" and "A Gardener's Year," are full of the fascination and the flavour and the romance of rural life.

Mr. Haggard has a garden at Ditchingham, near Great Yarmouth, on the road between Norwich and London. It includes a kitchen garden of three-quarters of an acre, a flower garden, with lawns, a shrubbery, and glasshouses, of an acre and a half together, and an orchard of one acre, which successfully supports sixty standard apples and plums, a hundred pyramid pears, a hundred and eighty standard apples, and vegetables. He grows everything from cabbages to orchids. He has a gardener, an assistant, an odd man and an occasional labourer; but he is a thoughtful, patient and hard-working gardener himself. His former head gardener, who had been with him for many years, had apparently never realised that his master was a distinguished author, and he excused Mr. Haggard's zeal to exhibit at a flower show on the ground that he "supposed that other gentlemen you would like to see your name on the list for once." Mr. Haggard has another garden on the sea coast, at Kessingland, in Suffolk, where he has raised the beach twelve feet in height in five years by sowing marum grass. He is a delightful gossip on his garden, and a very interesting and lucid in his description of his adventures as a farmer. His *magnum opus*, a work to which he devoted

several years of almost incessant labour, is his masterpiece, a survey of "Rural England." In order to present an accurate picture of the exact condition of our rural cultural districts to-day, he travelled all over the country, interviewed everybody, and embodied the results of his observations in two of the most interesting and crammed surveys of contemporary England that have ever been published. Mr. Haggard is a keen observer, full of sympathy with the agricultural class, to which he himself belongs, and much too good an Englishman to fold his hands in despair. He saw clearly that Protection was impossible, and he confirmed his suggestions to proposing what he believed to be practicable. To save our people from deterioration physically it was necessary to check the depopulation of the rural districts. He insisted that the remedy lay in the multiplication of small holdings, in the banks, and in the establishment of an agricultural parcel-post. He denounced fiercely the conversion of land that could profitably carry men, into a wilderness dedicated to game for the amusement of the plutocrats. He said:—

The agricultural interest had at present three great needs—first, a lessening of the burdens upon land; secondly, an extended system of co-operation among producers; thirdly, cheap carriage. He wanted the present parcel-post system to be extended, so that packages up to 100 lb. should be carried. These packages should include agricultural products of every kind. If the railways would not parcel it would be necessary to employ large motors to transport with the railways. If his proposals were adopted, thousands of persons who could not now support themselves by agriculture would be able to make a living on the land. The extended parcel-post would also be a general advantage, and would be available for the tradesmen as well as for the farmer.

He spoke strongly as to the need for decent housing for the people. Although he is a Conservative, he is no friend of the brewers, who, he maintains, have strangled the British public by the throat. He believes that Rural Sanitary Councils are a great success, but that Rural Improvement Councils are corrupt, and Parish Councils are inefficient. When Mr. Chamberlain started the Preference System, which Mr. Balfour countered by his plea for Free Trade and no taxes on food, Mr. Haggard was the first, I think the very first, to point out that the agricultural classes Retaliation and no food tax was economic suicide. "Give us a thorough-going tax on all agricultural produce imported from abroad or give us no tax." And as even Mr. Chamberlain recoils from the Free Trade programme, Mr. Haggard accepts the alternative with grim satisfaction.

### IV.—MR. HAGGARD AS AN IMPERIAL COMMISSIONER.

Mr. Rider Haggard's latest achievement has been to visit the United States as an Imperial Commissioner for the British Government to inspect and report to the Colonial Secretary on the conditions and character of the agricultural and industrial settlements which have been established there by the Salvation Army, with a



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transmigration of suitable persons from the cities of the United States to the land and the creation of agricultural communities." "Some new system," Mr. Lyttelton thought, might be used with advantage to "transferring our urban populations to different parts of the Empire." It is difficult to discern the genesis of this idea. The notion emanated from Lord Grey, who, a year or so ago, was immensely impressed by hearing Commander Tucker describe what the Salvation Army had accomplished in their farm colonies. "You may tell your Commissioner," Mr. Lyttelton seems to have replied, "if you will pay his expenses, for the Imperial Government has not a sixpence to spare on such trivial questions as those affecting the welfare of millions of our poor." Thereupon the Rhodes Committee voted the sum of £300, which, at a guess, would have almost covered one-third of the travelling expenses of the Commission, and Mr. Rider Haggard went on his journey. It would appear that for several months he was expected to give the whole of his time and to meet the balance of the expenses of the mission. It was a pretty large indent upon the altruistic self-sacrificing spirit of the private citizen; but Mr. Rider Haggard, who writes novels in order to pay for his sociological efforts on behalf of the rich and the poor, rose to the situation. He took his daughter with him as a private secretary. Few daughters, by the way, are pleasanter to read in his final volumes than the following paragraph:—"It (my daughter) is due also to my daughter, Miss Angela Haggard, who acted as my private secretary throughout my mission, and was of great assistance to me."

For two months he travelled over six thousand miles in the West. He found that President Roosevelt had read "Rural England," and was intensely interested in the subject of his mission. The President (he says) was one of the clearest visioned and most able statesmen that he ever met. He does not report his confidential talks with the President, but he does report his conversation with Mr. Wilson, the Secretary for Agriculture, who entirely approved his views of the utility of mitigating human misery and carrying out colonisation by the combined agency of the Government funds and the waste forces of benevolence. Among other interesting things said by Mr. Wilson, that the telephone has destroyed the greatest barrier to the farming life in the States:—

He remarked also (and this is a curious circumstance) that the invention of the telephone in every house had done a great deal to keep people on the land, as it helped to destroy the sense of isolation and loneliness, and generally to make life more convenient and interesting. Thus, he pointed out, that in the day's work the women could gossip with each other over the wire, who in former days might perhaps rarely see a

Mr. Haggard visited Philadelphia to see the way in which the vacant lots of town sites are utilised as gardens for the poor, who can be ejected at ten days' notice but who pay no rent and are assisted with seeds

and tools by local philanthropists. After this preliminary canter he struck off across the continent, sundered much from the overheated sleeping cars in which Americans seem to prefer to be stewed alive. He met the President of the Mormons at Utah, and examined their system of "small holders." He devoted a large part of his time to the two Salvation Army Farm Colonies proper at Fort Romie, California, and at Fort Collins, Colorado. He subsequently visited their Inland Home and Training Colony at Fort Herrick in Colorado. Then striking across into Canada he got the promise of a land grant of 360 square miles of good land, with which to follow, from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, when he was the Prime Minister of Lord Grey at Ottawa. Everywhere he was welcomed and feasted and interviewed. Everywhere he found a friendly welcome and a practically unanimous consensus of opinion on two points. First, that the colonisation of the unemployed could be undertaken on a business basis, and, secondly, that the Salvation Army were the people to make it a success. Even Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who is a Roman Catholic, is at one with all others of all religions and opinions as to the capacity and usefulness of the Salvation Army.

As the net result of his interviews and investigations Mr. Haggard drew up a scheme which he submitted to the Government at home to adopt and carry out upon without delay. He thus summarises the suggestions which he brought home with him:—

(1) That the interest of a loan, or loans, of an amount fixed hereafter, should be guaranteed by the Imperial Government, or by the Imperial and certain Colonial Governments jointly, if that is thought desirable and can be arranged.

(2) That the Poor Law Authorities in the large cities of Great Britain should be approached in order to ascertain whether they would be prepared to make a *per capita* contribution for every selected family of which the burden was to be taken from the local rates.

(3) That a permanent officer should be appointed by the Imperial Government, to be known as the Superintendent of Land Settlements, whose duties and responsibilities are sketched out above.

(4) That the Salvation Army, or any other well established and approved social, charitable, or religious organisation should be deputed to carry out the work of selecting, distributing, and organising the settlers on Land Colonies anywhere within the boundaries of the British Empire, who should remain in the service of such Organisation until all liabilities were paid.

(5) That no title to land should be given to any colonist until he had discharged these liabilities, on which he should pay 5 per cent. interest and 1 per cent. sinking fund, recoverable over an agreed period of years.

(6) That the possibility of establishing similar Colonies in the United Kingdom should be carefully considered.

(7) That, if these suggestions are approved, a Bill designated the "National Land Settlements Act," embodying and giving life to them, should be laid before Parliament.

In elaborating these suggestions he proposed that 7,500 persons should be sent out—or 1,500 families—to occupy the 360 square miles of fertile Canadian land promised as a free grant by the Canadian Government. He thinks that they could be put out at a cost of £200 per family. This would require a loan of £300,000, which the State could raise at three per cent. and make a profit by charging



## THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

cent. plus one per cent. sinking fund, which enable them to become owners of an unencumbered freehold in thirty-three years.

Haggard thus sets out the argument by which he forces the acceptance of his recommendation—

My profound conviction that the future welfare of this country depends upon whether or no it is possible to retain or to improve upon the soil a fair proportion of its inhabitants. Upon the land men and women grow up in health, and become imbued with those sober and enduring qualities which have made the greatness of our Nation in the past, who, if they are exposed to the unwholesome influences of the cities and crowded quarters, must dwindle in mind and change in mind.

Is this all, since in these statistics and experience alike, the families on the land are taller than those that are on the land. Children are called, and, indeed, are, "encumbrances."

If some of them die in infancy, and of those who grow up, at any rate in the second generation, are of a stuff so different that except for the tone of their common speech they might well be supposed to belong to another race.

Is it possible, indeed, that children should be born in the numbers, or, if born in the crowded slums of London or in the tenement houses of New York, and how can people remain great and healthy whose supply of healthy life is curtailed? If these things, all the merchandise of the seas and all the treasures of the earth will not supply their

Before, if the future safety of our countries is to be made secure against obvious and serious contingencies, in my judgment one of the duties of the Governments of the highly civilised white world should be to keep population upon the land; to multiply the numbers of those modest homes where men and women desire offspring for their own sakes and to share their land and their plenty.

It seems to me, can best be done by turning to practical use the public Credit and the waste forces of Benevolence; by using these powers to counteract, at least to some extent, the tendency towards race-ruin, a product of our western culture, and the end must be a progressive national weakening and decay in which, if unchecked, may well bring about national ruin at the hands of those ruder peoples of the World that are land-dwelling and agricultural, and again, as in past centuries, to culminate in national despair and death.

Haggard appends detailed reports upon each of the Army colonies, including Hadleigh. Speaking of the results of his investigations, after alluding to the fact that the Salvation Army had to buy their

experience by a net loss in starting the two colonies of £10,000, he says:—

Outside of this slight failure of finance, which will, I think, be recognised as temporary, accidental, and easy to be avoided in future enterprises, the two experiments seem to me eminently successful, and to demonstrate, in the case of Romie, that indigent people of the agricultural labour class can be settled upon land and there do well, and in the case of Fort Amity that such persons can even be taken from towns and yet prosper.

Mr. Haggard ridicules the idea that he proposes to endow the Salvation Army. I have already

quoted the terms of his recommendation, which is "any other approved responsible religious, moral, and social organisation," but the Salvation Army at present holds the field. Mr. Haggard's opinion on this subject may be quoted in full:—

The finding of these persons (who are eager to go to the land); the selection among them, and the work of those selected for a before final choice of the made, are difficult tasks, if all this had to be done through officials of any kind would, in my opinion, may add, in that of President Roosevelt, be an immense task, or at the least so as to be out of the question. It happens, however, that it exists to which this new task, easy, that, moreover, is to undertake it for no more merely as part of what is considered to be the duty of the State towards suffering and bewildered humanity.

I allude to the Salvation Army, a charitable and philanthropic institution, which is found even better known and more respected in the United States and in the Dominion of Canada than it is in the British Isles. This vast organisation I am authorised to say on its behalf, able and willing to undertake the selection of suitable

to any extent from among the poor of the cities of Great Britain, conducting their operations under the authority and direction of an Imperial officer, appointed, as I have suggested, to control them.

Further, if only the necessary capital be found, it is possible to move these selected persons to settlements to be established at places chosen anywhere within the borders of the British Empire. There it will provide them with skilled instruction in the local agriculture, and with the counsel and assistance needful to beginners in every path of enterprise, which will be furnished to them by means of trained officers stationed at each colony, and receiving only the small remuneration which the Salvation Army pays to its active members for their support.



*Photograph by*

*[E. H. Mills.]*

### An Interlude in an Interview.

(Mr. Haggard patiently submits to a double ordeal—that of the interviewer and the photographer.)



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is is a high tribute and one which is thoroughly deserved.

is objected by some that it would be better to use the deserted fields of England rather than to 'off our best bone and sinew to the Canadian wilderness. On this point Mr. Haggard says:—

criticism may be advanced that there is no need to go to Colonies in order to place such a scheme as I have out- operation; that its benefits, at any rate, should not be sent to outlying portions of the Empire, as there is nothing to prevent their application at home.

such a criticism I am myself in great sympathy. I shall, re, be glad, if I am so directed by His Majesty's Govern- to prepare a separate memorandum upon the possibility of establishment of rural Colonies in the United Kingdom, aid of the same machinery which I have suggested as to the case of their establishment overseas.

the question now arises, what is to be done?

the first thing to do is for the Local Government to instruct Mr. Haggard to undertake forthwith to prepare a separate memorandum upon the establish- of rural colonies in this country.

then that is being done, the Department, in con- son with the Colonial Office and the Treasury, I draw up a National Land Settlements Bill, g the business of colonisation under a special tment under a permanent official to be known e Superintendent of Land Settlements. This ould be passed into law as speedily as possible.

It would do a thousand times more good than the Aliens Bill will do harm, and that is not a little.

The Hon. Clifford Sifton, a Canadian who, in office, did more for Canadian immigration than any other man, declares that he regards Mr. Haggard's scheme "as an embodiment of the truest and best form of Imperial patriotism, because it is building for the future by helping to give a solid British basis to the population of our Great West." Writing to Mr. Haggard, he says:—

I sincerely hope that if the matter takes serious shape it will be able to take an active part in the management of the one can carry out such a plan so well as the man who has received it and actually tested it by personal observation.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson, speaking on behalf of the Canadian Government, and Commander E. B. Tucker concur. Writing to the Commissioner of the latter says:—

To our colonists themselves, I can assure you, as well as to our managers, your visit has been an inspiration and encouragement, and I sincerely hope that the cause of colonisation will long continue to enjoy both the guidance of your experienced hand and the advocacy of your eloquent pen and tongue.

What more need is there to labour the point? The scheme is business-like, sound and ready. The people are waiting. The appointment of Mr. Rider Haggard as Superintendent of Land Settlements should be gazetted to-morrow.



**Mr. John Butler Burke,**

Irishman whose discovery, made at the Laboratory, Cambridge, of the action of a soup jelly suggests the production of a "spontaneous generation," or the appearance of life.



**Whitby's New M.P.**

Mr. Noel Buxton, who defeated Mr. Beckett, the Conservative, is the son of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, and was born in 1863.



*Photograph by*

**Chichester's Member.**

Lord Edmund Talbot, who just succeeded in holding Chichester for the Unionists, is brother of the Duke of Norfolk.



# Impressions of the Theatre.—IX.

## TWO STUDIES OF MODERN PLUTOCRACY.

### “THE WALLS OF JERICHO,” AT THE GARRICK.

One night, at the little Congregational Chapel which is my wont to attend at Hayling, I heard an interesting sermon from the text: “And Lot pitched his tent towards Sodom.” And as I listened I could not help remembering Mr. Sutro’s play which I had seen for the first time a few days before. “The Walls of Jericho” is an idiotic title, suggested only by a single sentence emphasised by a pun. The play is not based upon any episode in the Book of Joshua. It is a dramatised version of the story of Lot.

The story of the play is so familiar by this time—it has been seen two hundred and forty-ninth performance at the Garrick—that it seems somewhat absurd to run over it, however briefly, at this time of day. As, however, most of my readers have not seen Mr. Sutro’s successful drama, I will briefly sketch its salient features. It opens in our modern world in the ballroom of the Marquis of Steventon, where our latter-day Lot, Jack Frobisher, finds himself very much out of place. Jack Frobisher, a Fighting Jack of Queensland, where he had been a builder of cities, a tamer of water-courses, the conqueror of the wilderness, has made his millions, and is now drawn like a moth to the candle by the glittering glamour of the Cities of the Plain. When I saw the part played by Mr. Sydney Valentine—in the absence of our author—and he was made up very much like another colonial millionaire, Mr. Abe Lincoln of South Africa, who fortunately has as yet escaped the vulgar fascination of the Smart Set. When Jack Frobisher, still in the prime of life with money in his pocket, arrived in England, he lifted up his eyes and beheld fashionable English society, and saw it as it is, to his patriarchal prototype the plain of Sodom, when he saw that it was “well watered every day, even as the garden of the Lord, like the land of Egypt, as thou comest out of Zoar.” And, in this play, resembling Lot, Jack Frobisher ignored the fact that the men of Sodom were wicked and sinners before God and exceedingly so. Not the men only, else had he been scatheless. For Jack Frobisher, like the young God in a still earlier age, beheld the daughters of Sodom that they were fair, and he was married for millions by the Marquis of Steventon to his daughter the Lady Alethea, who plays the rôle of Lot’s wife with much spirit and vivacity.

The play opens with a scene in the ballroom of the Marquis, a doddering old knave of a decadent age, with no more morality in the soul of him than there is in the money in his purse. He is the typical guinea-

pig, the caricatured Marquis of *Reynolds’* news. And the smart set which frequents his mansion in Mayfair is drawn in much the same fashion. It is an exaggeration, its banality, its vulgarity, its viciousness, its English society as Mr. Sutro has seen it in the caricatures of *Reynolds’*. In the midst of this frivolous world, in which the Lady Alethea is flirting with the most, as Lot’s wife should, Jack Frobisher is profoundly miserable. He loves his wife, although it is strange to say, she also loves him, although, in the midst of the profoundly corrupt social circle in which she spends her life, she plays with fire, gambles on the bridge, and encourages the attentions of a young rake, Harry Dallas by name. Frobisher is the victim of being sponged upon by all impecunious hangers-on of the noble family into which he has married. His interests are in the big, work-a-day, practical world, in philanthropy, in real things, whereas, despite his mansion in Mayfair, his country house, his deer forest, and his yacht on the Solent, he is among mere butterflies and the “small gilded world” who model themselves closely upon the insects which Shakespeare described them. Lot has bitten into a Dead Sea apple, and, as it has been since the beginning, he finds it full of ashes and bitterness. He is a harlequinade of the cake-walk, and the pseudo-glamour of the smart young men and under-dressed women go on before our eyes for a season, and then enters to Jack Frobisher another Colonial millionaire in the person of Hankey Bannister. They were chums in Queensland where Bannister was down on his luck. But Bannister strikes gold in America, and now he, too, is drawn into the vortex. Despite the warnings of Frobisher, the new-comer must needs pitch his tent towards Sodom. And to him also comes the temptation which Frobisher succumbed. For the impecunious old Marquis has still another daughter to dispose of to the highest bidder. Lady Lucy Derenham, a pretty young thing, who is about as innocent as the heroine in “The Visits of Elizabeth.” She is in love with her cousin, as such creatures are in love, and she sacrifices her lover instantly when she has the chance of catching the millionaire. Bannister succumbs at once to the wiles of the match-making Marquis and his innocent *ingénue*, and when the ends they are going to be married and are unhappily ever after.

The companion of this young lady is a clergyman’s daughter. She never appears on the stage, but her fate dominates the action of the drama. She has been seduced by Lord Drayton, the son of the Marquis. Full of indignant horror at the t



## IMPRESSIONS OF THE THEATRE.

woman could so disgrace herself, this guinea-  
 Marquis and his *entourage* of demi-reps turn the  
 girl out of doors, to go to the devil if she pleases.  
 In a society of Sodom one woman more or less thrown  
 to the wolves does not matter. But the author of her  
 fate is profoundly upset by the ruin he has  
 brought upon a woman to whom he was really  
 attached. The girl finds shelter with Lady Westerby,  
 who also had a past which has been condoned  
 by her subsequent marriage with millions, and Lord  
 Steventon seeks counsel with Jack Frobisher. The  
 latter tells him there is only one thing to be done,  
 that is to marry the girl. But the lad is as  
 much as his bankrupt sire, so Frobisher offers him  
 money and a farm in Queensland if he marries. As  
 fond of the girl, and very penitent for having  
 seduced her wrong, he marries, and we see him no more.  
 In the social volcano erupts. The Marquis of  
 Steventon is almost speechless with indignation at the  
 ruin done to his noble family by such a  
*faute*. His daughters join in the chorus of amazement  
 that their brother could have done such an awful  
 thing as to marry a girl whom he has seduced. For  
 the moment Jack Frobisher weakens under the storm.  
 Being encouraged to assert himself by Lady  
 Westerby, who tells him her story and adjures him  
 to save his wife instead of allowing her to run wild,  
 he gives himself to the task. He determines to be  
 at home in his own house. So we have a new and  
 original variant of "The Taming of the Shrew."  
 Lady Alethea is no shrew, only a spoiled beauty, who  
 has hitherto twisted "her dear Jack" round her  
 finger but who now discovers that she has found her  
 man. He pays her gambling debts, but forbids  
 her to leave her house. Dallas, it may be observed, having  
 gone just a little too far in having kissed the Lady  
 Alethea against her will just before the arrival of her  
 husband. Then the Marquis of Steventon, full of  
 indignation and fume, comes upon the scene and denounces  
 in funny doddering fashion the unheard-of insolence  
 of the Colonial who has dared to interfere in the affairs  
 of a noble family, by advising his son and heir to  
 marry a woman who has disgraced herself. Then  
 Jack Frobisher lets go, and the house—especially the  
 daughters—are thrilled with his denunciation of the rotten-  
 ness of Modern Society, with its wives who won't  
 let their mothers who won't suckle their children,  
 whose men spend their time in making love to  
 other's wives. "He speaks a piece of his mind,  
 that," says the Marquis, inarticulately vituperative,  
 and then he dramatically shakes the dust off his feet against his  
 foolish son-in-law, and departs raging. Jack  
 Frobisher has had enough of it. He will flee from  
 the country while yet there is time.  
 The Marquis reckons without Lot's wife. Lady Alethea  
 is determined to go. He is stern of mood now and resolute  
 of purpose. He will go alone—no, not alone, for he  
 must take with him their only child. Her father  
 is a man of Sodom to the rotten core of him,  
 and she urges her in her determination to remain at home.

There are to be heavy marriage settlements, and  
 the ideal of the Smart Set seems likely to be realised.  
 A well-endowed wife in Mayfair and a husband at the  
 other end of the world. If Mr. Sutro had been  
 brought to the story of Lot, the curtain would have  
 fallen upon the irrevocable separation. Lot's wife  
 would have become a pillar of salt, or, in other words,  
 Lady Alethea would have definitely cast in her lot  
 with the Smart Set of the Cities of the Plain.  
 But he relents, and at the very last moment—  
 nine minutes past eleven o'clock—Lot's wife  
 decides to fly with him, and the curtain falls upon  
 the united pair. "We have to thank you for this  
 Lady Westerby," says Hankey Bannister. "No," says  
 the good lady, "do not thank me—thank God!"  
 which pious tag, which jarred somewhat, the  
 curtain falls.

And where, it may be asked, do the walls of Jericho  
 come in? They only come in once, in the last  
 scene. Bertram Hannaford, an impecunious sayer of  
 things, is ridiculing Jack Frobisher behind his back  
 for believing that the wickedness of Modern Society  
 will fall flat when he blows a blast upon his trumpet  
 like—"Like the walls of Jericho," says the daughter  
 of a Bishop, whose episcopal ancestry is  
 necessary to explain such a phenomenal acquaintance  
 with the Bible—"When the people shouted, the  
 walls of Jericho fell down flat. But the walls  
 have been jerry built in those days."

The moral of the play is good enough. The  
 author was clever, but the play as a whole, with its  
 suggestions of social revolution, gave me something  
 the same impression as if I were listening to  
 "Marseillaise" played on a muffled barrel organ.

### (18.)—"BUSINESS IS BUSINESS," AT HIS MAJESTY'S.

At the Garrick we had the spectacle of the vulgar  
 millionaire rising incorruptible over the blandishments  
 of a corrupt aristocratic society. At His Majesty's  
 we have a companion piece, in which we are  
 shown the vulgar millionaire demoralising society by  
 his wealth. The two plays balance each other.  
 They are dramatic sermons on the text: "The love of  
 money is the root of all evil." And although the message  
 is good, the plays are both bitter and unpleasant  
 to the taste. Both, also, are caricatures. It is  
 necessary to exaggerate to produce a popular play,  
 but surely in both plays the artist might have  
 brought his colour with some instrument more delicate  
 than the bill-sticker's brush. Whatever the merits of  
 these studies of plutocracy, subtlety cannot be claimed  
 for either. The stage, instead of being a mirror of  
 nature, is rather, as I have complained before,  
 a magnifying and distorting thing like the convex  
 concave glasses in the Gallery of Illusions.

"Business is Business" is a play adapted from  
 M. Mirbeau's "Les Affaires sont les Affaires."  
 Its literary origin need not concern us here,  
 its topical origin is much more recent, and is



twentieth century London. The play is an effort to place on the stage an odious combination of the worst qualities of all our recent conspicuous men of modern plutocracy. The play itself is a pedestal upon which stands the figure of Isidore Izard, the typical modern millionaire. To create this monster and yet not ungenial monster, Mr. Sydney Grundy seems to have taken Mr. Barney Barnato, Mr. Whitaker Wright, Mr. Hooley, and Sir Alfred Harmsworth, and then, having welded them all together into one gigantic personality, he presents the product to us as Mr. Isidore Izard. Mr. Barney Grundy supplies the early adventures of the hero in countenance days; Mr. Whitaker Wright supplies the estate and the lake, with its billiard-room under water; Mr. Hooley his benefactions to the poor, and Sir Alfred Harmsworth his mania for hoarding and acquiring newspapers.

Isidore Izard is, however, not a person. He is a caricature. And the other people are not persons, but caricatures—the wife—whom I think I have seen in real life, though even here too the grotesque note is far too loudly sounded—they are mere foils.

The story of "Business is Business" is tragical in its nature; it has been described as the bitterest tragedy of the season. But it is written for the most part in the style of the broadest farce. The presentation of the character of Herr Gruggh, the electrical engineer, as an exaggerated caricature of the conventional German of twenty years ago is as coarsely farcical as anything in a modern mas pantomime. The central figure, Isidore Izard, "I. I.," is overdrawn. The first act, indeed, is a grotesque caricature. No man who had been rich enough and capable enough to build up a fortune, after having been twice bankrupt and having done six months' hard, could have been quite so complacent an ass as Isidore Izard. No doubt he is cheap enough fooling for him to fling pocketfuls of money to a crowd, and to adjure them "Don't forget me, my friends. Cheer the cause!" and then immediately afterwards to tell his friends and family he had no idea as to what the cause was. But a man himself would not have played the fool quite so easily as that. That, however, is not the chief fault to be found with the first act. The author gratuitously piles up one monstrosity of callousness after another, until you feel that the whole thing is a caricature. Isidore Izard's ruthless destruction of all singing birds on his immense estate, his brutal bullying of the poor man whom he employs as his steward, his wild rant about his sick cow, his callous indifference to the welfare of his injured workman—it is piled up thick. Mr. Sydney Grundy and Mr. Tree in them appear to have forgotten the old saying that it is possible to paint the devil too black.

There is something of the quaint simplicity of the character of the villain in "Business is Business." The conventional villain who excites the wrath of the gallery is a villain all over from the crown

of his head to the sole of his boots. He is villainy in his every word, treachery in every gesture. It is necessary to print in large capitals when you have to capture the attention of the groundlings. Hence a persistent iteration is allowable when the weak Thespian makes his appeal to the rustic audience. It is necessary to shout out very loudly, even to shout it out at the top of your voice, "I am a villainous monstrous villain; do you understand? Make no mistake. Oh! I am a thrice damned villain. THE villain of the piece, and don't you forget that." That is all very well in a booth at a country fair, but is it quite so necessary to labour a point with a damnable iteration at His Majesty's Theatre?

Isidore Izard was at least a human being. His wife, a good housemother of the Jewish type, devoted to her husband. Their daughter was intelligent enough to give away all her dress money to a poor, and to fling herself into the arms of a chemist. Izard was also devoted to his only son, a miserable young whelp, whose extinction by a motor-car—which is now the popular method of cutting short undesirable careers on the stage—is almost the only satisfactory episode in the play. The story is simple enough. When the play opens, the mother Izard and her daughter are found sitting at the entrance to the Crow's Nest—the millionaire's palace in the Surrey hills. The mother, always waiting for the days when they lived in a little cottage and had only one servant, knits or crochets with the ceaseless energy of the female of the type. Her weakness is an inability to do anything. Although she is the wife of a millionaire, she is perpetually dreading that there may not be enough food in the house for the guests whom Isidore is always bringing down without warning. The daughter, who is reading and sighing, is in love with one Mr. Forsyth, a chemist in her father's employ. It is difficult to say whether she is more to be pitied for having such a vulgar boulder for a father or for having a wooden stick as a lover.

Presently the blast of the motor is heard approaching, and a real motor-car (supplied by Messrs. C. and Co., address —see programme) drives up to the cheers of the crowd, who are enthused at so close a head. Isidore, full of vulgar animal energy, sends his wife, introduces his guests—the German professor of English at a German university, and Herr Gruggh, who feigns not to know English. Deevish, a lawyer from Lincoln's Inn Fields. The worthies, who are treated with scant courtesy, is no more than they deserve, have a proposition to make by which they hoped to net millions with the aid of the mighty financier. To the group at the entrance there comes the steward, Sir George T. Bart., whom Izard addresses with a brutality that causes any ordinary steward to throw up his stoneware ship on the spot. But all cringe and bow.



## THE HISTORICAL DRAMA AT SHERBORNE.

the initial letters "I. I." everywhere. You hear him perpetually crying "Hi! Hi! Hi!" with the tenor of a corncrake. He points out "my golf course"—he does not play golf—"my billiard-room and my lake," "my game preserves," "my park," and finally "my horizon." A cow is ill. He telephones for the President of the Royal College of Physicians, and by way of first aid he administers a dose of rum to the invalid. This does not take place on the stage. The animal dies. Then the guests begin to arrive, and a pretty motley company they are—all more or less grotesques, including a beggarman and all the toadies of the countryside. There is the vulgar monarch of the vulgar world in which he reigns. He shows them conjuring in reminiscence of his Barney Barnato days, and finally vanishes with his guests, escorted by gorgeous flunkies, in to the

The second act is chiefly devoted to the discussion of financial projects submitted by Gruggh and Isidore to Izard for his approval. To at least one of those present the discussion of the details of the financial proposition must have been absolutely meaningless. What was clear enough was that there was a case of diamond cut diamond, and that was the sharper diamond of the two. Their rights in Derbyshire and their potential power for generating electricity, he speedily discovered, were worthless without the consent of the owner of the manor, one Bradshaw, which they had not secured, but which he at once set about to secure. It was much the most obvious feature of the second act was the continual lighting up by Isidore of a full-length portrait of himself, painted at a cost of five guineas, and set up over the mantelpiece. And, at every pause in the conversation, Isidore

would walk to the fireplace and switch on the lights, which showed up more conspicuously his satisfied, smiling face. It was a trick illustrating the boundless egotism of "I. I." But that characteristic need hardly have been roared at you at the megaphone every five minutes.

His son, an odious young creature, is the apple of his father's eye, and the culminating note of the tragedy of the play is the announcement that he has been killed within an hour after leaving his father's presence. This stroke of adverse fortune follows close upon the previous shock in the discovery of his daughter's marriage with the penniless chemist, just after he had succeeded in securing a penniless Earl to consent to allow his son to marry the girl. The Earl of Hereford is a much more dignified peer than the Marquis of Steventon, but he is driven to the same expedient by the same pressure of the need for money. As the Marquis sold his daughter, the Earl was ready to sell his son. The fact that Isidore had done his six months' hard sticks in the Earl's throat; but needs must when the devil drives, and he capitulates only to find his alliance scorned by the daughter of the man whom he fears and hates. The best passage in the play is that in which Isidore reminds the Earl that the Church and the Church did not in the least mind taking money, no matter how it had been obtained. The news of his death brings on a paralytic stroke, in the middle of which he recovers his wits sufficiently to foreshadow the roguery of the brace of sorry scoundrels who are hoping to use him to feather their own nests. "I achieve this last triumph, and then stagger to the door to confront the corpse of his only son. Vanities of vanities, all is vanity! "I. I., "I. I." Isidore Izard points the same old moral as King Nebuchadnezzar.

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## The Historical Drama at Sherborne.

### AFTER TWELVE HUNDRED YEARS.

"To chant the fame of Sherborne are we come,  
And to her laud and honour all men press."  
—*Opening Chorus of Pageant.*

The town of Sherborne, Dorsetshire, has been standing upon the brink of twelve hundred years, and has stood before and after her as she stood. The result of the last month's pageant, the charm and scenic interest of which was hardly realised except by those who witnessed it.

Anyone who has ever seen the Oberammergau Passion Play has always marvelled that so small a town could produce so sublime a spectacle. And, it is not intended to institute any comparison between Oberammergau and Sherborne, for that

could hardly be made and must be misleading, but it may truly be said that those who went in the first week of last month to the little ancient town on Salisbury Plain marvelled at what it had to show them. There are, however, two points of similarity between the Bavarian village and the Wessex town. Both put into their service people of all classes and ages, and in both the Chorus chants much of the narrative. Here, however, all real resemblance ends.

The Sherborne pageant celebrated the one thousand two hundredth anniversary of the founding in 768 by Saint Ealdhelm of the town, bishopric, and abbey of Sherborne. It was intended to be not merely a reminder of the town's historic past, but an earnest





graph by]

Roger of Caen Laying the Foundation-stone of Sherborne Castle.

[E. Good



graph by]

[Clarke and

Robert Neville, Bishop of Sarum, suggesting the foundation of a hospital in honour of St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist.

## EPISODES IN THE HISTORICAL PAGEANT AT SHERBORNE



## THE HISTORICAL DRAMA AT SHERBORNE.

ed, vigorous life to come, so that the place on  
blets of whose history were engraved so many  
names might not sink into indifferent insignifi-

To write the words of the Pageant and to  
it Mr. Louis Parker was chosen, not merely as  
x-master of Sherborne Public School, but  
se he was, indeed, one of the few men in  
nd who could have done it. Another ex-master  
erborne, Mr. James Rhoades, contributed the  
cting narrative choruses, one song, and the final  
ph Song. Anyone and everyone in Sherborne  
the dresses, except certain ones of costliest silks  
by ladies of high degree and their attendant  
; Mr. Beerbohm Tree lent the armour; and  
e and everyone in Sherborne, from the Rev.  
a Westcott, Head Master of Sherborne School,  
ertain of the county folk near, down to the  
eepers and other townfolk of Sherborne,  
early all the boys of the school, did the act-  
o the number of over seven hundred in  
Three honorary secretaries were not too  
to undertake arrangements for the accom-  
ion of the crowds of visitors who wished to  
a few days in the quaint, old-fashioned town;  
is pleasant to think that the enterprise was more  
successful. Performances had to be repeated  
l times oftener than was expected; every one of  
300 odd seats was booked always, while a good  
hundreds were on the grass in front of the

e pageant was like nothing ever before attempted.  
thor calls it a historical folk-play. It really is a  
id panoramic and dramatic representation of a  
on of the most famous historical events in the  
Sherborne Town. To a certain extent, also,  
ecessity reflects the history of England from the  
f the re-introduction of Christianity to the half-  
Britons, who had almost forgotten what it  
down to the founding of the school by Charter  
Edward VI.

e old town, dominated by its Minster, and in  
winding streets are still many half-timbered  
s, and still more the actual scene of the  
nt—the natural outdoor stage on which it  
ed—are ideal for such a purpose. No more  
t or more spacious stage could have been  
than the fresh, green grass in the grounds  
e very castle where Sir Walter Raleigh,  
resented in the pageant, did long ago bring his  
no setting could have been more fitting than  
d ivied ruins of the cloisters, keep, and hall of  
ery castle which Roger of Caen, a Bishop of  
ary, is shown in the pageant as founding. Away  
left is an ivy-covered gatehouse, part of the  
ruins, through which Sir Walter Raleigh's  
Elizabethan figure comes riding with his  
lady and retinue. Away to the right, from  
h tall trees, up a grassy bank, and from behind  
ins, come Benedictine monks, warlike Danes,  
and Queens with their trains of courtiers, and

morris dancers in scarlet and Lincoln green,  
across the lily-covered pond, in the same grou-  
the very castle which Raleigh partly built.

One after another the stirring scenes of Sherb-  
history are recalled. Saint Ealdhelm, with hi-  
ciples, enter and found the town of Scir Bur-  
clear stream, Sherborne. One hundred and  
years later the townfolk fight with scythes and  
the Danes. In 860 A.D. the lovely Queen Osi-  
with Ethelbert and her son Alfred, a beautiful  
enter and witness the death of Ethelbald; and A-  
according to the tradition, is entrusted by the C-  
to Bishop Ealhstan, to be taught at Sherborne S-  
William the Conqueror, magnificent and imposi-  
full armour, is seen imperiously ordering the  
Sherborne to be removed to Sarum; Roger of  
ceremoniously lays the foundation stone of the c-  
while the quarrels of the town and the monk-  
founding of the ancient almshouse, and the ult-  
expulsion of the monks all pass before the audi-  
Robin Hood, Maid Marian, Friar Tuck, Little  
and the morris dancers, all in scarlet and Li-  
green, dance as in Merry England of old. A h-  
enters: "Oyez! Oyez! Oyez!" and to the bl-  
of trumpets reads the New Charter of Sher-  
School of Edward the Sixth, by the Grace of  
Defender of the Faith, and the boys of Sher-  
School to-day rush in with a great shout. Then  
the most exquisite scene of all—Sir Walter Ral-  
entrance on horseback, with his wife and atten-  
ladies and gentlemen on horseback. And then:

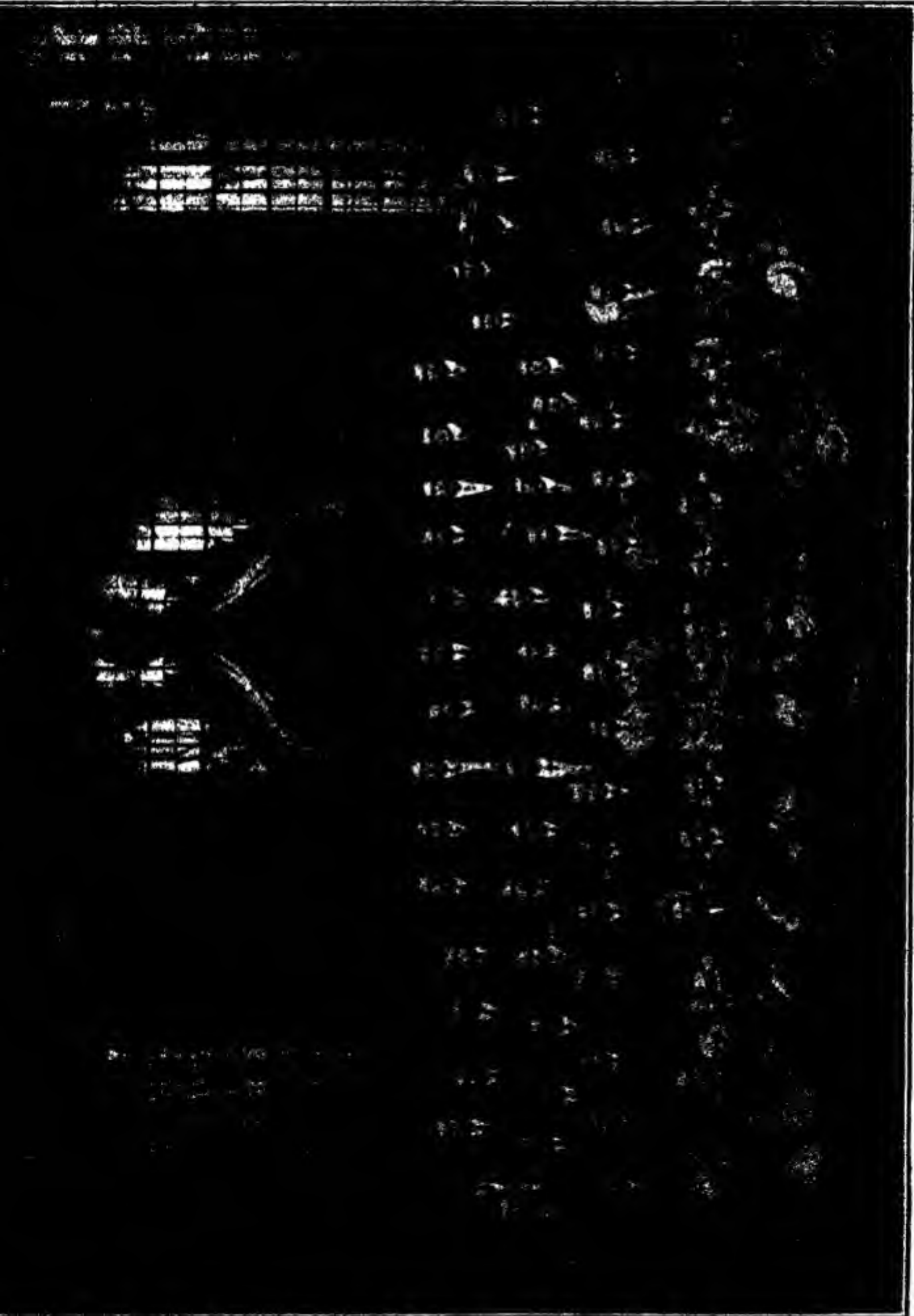
Down the ocean of the ages, over seas that broke and b-

We have tracked the good ship Sherborne to the haven  
rest.

In the wonderful colour scheme of the final pi-  
a stately, graceful figure raised on a pedestal symb-  
Sherborne, while on her right stands her daug-  
Sherborn (shorn of its final c), Massachusetts, d-  
with the Stars and Stripes—truly a graceful co-  
ment to the American people.

Then, to the March in "Tannhäuser," the  
glorious company of historical personages marsh-  
Saint Ealdhelm, and his monks; the Britons an-  
Danes; Ethelbert, Osburga, and the child Al-  
past Bishops of Sherborne and their monks; the  
Conqueror and his knights in armour; Roger of  
and all the townfolk of Sherborne; Robin Hood  
his merry men all; the morris dancers and ma-  
dancers; the tottering old almshouse inmates  
knights, trumpeters and heralds; the esquires  
pages in scarlet, white, and gold; the boys of  
borne School; Sir Walter Raleigh, his stately  
and their attendants; and, finally, Britannia, a m-  
ficent figure. The Old Hundredth is sung and  
National Anthem, and of Sherborne truly it  
then be said:—

With twelve hundred years beneath her, and the be-  
Heaven above,  
Down the ocean of the ages, lo! we launch her forth  
more.



Photographs by

THE RHODES SCHOLARS AT OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

[Hills and Saunders]



# Interviews on Topics of the Month

## VII.—FROM AGENT-GENERAL TO HIGH COMMISSIONER THE HON. W. P. REEVES.

For a month, after many months of uncertainty, the Government's Agency cabled the welcome news, welcome to those who have the interests of New Zealand at heart, that Mr. Reeves, the Colony's Agent-General in London since 1896, had been offered and had accepted the post of High Commissioner, created by the



[Graph b.] [E. H. Mills.]

Hon. W. P. Reeves.

Act of the New Zealand House of Representatives in November last year. He is a New Zealander by birth.

"The real significance of the appointment of a High Commissioner for New Zealand," said Mr. Reeves, when I called upon him at 13, Victoria Street, "is that the people of New Zealand feel that their Agent-General must not be narrowed into a representative

of the colony only, but must adequately represent their interests in London, especially in view of the steadily increasing importance of these interests. Clearly the functions of a commercial agent whose sphere of action is to be merely confined to business matters is not acceptable to them."

"That is," I interjected, "they want not a mere agent, but someone who shall represent them more in the manner of a diplomatist accredited by a great Power. Do I understand that the more exalted position of High Commissioner will carry with it any considerable modification or extension of the functions of the old Agent-General's Department?"

"It is rather the extension of already existing functions than the addition of new ones which is implied," replied Mr. Reeves. "The work of the office has doubled since I came here in 1896, as shown by documentary evidence; and it constantly increases. The heaviest division is still the finance, the execution of the very numerous orders of the different departments. Then last year we sent

out two thousand assisted emigrants, suitable for each with at least fifty pounds capital; or, if it were not likely to get work at once on land, they insisted on their having more capital. A third passage by any direct line to New Zealand now costs an assisted emigrant only ten pounds, the Government and the steamer companies making up the balance."

"We shall continue, as before, endeavouring to correct misleading statements about New Zealand in speech and in the press; and a certain amount of advertising the Colony will be done. As you know, we had last year a successful exhibition in Liverpool, and we are having one now in the Crystal Palace. Next year we are going to have another, chiefly of frozen meat, in Earl's Court."

"I shall continue to take the greatest interest in and follow every detail of our Produce Commissioner's work. The Produce Commissioner consults with me daily, and works under my personal supervision. You cannot, of course, demand that a High Commissioner shall himself be a judge whether a box of butter is up to standard, but he must take interest in details of trade and commerce, even though his chief work is more likely to be financial and diplomatic. For instance, he has to have to attend conferences, such as the present Cable Conference, and possibly the coming Shipping Conference, called to consider the effect of Australasian legislation on shipping interests."

"I do not think it likely that it will be insisted upon as a *sine qua non* that the New Zealand High Commissioner shall be a native of the colony, though the kindly feeling of New Zealanders to one another would always prompt them to be glad when such a position came to one of their own sons. But it is essential in any case that he must be a man able to speak and act with effect, a man with long experience and thoroughly trained and versed in the politics, public affairs, and departmental business—financial especially—of New Zealand."

I suggested it was possible that so far-sighted a man as Mr. Seddon, taking, as he undoubtedly does, the keenest interest in Imperial politics, may have been in view in appointing a High Commissioner for the colony the probability of an Imperial Council becoming a fact, so that when it did come New Zealand should have someone in London of sufficient status adequately to represent her interests."

Mr. Reeves agreed that this was not unlikely, though he had no authority to speak for Mr. Seddon. He was doubtless in much better health than he has been a year or eighteen months ago, and that was his duty to stick to New Zealand, if he could.



his party in a Colony where, in spite of opposition, has undoubtedly enjoyed the confidence of a majority for thirteen years.

"What is really your idea of an Imperial Council?" asked Mr. Reeves.

"A Council always in existence, but of course not permanently always sitting, consisting of the Colonial Secretary and, I hope, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the Colonial Premiers. Probably also it will be found advisable to attach to it the High

Commissioners and Agents-General of the Colonies. If not on the Council, they would at least always have experts at hand to advise, obtain and furnish information; and consult with their Governments whenever any troublesome Imperial questions arose."

Such an Imperial Council Mr. Reeves has long held, in common with others who closely follow Imperial movements, to be one of the chief conditions of the future, even the near future, must be thought about.

## II.—THE NEW LONDON DAILY: MR. FRANKLIN THOMASSON

In the North Country the name of Thomasson has been familiar in men's mouths as household words.

It has been a synonym for staunch Liberalism, unflinching support of public causes, and the highest standard of personal honour and business integrity. When it was announced that Mr. Franklin Thomasson, who has for a dozen years past conducted a great business in Lancashire, had decided to found a first-class penny London daily paper, North Londoners felt that the son was in the true line of tradition to his honoured father. For the man

had won a fortune in the field of Liberal journalism would be a public benefactor at any time, and this is emphatically the case in the days when the Isidore of journalism are day by day extending their octopus tentacles over the British Press, and converting once independent organs of public opinion into mere gramophone attachments warranted to play like so many metallic parrots whatever nonsense may be ordered from headquarters.

It was just after Midsummer that I met Mr. Franklin Thomasson at De Keyser's, and heard from their own mouths the story of the genesis of the new paper, although still in embryo, destined to become one of the best newspapers of the world. I had an interest in the *Daily News* at one time, as you may remember," said Mr. Thomasson, in

answer to my question as to how it was his attention was attracted to journalism, "and my experience, although it did not lead me to wish to have a newspaper. It was my father at that time that my father might have taken over the *Daily News*, but it did not commend itself to him, and the paper passed to Mr. George Cadbury. When it was reduced to a halfpenny, and a similar reduction in the price of the *Daily Chronicle* left the Liberals without a penny daily, I conceived the idea, after my experience of embarking in the enterprise of

founding a new penny Liberal paper in London. About the same time I was brought into connection with Mr. W. Hill, who, I found, had worked out a scheme for the kind of paper I was thinking of. We put two and two together and *The Tribune* was the result."

"Do you intend to edit the paper yourself?"

"Oh, dear, no; I am not even to be a member of the staff. I shall be a kind of *Deus ex machina*, invoked if matters should ever get into a snarl, but for the rest, I hope I shall be as little of a nuisance as possible."

"What appointments have you made?"

"At present we have not made sufficient progress to enter into details of organization. We have a great deal of ground to cover, premises to take, machines to put down. Meantime we are busy dated with applications."

"We have had a thousand letters, one-third of which consist of applications for editorial appointments," said Mr. Hill, "and a great many of them from very good people. There is sufficient journalistic capacity to staff two new papers without interfering with anyone."

"Have you decided upon the shape of *The Tribune*?"

"The size of the sheet will be that of the *Daily Telegraph*. The number of pages will vary, but will be above sixteen, as the proportion of matter varies; the quality of the paper equal to that of the

best penny daily paper in existence."

"Now for the distinctive features of *The Tribune*. Will you publish a programme, for instance, of the kind demanded of Mr. Thomasson."

"Well, we shall be a Liberal paper, a sane, serious organ of public opinion. But we are first and foremost a first-class responsible news paper. We intend to have the best of the news, the freshest of the news, and the bulk of the news. Although we shall be a Liberal paper, without phrases, we



Mr. Franklin Thomasson  
(Founder of *The Tribune*.)



## INTERVIEWS ON TOPICS OF THE MONTH.

independent Liberal organ, giving a loyal and undivided support to the Liberal party in or out of season. We shall adopt the policy of the open arena and the open door, the best news service in London—these are our words; a paper which Conservatives will have to read unless they wish to get left, but a paper which in season and out of season, maintain the sound principles of Liberalism to which the country has now returned, and which, after its recent direful experiences, it is not likely to desert in a hurry." "Do you expect to come out before the General Election?"

"Tell me when the General Election will take place, and I shall be able to answer that question. We shall not hurry or hurry, and we expect to issue our first number at the beginning of next year."

"Need not ask whether your Liberalism will be stalwart. Milk-water tepid Laodicean Liberalism is not possible to either of us."

"We are not going in for any party politics. We have our principles of course. But we shall speak soberly and quietly. We are for the Rule of course. And by of course we are for man's Suffrage. I do not see how any one can pretend to be a Liberal who is against it."

"Right you are," I exclaimed, "this is axiomatic. And I need not ask if you are for Free Trade, against the twin devils Militarism and Protection."

"Of course. We shall find our place in the van of political and social questions. But the chief thing that we hope to make is that when men and women come down to breakfast they shall feel that they are not qualified to answer the question 'What's the news?' until they have seen *The Tribune*."

"Wherein do you think the penny *Tribune* will be differentiated from the halfpenny papers?"

"As the *Morning Post* and the *Daily Telegraph* are differentiated from the *Daily Mail* and the *Daily News* so will *The Tribune* be differentiated from the *Chronicle*, and the *Leader*. We think

that the Liberals, who, it is now evident, constitute a great majority of the people, need an organ which appeals to those citizens who are not satisfied with a swift glance at the bold headlines of a newspaper broad-sheet or the mere tit-bits of miscellaneous happenings all over the world. We intend to make *The Tribune* not solely the best news sheet in London, but a sober, steady, resolute leader of public opinion, which will lead not only by expressing its own opinions, but by furnishing its readers with authentic materials for the formation of their judgment."

"Foreign correspondence?"

"Will be a special feature. And what we do for foreign capitals we shall do also for the great provincial centres in our own country."

"Do you propose to publish a serial?"

"Not unless we can get a first-class serial that will be very different from most of the serials which appear in the daily press as at present."

"And illustrations?"

"Only when they illustrate our work. We are not proposing to start a picture gallery. We are primarily a newspaper, and illustrations will be used when they help to enable the reader to understand the press."

"Will you have any provincial branches?"

"At present we do not contemplate such an extension of our work. We shall concentrate upon *The Tribune*. When

it is a success we may launch out. But not then."

"Where do you expect to set up your offices?"

"Bouverie Street, probably."

"When you are in your premises," I said, "will you come and have another talk?"

"By all means," said Mr. Thomasson, "then we hope we shall have something definite to tell you than is possible to-day. At present we must of necessity confine ourselves to generalities."

"Till then, *au revoir*."



Photograph by

[Russell and Sons.]

Mr. William Hill.



## THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

### K.—THE SALVATION ARMY AS COLONISER: COMMANDER BOOTH TUCKER.

KEEP your eye on Booth Tucker," said Lord to me just before his departure for Canada. "This man has a born genius for colonisation."

When Mr. Rider Haggard's Report on the Salvation Army colonies came out I telephoned to my quarters, and in a few minutes Commander Booth Tucker—greyer than when I first met him years ago, and wirier, but mellowed and ripened, more genial than ever—came into the sanctum at my House.

"I congratulate you, Commander," I exclaimed, "on the first-class certificate which Commissioner Haggard has granted the Salvation Army as a colonising agency."

"Very good, isn't it?" said the Commander.

"You see, Mr. Haggard took pains to see for himself. He brought the eye of the practised observer to bear upon things as they actually are; he had no end of trouble, and you see the result. I argued with him over part of the ground, and I must say I was immensely impressed with his careful and objective method of examination. Nothing seemed to shake him. No detail was too trivial to be overlooked."

Naturally we are all very pleased that, as a result of all that, he should have declared that the Salvation Army could not do better than entrust us with the

task. "When you saw a good deal of Mr. Haggard? Do you think of his scheme?"

"I think that he has drawn up the first definite scientific-like proposal for dealing on a large and scientific basis with the most serious problem of the day," I said, "but he imposes a tremendous responsibility on the Army?"

"Which the Army is prepared to respond," said the Commander. "We are prepared to undertake to do what is humanly possible the application of the scheme, both in selecting suitable immigrants and in planting them on the land. We are prepared to work in with the Imperial and Colonial Governments, charging them solely actual salaries and pocket expenses."

"Beware! Beware!" I cried. "It is Constantine's error repeated over again. The Church is allying itself with the State, and the State is endowing the Church."

"Such thing," said Mr. Booth Tucker. "To make that objection would be to subject the Salvation Army to a positive civil disability by refusing to allow its members to undertake to perform a secular task for the State because they belong to a particular religious organisation. We shall not receive a red card for religion or for the souls of men. Only we can see why you should grudge us out-of-pocket expenses for time and labour spent on the saving of souls."

"You mean to say that you would not be just as ready as any other religious body that can get State

support, viz., use its official connection to the advantage of its religious creed?"

"Deeds speak more loudly than words," said the Commander. "We have 11,000 persons in our social institutions in the United States. Most of these are Catholics. Most of the others are nothingarians. Not a priest nor a Freethinker has ever complained that we have brought any pressure to bear upon any body to join the Salvation Army. The pressure we do bring to bear upon them is to be right and to live according to their conscience."

"Well, that's a good showing," I said. "Now turn to another side of the subject. Are there enough people ready to go out to the colonies if this scheme is put through?"

"I think that there are five millions, say a million families in this country, who would go to-morrow if the way was clear. They would not be missed here; they would all be immeasurably better off over yonder. Of course I do not propose even to try to take such a large number. We are sending over 3,000 already, entirely off our own bat. And it is better to begin on a small scale."

"How do your immigrants turn out?"

"Very well indeed. We have a very small percentage of failures. And I shall perhaps surprise you when I say that our experience goes to show that the man without money makes a better average colonist and a better average settler than the man with money."

"But is that true of city people? Would they go on to the land?"

"Most of our colonists in America were city people, taken from San Francisco and Chicago. The people of the cities are [hungering for the opportunity of] getting out of it. They are discovering that there are no homes in the slums. And domicile is home. There are thousands who are wanting to get back to the country."

"And the city men work?"

"Yes, some who did not know a plough from a harrow have done very well. We plant an experienced man as a pace setter and object-lesson in the midst of a number of others. They soon learn."

"What, in a nutshell, is the formula of colonisation?"

"The landless man to the manless land. To stop the waste labour of the world on the waste land by the use of the waste capital, and thus convert this trivial waste into a unity of production, convert misery into prosperity, and regenerate Society by renewing the health, the vitality, and the energy of our people."

"And that can be done?"

"Yes, under leadership. We said we could do it when the General published 'In Darkest England' fifteen years ago. You have now the unanimous admission of everybody in the New World, President Roosevelt and Lord Grey downward, that we have indeed found 'The Way Out.'"



# Little Homily upon a Well-known Text

DEDICATED TO THE REV. DR. TORREY BY W. T. STEAD

as much as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."—MATTHEW 25:40

## THE LITTLE HOMILY.

IN the description given by Jesus Christ of the Day of Judgment, He is careful to explain that men will be divided at the last day of account not by what they said about God, or what they professed to believe of His Son, but by the way in which they acted towards each other. That is the evidential test. No man has ever seen God at any time. It is nearly nineteen centuries since the Ascension. But we, all of us, live among our fellow-men. And the supreme word of the Gospel is that our Lord regards every one of us, especially the weakest and the worst of us, as His *alter ego*, His representative, and whatever of good or evil we do to us, He regards as if it were done to Him. The practical working test to be finally applied is not what have we said or professed to say as to our faith in Christ, but how has our real faith manifested itself by our treatment of the least of these His brethren. If we have been unjust to them, unkind to them, then it is entered to our debit, not as injustice, uncharity, and unkindness shown to Brown, Jones, or Robinson, but as injustice done to Jesus, uncharity and unkindness shown to Him. It may be said, is a truism. But it is a truism the truth of which is too seldom recognised when it comes for its practical application.

## WHY THIS HOMILY WAS WRITTEN.

I HAVE been led to deliver the above little homily because of a long correspondence which I have had this spring with the Rev. Dr. Torrey, of the American Mission, concerning the treatment of two well-known Freethinkers—Thomas Paine of the "Age of Reason" and Colonel Ingersoll, famous American orator.

### ARE "INFIDELS" HIS BRETHREN?

My correspondence, of which I shall have more to say presently, raised continually in my mind during its progress the question whether "infidels" are regarded by our Lord as included among the least of these His brethren. It seems to me that they have at least as much right to be numbered in this category as the criminals in our gaols and the homeless tramps, to whom hunger and thirst and nakedness we are bidden to minister as we are bidden to minister to Christ Himself. If this be so, then I would put it kindly but with earnestness to many good people, whether in England or America, of treating the unbeliever they may not be dealing with our Lord Himself. It is perfectly right to denounce false doctrine and to pillory false teachers, but is it right to repeat lies about

challenged by a Liverpool Freethinker to say whether Darwin, Huxley, Tyndall, Haeckel, Morley, and Bradlaugh were all immoral men. Dr. Torrey answered that he "could not honourably dodge the question." He evaded it by riding off on a side issue, changing the venue to one where he thought he was on firm ground, and attacked the moral character of Tom Paine and Colonel Ingersoll. The exact words he used on that occasion were not stenographically reported; but, again to use his own phrase, "the main facts stand." He attributed wickedness to his opponents, as he was careful to explain to a correspondent, "for the simple reason—in practical evidence, by the confessions of countless men, I have seen that immorality lay at the basis of their infidelity; that when they give up their immorality they get a clear vision of truth that enabled them to see that there is a God, and that the Bible is His Word."

He attempted to cover Tom Paine and Colonel Ingersoll with moral obloquy in order to disprove their judgment of the Bible. Such, at least, was the explanation which he gave when challenged on the subject in a letter written by him on October 19, 1903, from Mather's Hotel, Dundee, to Mr. James Stewart, Liverpool.

### THE CHARGES AGAINST PAINE AND INGERSOLL.

My correspondence with Dr. Torrey came about the same time. When Dr. Torrey was at Liverpool two years ago he appears to have committed himself to a variant of his favourite thesis—that infidelity and immorality are Siamese twins. He was thereupon

I should probably have known nothing about this if there had not been put into my hand, as I was waiting for the opening day of the meeting at the Albert Hall on the opening day of the meeting, a small but very effective pamphlet entitled



rey and the Infidels," written and published by G. W. Foote, the well-known editor of the *Free-ker*. The challenge was clear and precise, and it a few days later emphasised by Mr. Blatchford in the *Clarion*. Do the Christians of London, it was asked, condone or tolerate the libelling of Freethinkers by a legitimate method of Christian propaganda? As Dr. Torrey had taken part in welcoming Dr. Torrey to London, it is my duty to clear myself, certainly, and Dr. Torrey, if possible, from so scandalous an imputation. The particular immoralities which he laid to the charge of these two eminent American Freethinkers, in support of his thesis that infidelity and immorality are inseparable twins, were understood by his catechist to be adultery in the case of Paine and assisting the circulation of obscene literature in the case of Ingersoll. At Dr. Torrey said in order to support his charge that Paine was indulging in immoralities after the usual fashion of Freethinkers, was to refer to what he described as "the commonly believed outrageous action" of Thomas Paine in "taking another man's wife with him to France and living with her." As to Ingersoll, he appears to have endorsed and repeated the statement of one Dixon, who had libelled Ingersoll by asserting that he was "paid by the publishers of obscene literature in America to support them in poisoning the minds of youth."

#### THE TRUTH ABOUT PAINE.

Dr. Torrey was most unfortunate in thus depending upon particulars. Mr. G. W. Foote, the editor of the *Freethinker*, in the pamphlet I have referred to, at once pointed out that in both cases the falsehood of the accusation thus revived. Dr. Torrey had been demonstrated in American courts. The "commonly believed outrageous action" of Thomas Paine in living with another man's wife was shown to have been the kindly hospitality shown by an old man of sixty-seven to the refugee of his French benefactor. The only man who ever imputed a shadow of obloquy to Paine in his connection went into the witness-box after Paine's death and solemnly swore that there was no foundation for his calumny. The over-zealous publisher who had repeated it was found guilty, in a criminal action, of slandering Mme. Bonneville, the "man's wife" in question, and was mulcted by a fine which was reduced to a minimum by the use, in the opinion of the jury, of the libel as it appeared in a journal published in the interests of the Christian religion! Dr. Torrey, as will be seen from his letter quoted below, is very well aware that the charge of adultery was not only disproved, but was clearly disproved to the satisfaction of a Christian jury; yet in his zeal against the Freethinkers he could not resist the temptation of charging Paine with indulging in immoralities, adducing in proof of this accusation his "outrageous action" in "taking another man's wife to (or from) France and living with her."

#### COLONEL INGERSOLL AND OBSCENE LITERATURE.

The case about Colonel Ingersoll is, if possible, even stronger, because it is so recent, and the case is one of Court record no farther back than 1874. The American law authorising a Post Office official to decide what is and what is not obscene literature places an arbitrary authority in the hands of an unknown censor which would not be tolerated at the present moment in Great Britain. The Comstock law, as it is called, is so obviously capable of abuse that at all times men who hold the faith which is held in the liberty of the press have protested against such absolute power being lodged in the hands of a single official. If, at this moment, this unknown bureau were to decide that the Song of Solomon and Shakespeare's poems were obscene, anyone who sent a copy of the Bible or of Shakespeare through the mails would be liable to be sent to gaol on the charge of using the mails for circulating obscene literature. In a recent case which led to the tragic death of a young man of my own acquaintance, the judge expressly refused to listen to any evidence as to the morality of the book in question. When the Post Office, he ruled, had decided that a publication was obscene, the function of the courts was limited to ascertaining whether or not an offence had been made to send that book through the mails. This law arms a Post Office official with a power to place whatever publication he please on the far more terrible *Index Expurgatorius* than that of Rome. Its existence in a free country is a terrible anomaly and an intolerable anachronism. Colonel Ingersoll and the Freethinkers of America are called to amend the law. But Colonel Ingersoll was extremely puritan in his detestation of obscene literature in any shape or form that he actually resigned his presidency on the Comstock Law Reform Committee because the majority wished to go farther than he thought desirable in forbidding any tampering with the mail matter. He declared that he yielded to his desire to stamp out obscene literature. And he desired was to prevent a law aimed at obscenity from being abused so as to curtail the legitimate liberty of discussion.

#### HOW HE WAS LIBELLED.

His position was perfectly clear. Nevertheless the Reverend Mr. Dixon did not hesitate to declare that Ingersoll was paid by publishers of obscene literature to support their efforts to pollute the mind of American youth. Upon this Ingersoll's patience gave way and he brought his libeller into Court. Dixon's defence did not even try to justify his charge. Ingersoll was paid by vendors of obscene literature beyond referring to the well-known fact that Ingersoll had publicly advocated the amendment of the Comstock law, and was a notorious infidel.

So far, therefore, from the action of Ingersoll in this matter justifying any imputation upon his morality, the facts show him to have taken a very high line on the question. Ingersoll's own character



## A LITTLE HOMILY UPON A WELL-KNOWN TEXT.

He was a Freethinker, an eloquent, audacious, atheistic blasphemer. But he was not an immoral man. He did not aid and abet the circulation of obscene literature. His family life was one of domestic purity and felicity, and so far from being an advocate of unlimited license in the circulation of obscene literature, he severed himself from his colleagues and associates rather than follow them in advocating a liberty which he feared might tend to corrupt the mind of American youth.

### WHY I WROTE TO DR. TORREY.

Dr. Paine and Ingersoll were the two typical and conspicuous Freethinkers who were singled out by Dr. Torrey as notorious examples of the intimate and necessary connection which prevails between immorality and infidelity. It seemed to me absolutely unthinkable that Dr. Torrey could have publicly brought such accusations and insinuations against two such well-known public men, except in sheer and honest ignorance. Believing this, I ventured in all kindness of spirit to call Dr. Torrey's attention to the fact that he had inadvertently done a gross injustice to Dr. Paine and Ingersoll, and appealed to him to take advantage of putting himself right with the public by making a generous *amende* to the character of men whom he had libelled, I was sure, unwittingly and in good faith. To my intense surprise and regret Dr. Torrey did not respond to my appeal in the spirit in which it was made. It was only after a prolonged correspondence that I was able at last to extract from him a statement published below, which appears to be the nearest approach which Dr. Torrey is able to make towards an *amende honorable* to the man upon whose moral character he had cast so unwarrantable a slur.

### DR. TORREY'S "STATEMENT."

On Saturday, May 6th, Dr. Torrey set forth the reasons why he did not think it necessary to publish the charges which he had actually made against Paine. But when on Monday the letter was brought to him to sign, he added the following postscript, which I reproduce, as he insists, exactly as written, although, as will be seen, three-fourths of it has nothing whatever to do with the only point which was in controversy, viz.—Did Dr. Torrey suggest that Paine lived in adultery with another man's wife, and, if so, was it true? Dr. Torrey now admits that this was not true; but he implies that when he charged Paine with living with another man's wife, he did not mean to suggest adultery! Upon that statement it is unnecessary to comment. Here is the original postscript just as it was written:—

—Since dictating the above on Saturday and waiting for the letter to be brought to me to-day (Monday), I have decided that the shortest and simplest way out of the whole matter is to make a full and explicit statement of the charges made against Mr. Thomas Paine, which I believe to be true and to be well-referred. I do this with great reluctance, for I cannot

do it without showing Mr. Thomas Paine's character in an unenviable light; but if you are honest you will have to witness that I only do it under an extreme amount of compulsion exercised by yourself. In my letter of April 17th I stated that I am not willing to go into what I have reason to believe is true, for I cannot do it without reflecting upon his character, and that I am not willing to do unless driven to it." I shall be driven to it at the present time. I will try to make my statements so full and explicit that there can be no evasion or misrepresentation by enemies, if you see fit to put this into their hands.

The number of charges made against Mr. Thomas Paine by those who have sought to expose his character are seven. There are others, but I think it will be sufficiently full to state the seven.

1. That Thomas Paine on two occasions was dishonourably discharged from his office in the Excise.

2. That the cause of his discharge was, that while he was an Excise officer, that he at the same time himself drank and smuggled tobacco, and secreted thirty pounds entrusted to him by the Excise men.

3. That he put away his lawful wife without giving her an explanation of the cause of his trouble with her, and afterwards on several occasions lived with the wife of another man, who followed him from France on his return to America, and that at his death he did not bequeath his property to his wife, who was still living, but did it to this woman and her children.

4. That his relations with this woman who followed him from Paris were positively immoral and licentious, and that, furthermore, his relations with her were immoral while they still lived in France, and that one of their children, "Thomas," had the features, countenance, and temper of Paine—the implication, of course, being that he was Paine's son.

5. That while in Paris, about the time of publishing "Age of Reason," he fell into habits of excessive drinking, and these habits were continued through a number of years, so that after his return to America resulted in unpleasant manner and dress. That this, along with other things, caused him to lose his old-time friends to withdraw their society from him.

6. That because George Washington, who in earlier years had been his friend and had shown him much kindness, was compelled to withdraw his support from him in these later years, Paine accused Washington of treachery, and wrote a long and bitter attack, trying to besmirch Washington's military career as well as his policy as President.

7. That Paine tried to stir up an invasion of England by Napoleon, and subscribed 100 livres in 1789 toward a fleet upon England; and that again in 1804 he was rejoicing in the hope of such an invasion being made.

These are, perhaps, the principal charges that have been made against Paine. My opinion about the charges is as follows:

Charge 1. Proven and undenied, a matter of record.

Charge 2. I do not think that this is proven. The charge is made by Oldys, one of the commissioners, but it does not appear in the official document. As far as the first discharge concerned, the record is that he was discharged for neglect of duty by entering in his books examinations which had not actually been made; and as far as regards the second discharge



ned, the official document states simply that he had left business without leave and gone off on account of his debts.

Charge 3. The third charge is, as far as I know, not denied by anyone who has ever investigated the matter carefully. It is sometimes obscured, or not mentioned by his defenders, but I know of no one who has written intelligently on the subject who has denied it even those whose defences of Paine have most distorted the facts, to give them a colouring favourable to him.

Charge 4. I don't regard as proven. Cheetham, who brought the charge that Thomas had the features, countenance and temper of Paine, was sued for libel by the woman in the case, and she obtained a verdict against him. Of course, this does not prove that the charge was true, for it is oftentimes impossible to prove to the satisfaction of a jury charges that may be true, but for which there is only sufficient evidence for regarding the charge as not proven. In support of the charge it is stated that Carver during Paine's lifetime wrote him a letter demanding the payment of moneys owing him from Paine, and in the letter insinuated similar charges against Paine's character, and that Paine did not sue Carver for libel, but paid the moneys claimed; but this does not prove that Paine was guilty. Many a man who is conscious of perfect innocence does not feel it worth while to sue a man who makes false charges against him for libel. Furthermore, it is said that Carver did sue him and by his charges when the libel case against Cheetham was tried. This, of course, does not prove that the charges were not true; but it certainly throws a suspicion upon them. It is further urged in proof that Paine's relations with this woman were not immoral, that her husband afterwards came to New York, where he and his family were reunited. This, of course, does not necessarily prove anything, especially in the light of the fact that this reunion was after seven years of separation, and after Paine's death. It is said, however, that his relations in France were such that he could not leave her any way until then; but this is exceedingly doubtful, as it was a constant going and coming during those years, even by persons who had been known as Republicans.

It may be said that this charge against Paine has been disproven; but no man is under obligations to prove charges against them. It is the obligation of those who make the charges to prove them, and to my mind this particular charge against Paine has not been proven, and we are bound to believe him innocent of this particular charge until it is proven. The fact that Paine had slandered George Washington, slandered the founders and men of the Bible, and sought to bring blood upon his native land, is not sufficient reason for regarding insufficiently supported statements against him.

Charge 5. The fifth charge is admitted to be true by Paine's friends as well as by his enemies. Some of them seek to deny the fact, but are forced to admit it before they get through. For example, one writer who writes in defence of Paine says, "The special charges of drunkenness made by

Cheetham and Carver are discredited by this proof of character," and further on says, "Carver afterwards confessed that he had lied as to the drink," but this very writer goes on to say, "It is admitted, however, that the charge of drunkenness was not without foundation," and further on gives proof of the drinking habits of Thomas Paine at several periods of his life. In point of fact, Paine himself confessed to his defender, Rickman, that he had fallen into excess in Paris. Mr. Moncure Conway, Paine's ablest defender, says that this refers solely to a few weeks in 1793, but his pupil, Chapman, at the trial in 1792, spoke of Paine's intoxication. It was "rather unusual," he says, for Paine to be drunk. He adds, that when drunk, he was given to declaiming against religion. Ten years later, in 1802, a similar account of an after-dinner outburst upon religion is given by Paine's friend, Henry Redhead Yorke, who visited him in Paris, and also of the filthy state of his apartment. In 1808, it is said, his weekly supply of rum was three quarts. It is suggested in order to explain this away, that he "appears to be kept up by stimulants during one of his illnesses, and his prostration may account for the stimulants and for some of his slovenly habits." Joel Barlow, while saying that Paine had been neat in his dress "like a gentleman of the old school," in one period of his life, still seems to indicate "the best of Paine's habit of drinking had excluded him from good society during his last years."

Charge 6. This charge is unquestionably true.

Charge 7. The seventh charge is unquestionably true.

Here, then, is the state of the case as regards Mr. Paine, as I understand it. It certainly leaves him in an unattractive light, and shows him as an altogether unimpressive man. But in spite of his erratic thinking, his utter unreliability as a statesman (one of his admirers has recently written of him as a "great statesman"), and his very reprehensible conduct, it is only justice to Paine to say that at an important crisis in the American Revolution a pamphlet by him played an important part in heartening the revolutionists, and if the separation of America from England was a good thing, then part of the credit for it belongs to Paine, though probably no such important part as he and his friends have claimed for him. He may have very much over-estimated his services, but they were small. Furthermore, it is due him to say that he anticipated many of the so-called results of what its advocates do now call "the new views of the Bible." If the destructive criticism of to-day, represented by the Graf-Wellhausen school, is true, and a real advance in Biblical knowledge, it is not more than fair to admit that on this point Paine was about a century ahead of them, for many of the points most emphasised are found in Paine's writing. In fact, at a religious congress in America, Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, Professor at Rochester Theological Seminary, read before the Congress a statement of the positions held by these critics, and then appealed to them and asked if it was a fair statement of their positions. They replied, "Yes," that it was. Then he said, "I have been reading verbatim from Paine's 'Age of Reason.'"

Now, as to what I said about Paine at Liverpool, it was contained in the third charge given above, and was not proven. I think I may have also referred to the fourth charge, which is also proven; but it is a long time since I and I am not sure on this latter point.

Now, in regard to the letters which it is alleged I wrote



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n and Mr. James. Even if I had written these letters—I had written the letter to Mr. Cain, which you, after made so much of, have been unable to produce, the in it is warranted by the facts in the case. In point of intelligent infidels do not deny that Paine, after having ay his lawful wife, lived with another man's wife. It is at it was not in France that he lived with her; and one reasons why I suspect the letter has not been written by dictated and signed by me, is because of the preposition I don't think I have ever written or dictated that Thomas ook another man's wife with him "to" France. My has been that the woman came from France; and if I itten the letter, I do not think that I should have made slip; and if I had signed a letter dictated, I think I have noticed this. Of course, it is a secondary point no consequence in the real issue, whether it was in or whether it was in America; but it makes me doubt the letters are authentic letters from me, either written or dictated by me and signed. However, I have gone matter at length above—have let you know what I did have given you my grounds for saying it. As what I is true, of course I cannot retract it, though I had no as you have abundant proof, to make these statements about Paine, true as they are. You have compelled it. I feel called upon to publish this statement, I must insist u publish it in full, and then there can be no misunder- g, and such a long correspondence will not be necessitated. If you question the truth of the charges which I have ere substantiated, I can tell you where to find the d to prove they are true.\*—Sincerely yours,

(Signed) R. A. TORREY.

is beside the purpose of this little homily to enter th into the various controversial questions raised by rey in the above statement. Mr. Moncure Conway has ith the whole subject once for all in his classic biography e, and to that book I must refer my readers. I was in concerned with the general "loveliness" or otherwise of character. I only wished to persuade Dr. Torrey to hat no one is warranted in suggesting or asserting that ived in adultery with another man's wife. This, after difficulty, I have succeeded in accomplishing, although, nately, I failed to induce Dr. Torrey to express his hat he had used language which could only, and as er of fact did undoubtedly, lead all who heard it to that he was charging Paine with adultery. "Living oother man's wife," when alleged as an instance of dity, could only have one meaning, especially when it asised by being placed in juxtaposition with his putting f his own wife and his leaving all his property to the oman.

married twice. His second wife and he parted, no ws why. No one even among Paine's worst libellers at that she had any reason of complaint against him. the other accusations, some are trumpery, others ical, and none of them material to the main issue. one time of his career Paine drank more than od for him, he but followed the example of the statesmen of his time. To drink each other under e was the custom in the best English society a hundred go, and Paine at his worst never drank as heavily as l Fox and most of their contemporaries. That Paine d Washington for leaving him in the lurch in Paris is d no one can blame him for doing so. As to Paine's up Napoleon to invade England in 1789 (*sic*) by a sub- of 100 livres, that may or may not be true; but it does re that Paine was immoral. If Paine entertained hopes French would invade England, he shared the sentiments

I have printed the only passages that bear the question under discussion in larger type have underlined the decisive words. I say about the self-satisfaction with which Dr. thinks he has shown Paine to be "an alto- unlovely man." The doubts which Dr. tries to throw upon his letters to Mr. Cain and James are mere quibbles of no importance. letter to Mr. Cain was put into type and dest the letters to Mr. James are in the possess Mr. Foote, and can be produced. The auth of all the letters is indisputable. They bear Torrey, his mark" on every line.

The moment I received this long and irre- disquisition about questions which I never ran any shape or form, I wrote to Dr. Torrey how glad I was that at long last he had seen h to repudiate the accusation which every one be he had brought against Paine, and suggested t that was necessary to put matters straight was t should authorise me to publish the substance lines underlined above. This he refused, and i that if any reference was made to the mat public, I should publish his statement in full. responsibility for the publication of this stat lies at his door. In his own interest I deprec but repeated efforts to induce him to accept the alternative having failed, I have no alter but to bow to his decision. If any of my f or of Dr. Torrey's should question the p persistence with which I laboured to extrica Torrey from the difficulty in which he had ent himself, or of the reality of his repeated to be helped out of the mess, the correspondent full lies at Mowbray House, and can be seen pri by anyone who cares to inspect it. The publi of the whole correspondence has been strongly upon me by my friends, and has been even vehemently deprecated by the friends of Dr. T I have no objection to place myself at some vantage, seeing that thereby I save Dr. Torrey appearing at a worse disadvantage still.

### THE CASE OF COLONEL INGERSOLL.

With regard to Colonel Ingersoll, Dr. insisted that his charge was true because it matter of Court record. On referring to New for copy of this record, it was discovered th case had never been tried to the end, the preliminary stages the attempts made to c the libel were either dismissed by the Co immaterial or were manifestly inadequate to the accusation. Colonel Ingersoll having p that there was no substance in the charge s

of many distinguished Englishmen of that time. T rendered yeoman's service to the American Revolution i remembered by Englishmen with gratitude. For Geor was in the wrong and George Washington was in the rig so say all of us to-day. As to his anticipation of the re the Higher Criticism, that also should be placed to his But all these are mere side issues.



## THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

was not vindictive enough to persist in the. He had cleared his character, and he not care for money damages. When I drew Torrey's attention to this and asked him to say yes or no to the question whether he was ed to make the necessary *amende* to Colonel oll's memory, I received no answer.

### METHODS OF BARBARISM IN RELIGION.

ave no wish to press hardly upon Dr. Torrey. an earnest man who has done, and I hope ontinue to do, much good work. In my let on the Torrey-Alexander Mission I have out of my way to commend his work, to excuse rrowness, and to secure for him a cordial ne to London. I undertook the correspondence e friendliest intentions, hoping to get him out erness into which he had blundered, as it seemed , in sheer ignorance. It is therefore with no al animus that I am using this correspondence strate the necessity for a little more of Christian y, to say nothing of the secular virtues of and veracity, in our dealing with those who the Christian faith. Is it not time that the e of slandering the unbeliever in the interests true religion was recognised as lying outside ontiers of legitimate warfare? The Hague ence, when it defined the laws of war, put a pon asphyxiating shells, expanding bullets, and opping of explosives from balloons. It seems he time had come to call a new Hague Confer- f the Churches to place under a solemn interdict Christian conscience all attempts to prejudice icism of infidels by impugning their morality.

### A CRUCIAL TEST.

asmuch as ye have done it unto one of the of these my brethren, ye have done it unto If the character of Jesus Christ were to be d with the same malignant desire to represent as "an altogether unlovely man," Dr. Torrey be the first to exclaim in pious horror against ustice, the lack of charity, and the malevolence strains every point and revives every accusation, when they are admittedly untrue, in order to someone's character in "a very unattractive. Yet if it be true that our Lord regards every done to the least of these His brethren as if e done to Him, what must He think of this c against Paine and Ingersoll? Is it probable e would regard these uncharitable imputations ggestions of false charges against these brethren as justified, or excused, or condoned, because ere professed unbelievers? Surely this is kable.

### OUR LORD IN THE FREETHINKER'S PLACE.

us see how we should like it if some Sadducee o deal with the character of Christ as Dr. has dealt with the characters of Paine and oll. A Mohammedan sent me a book some go in which the character of our Lord was

mishandled much in the same fashion, and pretty mess he made of it. According to the te of the Scripture Christ was a man tempted points even as we, and being touched with a of our infirmities, is pre-eminently capable of pathising with those whose trials and temptations shared. If so, He must take a peculiar, sympathetic interest in the hard measure met to pioneers, heretics, blasphemers and atheists. before Dr. Torrey put Paine and Ingersoll th the mill of unjust and slanderous aspersion Dr. Torreys of the Sanhedrim put the Man of reth through the same ordeal. If a fellow- makes one wondrous kind, our Lord must feel tionally kindly towards these victims of Ph zeal. For Paine and Ingersoll are assailed same weapons, subjected to the same aspersion misrepresented in the same merciless fashion was assailed and misrepresented by the ortho His time, and in their case, as in His, it was al with the best motives from zeal for the truth of It was to "get right with God," according to ideas of God and His chosen people, that the Priests and Pharisees crucified Jesus, and the of their successors in our time against the phemers of to-day is still as keen. As the b the heretic is safe from their attack, they take it his reputation with all the more vehemence.

### DR. TORREY'S METHOD APPLIED TO JESUS CH

"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one least of these my brethren, ye have done it unt Let us see, then, how it would look if it were unto Christ as it has been done unto Paine Ingersoll. If a heathen, or Moslem, or Freeth controversialist were to adopt Dr. Torrey's m we should have a result somewhat like this:—

The following is a full and explicit statement of the made against Jesus of Nazareth, which in His tin believed by many to be true. I make these charges wi reluctance, for I cannot do it without showing the char Jesus in a very unenviable light.

The number of charges made against Jesus of Naza those who have sought to expose His character are There are others, but I think it will be sufficient these seven.

1. That Jesus was a man of uncertain parentage bro in a disreputable neighbourhood, who was without ho His own country, and who wandered abroad without means of subsistence, or even a place in which to lay Hi

2. That He was known to have held communications v Devil in the wilderness, and was popularly believed cast out devils by His intimacy with Beelzebub, the p the devils.

3. That He was a winebibber and a glutton in His p habits; that He paid little regard to the Sabbath day, or washing of hands; and that He publicly avowed a prefer publicans and harlots to the orthodox and respectable P and the scribes learned in the Holy Law of God.

4. That He was constantly in the company of public sinners, and that He did not refuse the affection of loose



## A LITTLE HOMILY UPON A WELL-KNOWN TEXT.

whom made a public scene by a shameless demonstration of love.

That His affectionate relations with these women gave rise, in the profane history of later times, to grave imputations upon His character, and led some of His followers to omit from the record the story of His refusal to condemn a woman guilty of the very act of adultery.

That He constantly spoke evil of the constituted authorities of the Church; on one occasion He created a public riot by disturbing the vested interests in the Temple, and made Himself so much of a nuisance in Jerusalem that the constituted authorities were obliged to arrest Him and send Him for trial.

That He was tried three times: (1) before the Sanhedrim, (2) before Herod, and (3) before Pilate, and, by their judicial verdict, confirmed with enthusiastic unanimity by the populace, was executed as a blasphemer against God's Holy Law, and as an enemy against the Roman Empire.

These are, perhaps, the principal charges against Jesus of Nazareth. My opinion about these charges is as follows:—

Charge 1. Proved and undenied—a matter of record.

Charge 2. I do not think this is proven. The charge is made, and was no doubt believed at the time, but such superstitions do not seriously occupy our attention at this time of day.

Charge 3. On this point I would prefer to leave my judgment to the future. But I must admit that He was not a total abstainer. He seemed to have miraculously added to the supply of wine at the wedding feast. His conduct was such that it was popularly said of Him, "He hath a devil, and is mad." His saying that the publicans and harlots is on record.

Charge 4 is, as far as I know, not denied by anyone who has ever investigated the matter at all carefully. It is not obscured, or not mentioned by His defenders; but no one who has written intelligently on the subject has denied it—not even those whose defences of Jesus have been distorted the facts to give them a colouring favourable to Him. The incident referred to is on record. The woman who washed His feet with her tears as He sat at table, and dried them with the hairs of her head.

Charge 5 I don't regard as proven. No such imputation has ever been brought against Him by His contemporaries. But His affectionate relations with such women were certainly not in accordance with the ethical principle which later found expression in the apostolic injunction to avoid the very appearance of evil. Even if not criminal, it was open to misconception, and He deserves our severest condemnation. Nevertheless, when I have blamed His intimacy with a woman of notoriously immoral character, I do not think that His guilt has been actually proven. This being the case, the fact that Jesus was a blasphemer who had the presumption to make Himself equal with God does not justify us in accusing Him of an offence of which the proof is not legally complete.

Charge 6. True and not denied. It is a matter of court record.

Charge 7. Also undisputed. He was executed by the Roman authorities put in motion by the highest and best representatives of the Jewish nation, and the sentence was immensely popular. He was crucified as a malefactor between two thieves. All this is on official record.

Such, then, is the state of the case as regards Jesus of Nazareth. I understand it. It certainly leaves Him in a very unfavorable light, and shows Him as an altogether unlovely man. But in spite of His erratic thinking and His utter un-

reliability as a teacher, and His very reprehensible conduct, it is only justice to Jesus to admit that at an important crisis in the history of Israel He foretold the destruction of the Temple, and so may have helped to bring it about. If the dispersion of the Jews and the extinction of their nation was a good thing, some small share of the credit should be given to His account. Furthermore, it is due to Him to say that He anticipated many of the so-called results of what its advanced thought of the present day is true and a real advance in Biblical knowledge, it is not more than fair to admit that on this point Jesus was about nineteen centuries ahead of the advanced thinkers, for many of the points they most emphasize are found in the sayings of Jesus. In fact it is sometimes difficult to distinguish some of the utterances of Jesus of Nazareth from the latest statements of the socialists, rationalists, and advanced thinkers of our time. Especially in His love to the Sadducees, and His harsh, violent, and persistent persecution of the scribes and Pharisees, He could hardly be distinguished by the most advanced Freethinkers of our day.

### "WHY THIS OUTRAGE?"

Of course, this grates horribly upon every orthodox reader. That is why I print it. I want it to be read. And why? Because it enables us to feel some of the pain and the sorrow which Christ must have felt when He sees how Dr. Torrey and his kind deal with the least of these His brethren. If it is right to censure Paine and Ingersoll in the harsh, carping, uncharitable, malevolent fashion illustrated in the above letter, it is equally right to apply the same method to the character of the Founder of our Faith. The least, was His declaration: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

### THE REAL JESUS.

But I have another reason still for printing this, which is altogether independent of this particular controversy. When I submitted the proof of this article to some pious friends—notably to a well-known clergyman of the Church of England—he was overwhelmed with entreaties not to publish an account of the injury which such a statement would do to the young and to the weaker brethren. His remonstrances convinced me that the publication of these charges is absolutely necessary, if only in order to recall to the minds of His own followers in disguise their Lord in His divine wisdom deemed it to reveal Himself before the eyes of men. They were so idealised and adored the Deity in Christ that a sharp reminder of the kind of man He appeared to be causes them to feel as one of them wrote to me—*e.g.* :—

### A SOLEMN REMONSTRANCE.

Forgive me for writing in plain Saxon terms, for I know that I have ever in my life seen words put into so calculated to demoralise the public mind, and to lead them away from real gospel truth, as those in which you formulate (as from the enemy's side, of course) your charges against the character of Jesus Christ our Lord and



## 'THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

It will occur to your mind, if you re-read your sermon, that you are putting into the minds of your readers things so ugly, so horrible, I must even say blasphemous, as to shake the very foundation truths of Christianity in many minds, and make them think of Jesus Christ in a manner that not even the most determined enemies could wish to represent Him. . . . The words *suggestio falsi* must occur to your mind, and I warn you, as a public writer of name and repute, against using language so demoralising as to be worse than anything the infidels have ever published. I humbly pray you, as a Christian man, to withdraw these terrible ideas from the public gaze. I cannot tell you what I have felt in reading them, but I am sure that every man of my age and Christian experience thinks them so vile that I cannot think I can ever remove them from my brain, and I think you will be the result when you send them out whole to the young and inexperienced? I solemnly declare in the presence of God that I believe if these things go out broadcast you have done more to injure the Christian cause than any other man in this Christian generation.

### THE REAL GOSPEL OF THE REAL CHRIST.

No doubt that I may have entertained as to my own responsibility disappeared on reading this impassioned plea. I am very sorry to pain any man; but this letter has made it quite unmistakably clear that its earnest and pious writer has never before had even a faint notion of the kind of man Jesus Christ deliberately chose that He would cause Himself to appear before the eyes of His contemporaries. He decided to manifest Himself not as a respectable, orthodox, conventionally pious citizen, but as a man of no repute, who consorted with sinners and harlots, and was put to death as a criminal. Surely, with all reverence, it must be admitted that He knew His own business better than any of the respectable clergymen like my correspondent, who may imagine that the mere printing of things said about Him by His contemporaries will "uproot the very foundation truths of Christianity in many minds." On the contrary, I am lifted up with a glad heart that the printing of these things may at last open the minds of conventionally pious men like my correspondent to the fact that when our Lord set about rooting Christianity in the mind of the human race He decided that it was necessary for Him to live a life, the inevitable and indisputable result of which was to cause the good, respectable, orthodox people of His day to say those things about Him which, when my correspondent sees them in print, seem so "diabolical, so horrible and so blasphemous." After this they may go on to discern more clearly than they have ever done what "real Christianity" really is—as Christ conceived it and set it forth when He was a homeless wanderer, despised and rejected of men.

No need, I hope, to make formal protest against the inevitable slander that I am placing myself and Ingersoll on the same level with our Lord. Every one who reads this homily knows that I do nothing of the kind. I only claim them as the least of His attributes, and as such entitled to the same just,

truthful, charitable treatment that Christ Himself has a right to expect when He manifested Himself as a man among men. To denounce this as blasphemy seems to me to prove that my critics have not realised the truth of the incarnation, and by their lack of understanding deprive the Christian of the most effective appeal to the heart and reason of mankind.

### INFIDELITY AND IMMORALITY.

As to the general thesis to which Dr. Torrey has adhered with such pathetic tenacity—the alleged connection between unbelief and immorality—it is only needful to say this: we may believe most firmly that the loss of the supernatural sanction for morality will, in our time, tend to immorality. But that is a very different thing from suggesting, as is so often done, that all infidels are immoral men, and that if they abandoned their vices they would become orthodox Christians. As a matter of fact, men—and women also—who, as the result of much searching of conscience, have regretfully come to believe that the old doctrine taught them at their mothers' knees is not tenable, are often found to be more punctiliously moral in their private lives than multitudes of Christians. They have lost all else, and they cling the more passionately to the ethical remnant of their early training. It is, indeed, so marked, this lofty morality of the Freethinkers, that Mr. Kegan Paul, writing of the interests of the Church of Rome, did not doubt that He admitted it, and sought to explain it. The Freethinker of to-day, he said, is like a rosebud severed from its parent stem and taken indoors. It blooms sooner, and is a beautiful rose in the vase while the fellow rosebuds left on the bush have not ventured to reveal their beauty to the outside air. But the rosebud that is severed from its parent bush bears no seed. The Freethinker is morally faultless, but he is too often the mother of ethics that engenders nothing. He seldom has his children still more rarely have, the propagation of fervour, the zeal for souls, the instinct of conviction that enable the Christian Church to survive and exert power for righteousness for century after century.

### A PARTING WORD.

I have done. If, in attempting to apply the teaching of Christ to the question at issue between Dr. Torrey and the Freethinkers, I have done injustice to Dr. Torrey, I stand condemned by my own eyes and convicted on the principles which I have applied to him. But I am not conscious of having set down aught in malice, and I have expressed much that others have urged me to print. I have said enough to clear myself from all complicity in what seems to me an un-Christlike way of presenting Christ. It is not a case of preaching Christ crucified, but of preaching Christ in a way as to crucify Him afresh and put Him to shame.



# LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS

## THE WAR TO GO ON: DRY LIGHT ON THE PRESENT SITUATION

THE *Fortnightly Review* this month publishes two articles on the present situation in Russia and throw a ray of clear, dry light upon the fond hopes that have been entertained as to the prospect. The result is disillusion. Each of the writers of these articles is well qualified to speak concisely on both sides of the subject.

### TRUTH ABOUT JAPAN'S DEMANDS.

ALFRED STEAD, who has invariably shown himself to be well informed as to the calculations and intentions of Japan, makes a statement which is utterly fatal to any chance of peace.

#### INSISTENCE ON THE INDEMNITY.

He says that the Japanese, who, as yet, have not occupied any Russian territory, are absolutely determined to insist on an indemnity of at least £100,000,000. Not only so, but we are further told that when the peace negotiations were set on foot, the Japanese was assured that there was no question of her giving up her essential demands, including the indemnity:—

One vitally essential point is the question of the war indemnity, which the Japanese are determined to have from

Russia, and which is a bitter pill for the Russians to swallow. For Japan it is a *sine quâ non* that Russia shall treat with her on an absolute equality, wiping out for ever the contemptuous "little yellow monkeys" epoch. It is for this reason that much stress is laid upon the payment of an indemnity, which is acknowledged to be such and not concealed under any plausible pretences and make-believes.

The fact that no Power has ever yet been paid an indemnity which is not in occupation of its entire territory seems somewhat strangely to be overlooked by the Japanese.

#### THE JAPANESE TERMS.

Japan has only modified her terms of peace since the last article. She may waive her demand for the indemnity and the Russian warships. The terms of Japan are now as follows:—

The absolute evacuation of Manchuria by the Russians; the handing back of the provinces to China; the cancellation of Japan of the Russian lease of the Kwantung Peninsula; possibly a reversion to the conditions of the peace terms of the Chinese War; the cession of the entire Manchurian Railway to Japan, and its handing over to an international control; the Russo-Chinese Bank to be regarded as a Government concern, and all its concessions disallowed; a free hand for Japan in Korea, and no Russian interference; the transformation of Vladivostok into a commercial port, and the prohibition of dockyards or Naval stations in the Far East. The island of Sakhalin is to be ceded to Japan, together with the rights along the coasts of the Ussuri Province and Kamchatka. Russia must pay an indemnity of at least £100,000,000, and this sum may increase if the war be prolonged.

Mr. Alfred Stead remarks, with unconscious irony, "The moderation of Japan's demands is their most remarkable point!"

#### A NEW MONROE DOCTRINE FOR JAPAN.

In addition to these "moderate demands" Japan warns the European Powers to prepare to take the back seat in the Far East:—

Japan's paramountcy, after the recent sea-battle, carries with it as an inevitable corollary the proclamation of a new Monroe Doctrine for Eastern Asia. Just as the United States has taken the American hemisphere under her wing to protect it from European aggression, so Japan will take the Asiatic continent, which are still independent, and give them her support to progress along their own lines. The new Monroe Doctrine will not be formally declared; the case of Russia in Manchuria is a clear enough sign-post to the world. Hands off China, and Siam is the watchword of the day, and Japan is determined to enforce her Monroe Doctrine more efficiently than the United States. Germany is safe in Kiao-chau, but it will be well not to try and absorb the Shantung province. The new Monroe Doctrine may well be equally as annoying to the Powers as is the attitude of the United States to South America.



[Blätter.]

### The European Ox and the Japanese Frog.

The frog is puffed up with pride, as in Aesop's fable; but what if he doesn't burst after all?



## THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

in manner to be construed into a world menace. It is a matter which has to be accepted, and in the future will be a new and strange morality observable in the dealings of the Great Powers with Far Eastern nations.

new and strange," no doubt, but whether it can be called morality or immorality is open to question.

### THE EXPECTED INDEMNITY.

In the *Nineteenth Century* Mr. Eltzbacher out-Herods Herod by making out the following bill which Japan presents to Russia :—

The minimum of Japan's actual expenditure for the war and financial losses which she has suffered through the war are as follows :—

Money raised for the war by loans and otherwise	£116,500,000
Compensation for partly and wholly disabled soldiers and for widows and orphans	50,000,000
Compensation to civil population for damages suffered through mobilisation, loss in trade, etc.	15,000,000
Cost of war material, liquidation of the war, and various expenses	20,000,000

Total..... £181,500,000

The foregoing sum of £181,500,000 appears to be the minimum which Japan may be expected to claim from Russia, pro-

vided for peace, and, as the Tsar's advisers seemed stubborn, no reservation was made as to terms. When peace glimmers on the horizon, all was subordinated to the question, Japan offer bearable terms? The anti-war newspapers all hinted at impossible humiliations, and, like the Reichstag Congress just concluded at Moscow, began to talk of the continued war, rendered inevitable by Japan's national affair.

Though the Ministers and official advisers of Nicholas have been in favour of peace since the fall of Port Arthur, it is known that only two have the courage to advise payment of the price which peace entails. M. Witte, and the supposed resignation of the war, the Viceroy Alexeieff, who, after vainly offering his resignation, now says boldly that there is no more Far East for Russia is concerned, and that the dream, dissipated by the result of his own support of MM. Besobrazoff, Abaza and others, must be abandoned for ever. The pessimists argue that the very nature of Russian Governmental ways militates against peace. The war, they say, can be continued, though inefficiently, by inertia, whereas the conclusion of peace depends on wits and wills.

The autocracy, we are warned, is still in the hands of the Tsar. The loss of the fleet produced no serious effect in Russia :—

Those who regarded the victories of Japan as proving the machinery for dragging the Russian people along the



The Tsar on the Tower.

they come! Stoessel in the front, then Gripenberg and Niebogotoff, and behind Kuropatkin, walking backwards, the only thing he can

the war be immediately brought to a close. But Japan is not entitled to demand considerably more than her war cost. The German war in France cost Germany 10,000,000,000, and she charged France £200,000,000. A hope is a very costly luxury, even for the richest country, and should remember that every day adds about £500,000 to the bill which Russia will eventually have to pay to Japan.

### TRUTH ABOUT THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

The well-known writer "R. L." contributes to the *Lightly Review* a letter from St. Petersburg, which enables us to form some idea as to the futility of the expectation so confidently indulged in by the Russian champion, that Russia is resigned to the inevitable.

#### NO CHANCE OF PEACE.

"R. L.," writing concerning the prospect of peace, says that—

There has outstripped faith. While there is no party whatever in Russia which desires peace at any price, there is no party which believes that Japan will offer acceptable terms. The attitude of the Russian Party changed, on the day Mr. Roosevelt's message was received. Since the battle of Mukden it had clamoured loudly

for the road of emancipation have not been much encouraged by the latest development.

#### THE PROGRESS OF LIBERTY IN RUSSIA.

What is still more remarkable in "R. L.'s" letter is the evidence it affords that, despite all drawbacks and difficulties, the Russian people are, under the tolerant sway of General Trepoff, establishing the foundations of liberty. I commend the following passage to those who are hopeless of any change for the better in Russia. The writer, remember, is a pessimist. But even he is constrained to say :—

Russia, despite temporary set-backs, has marched forward during the last six months more than during the preceding four. In practice, the Press has secured a large measure of freedom. Though the Press Commission has not yet finished its work, though M. Bulnigin, working behind its back, has procured for himself unrestricted power to suppress any news, the written word is freer than it ever was before save under the brief régime of Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky. The newspapers of St. Petersburg and Moscow boldly discuss Constitutional subjects, denounce the bureaucracy, publish official secrets, discount the appointments and dismissals of Ministers, even so far as to reprint a story made in Germany that Russian Ministers were to be put on trial for offences



## LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

with the war. The right of public meeting, though often both by law and by administrative precedent, has only been acquired in fact. Liberty of conscience, unlike other liberties which have been taken practically by force, now exists by law. To crown these the Government is obliged to hurry on the project of national representation in the Buluigin Rescript of February 18th. A new Russia has sprung into being.

### A PESSIMIST'S OPTIMIST PREDICTION.

The mass of Liberals in Russia, he tells us, are all in demanding what they call "a New Zealand Constitution":—

It is easy, no doubt, to assume, that Russia is now entering a death-struggle from which the Tsardom must either triumph or be swept into the abyss. But it is hard to turn anywhere the factors likely to operate in that dramatic Revolution, of course, is a possibility. But what may be done with much more safety is a long-drawn-out struggle in which the mass of the people, still asleep, awake to civic duty and consciousness of power, the Tsardom, realising its weakness, will make concessions, each grudging and unsatisfactory, but all in the end amounting to the full Constitutionalism which the most advanced political parties now demand.

### GERMANY AS DIABOLUS.

THE WHOLE CREED OF THE GERMANOPHOBISTS.

The *National Review* for July once more sets forth with that is in it as to the essentially diabolical character of the German Empire. In the "Episodes of the Month" and in a paper on "British Foreign Policy" by A, B, C, etc., we have an exposition of the Germanophobists' creed, which takes as its starting-point the assumption that the German Empire is a very devil. That this is not too strong a phrase is admitted by the editor, who himself uses the word "devilish" to describe the foreign policy of Germany.

HE FILLS THE BUTCHER'S SHOP WITH LARGE BLUE FLIES?"

Germany's sinister influence is, of course, attributed to the fall of M. Delcassé. That is an old story.

But it is a novelty to learn that it was the German Bismarck who is responsible for the fall of Mr. Gladstone in 1885! Bismarck, we are told,

was anxious, in 1885, to drive the late Lord Granville from the Foreign Office. His efforts, owing to the pusillanimity of Mr. Gladstone, were successful. His persistent hostility to Lord Granville induced Mr. Gladstone and his trembling colleagues in the inner circle of the Cabinet to welcome that defeat in the House of Commons in 1885, which enabled them to escape the responsibilities of Government. For years past the policy against M. Delcassé have been guided by German diplomacy.

It was probably the German Emperor who lured the Norwegians into revolt. It is admitted that this matter which "it will be difficult to prove for the present." But

The Kaiser certainly has his eye on the splendid, and, to England, the most important harbours on the Atlantic coast of Norway.

It is also insinuated that Germany wanted to interfere in the Boer War:—

During the war in South Africa tentative efforts were made to form a coalition against this country, but the temper of the

nation and the strength of the British Navy paralysed the malignity of the statesmen and rulers engaged in those intrigues. The history of those cabals has not yet been revealed.

The Japanese war is all Germany's doing. The Russian Government,

acting under German advice and dominated by sinister influences at St. Petersburg, instead of following the counsel of its friends, chose to adopt a policy of adventure in the Far East.

### WAR WITH GERMANY CERTAIN!

A, B, C tells us that "however much we may moan and groan, war is ultimately certain to break out between Germany and England unless Germany gives up her attempt to acquire naval supremacy, unless the old spirit of the English nation is driven away":—

The plain English of that matter is that besides maintaining the Navy in its present condition England must possess a powerful and adequate Army which should be relatively as powerful an instrument of war as the army which Wellington commanded in the South of France in 1814 and to which he bade farewell at Bordeaux.

### THE KAISER'S PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

When the Kaiser went to Morocco it was to move towards war with England:—

It is all-important for Englishmen to appreciate the international situation deliberately created by Germany, although in the first instance fire has been opened upon France, who will probably prove to be fully able to take care of herself. There can be little doubt but that Great Britain is the real objective of Kaiser Wilhelm's present campaign. In a sense, Germany seeks to force France into a fighting alliance with Germany against Great Britain, who is to be compelled to provide "reparation" to the former Power for the lost provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, while Germany as the predominant partner in the combination is to acquire our "place in the sun" of which we are deemed utterly unworthy by the modern Charlemagne.

### EGGING RUSSIA ON TO WAR WITH ENGLAND.

Was there ever such a Devil in all the world? The Oracles of the *National Review* go on to assert.

We do not yet know the whole story of the efforts of the Kaiser to turn the critical situation created by the Franco-German war to account; but we may be sure they were ingenious and insidious. At the crisis of the North Sea outrage the Emperor was confident of achieving his purpose. He sought to inflame that incident; indeed, there are solid grounds for believing that he exhorted the Tsar, by telegram, to support British pretensions, and pledged himself to uphold the cause in the event of a conflict. If Germany supported France, how could France remain neutral? That was the argument at Berlin.

### REJOICING IN RUSSIA'S OVERTHROW.

But although the Kaiser failed in this intrigue, which he was ignorantly but diligently supported by most of the Germanophobist papers in this country—

As a European Power, Germany desired that Russian military power should perish in Manchuria, and at once rid the world of the nightmare of "a war upon two fronts," and enable her to bring France to heel.

### "THE EUROPEAN BULLY."

Kaiser William keenly awaited the psychological moment which he could safely step forward as the European bully. He was hour struck with the battle of Mukden, which reduced him to the position of a *quantité négligeable*. Morocco was seized



## THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

able field for the display of German power, not only over  
it, but also over Great Britain and Russia.

an elaborate press campaign he twice brought  
the resignation of M. Delcassé :—

Delcassé's second resignation (June 6th) was accepted.  
We are not composed of heroes ; but we must remember,  
in spite to the French, that this devilish plot had been craftily  
concocted, and that the mass of the nation had not been educated  
to regard Morocco as a vital interest.

Many revelled in her triumph, and the promotion of the  
new Chancellor, Bülow, from Count to Prince on the same  
day as the resignation of M. Delcassé, was regarded as measur-  
ing the triumph of German over French diplomacy.

### HIS DESIGNS UPON HOLLAND—

Not content with the partial success of his efforts  
in converting France into the humble vassal of  
Germany, this wicked man has his eye upon  
Holland :—

The methods used for the destruction of Dutch independence  
are difficult to meet. The first proposal which has been  
made is that there should be a Postal Union between  
Germany and Holland ; this to be followed in due course by a  
Customs Union ; and finally by a Naval Convention.

### —AND ON CONSTANTINOPLE.

Prince von Donnersmarck, who is represented  
as the mouthpiece of the Kaiser, thus lets another cat  
out of the bag :—

The *dernier mot* of the question raised by Germany will not  
be uttered at Fez or in Paris. Russia, frustrated of her hopes  
in the Far East, is henceforth going to turn her ambitions  
towards Constantinople. It is there that the real piece, of  
the Morocco incident is but a prologue, will be played.  
The protagonists will be Russia, Germany, and England. A  
situation like France may find in this formidable conflict of  
powers the opportunity of reviving her glorious military and  
naval traditions. The moment is therefore ripe to  
devote everything to the army and navy ;

French army and navy under German control.  
Still more terrible mouthpiece, Dr. Ochtseemann,  
who sailed the seas with the Kaiser, explained to the  
public that :—

Morocco was "a mere incident in the general *ensemble*,  
extended far beyond the affairs of the Sherifian Empire,"  
and comprised such questions as the subject of neutrality at sea.  
France and Germany, who are in an identical position  
towards England, maintain their former regulations and get  
recognised ? Or will they accept those of England, which  
amount to rendering a war in distant seas impossible  
for them ?" Morocco was a mere starting-point. "What we  
want in Germany is an understanding, a *rapprochement* with  
France."

It is to say a *rapprochement* based on an anti-  
English alliance.

### WANTED, A GREAT ANTI-GERMAN LEAGUE.

The problem for England, therefore, is how  
to restrain the dangerous tendencies of  
Germany. II. ?—

In the first place, there are Prussia's partners in the German  
League, such as Saxony and Bavaria, and in the second place,  
Germany's allies in the Triple Alliance, viz., the Emperor  
of Austria, the King of Italy, and the King of Spain. Will they not inter-  
fere to save Europe from the Potsdam Peril, which is an in-  
creased menace to the well-being of the civilised world  
by the Yellow Peril, the Anglo-Saxon Peril, or the various  
perils which have been conjured up by a diseased  
imagination ? Great Britain's attitude has been clear and  
consistent throughout the Morocco crisis, and it is satisfactory

to know that German efforts to misrepresent British  
policy in Paris have recoiled upon their authors. France has  
fulfilled her engagements regarding Egypt, and we shall be  
less concerned concerning Morocco, and we are inclined to believe  
that the present manœuvres, so far from separating England and  
France, will only tend to consolidate the *entente cordiale*. If  
there is any constructive statesmanship in Europe, we should see  
the formation of a great League of Peace embracing all those  
who do not covet their neighbour's goods. The crisis is a  
combination. It may be France's turn to-day, but it will  
turn to-morrow. Every capital in Europe, from Christ-  
church the Hague, from the Hague to Madrid, from Madrid  
to Budapest, and from Budapest to St. Petersburg, is jointly  
interested in policing the devouring ambition  
which has its centre in Potsdam.

What a pity it is the *National Review* does not  
employ Prophet Baxter to its staff. It is evident that  
the great red dragon of the apocalypse can be none  
other than the German Empire.

## MATERIALISM DETHRONED BY SCIENCE

BY MR. W. H. MALLOCK.

In an ingenious and subtle paper in the  
*National Review*, entitled "From Matter to Mind,"  
W. H. Mallock revels in demonstrating with  
pain that Science has demolished the  
Materialism of which it was supposed to be the  
priest. He points out that—

In proportion to the completeness with which we asser  
the doctrine that the mind is material, it will become evid  
conversely matter must itself be mental. If mind be  
matter, matter must be unorganised mind.

It is impossible in the brief space at my disposal  
to follow his exultant exposition of the fallacy of H  
Spencer's hypothesis. But the following ser  
will afford some idea of the drift of his argument  
says :—

It is reasonable, on the most strictly scientific ground  
according to the evidence of the drier of our scientific th  
to regard the religious instinct, taken in connection w  
other faculties of man, as supplying a possible clue  
hieroglyphics of the physical universe.

Religious "need" as the mind-side of certain physica  
combinations, may thus become, as it were, the Rosetta Ston  
universe, by whose aid the heart as well as the intellect  
will gradually spell out the secret of its personal relation  
whole.

Again he says :—

What is the primary fact to which Science has at la  
deducted us ? To a substance (ether) which is at the sam  
alike in all its parts, and yet exhibits in the similar parts in  
able varieties of behaviour. The moment we carry our  
fication of causes to its completion, and apply our concep  
homogeneity to the universe taken as a whole, our  
confronts us with a contradiction in thought, which is  
absolute, and indeed of just the same kind, as that whic  
between the doctrines of determinism and free will in th  
Therefore the fact that two beliefs are incompatible, s  
our own reason is concerned, does not and cannot pro  
they may not both be true ; for if it did, the logical con  
would be that, since everything involves a contradiction, n  
exists at all. Thus, he contends, Science is forced by  
principles to liberate religious thought from some of its  
difficulties, and at the same time to unite with it in reg  
the physical universe as ultimately a mental, an appetitiv  
an intellectual fact. We have an extended omnipresen  
which, though everywhere absolutely alike, produces w  
like parts a multiplicity of different effects.



## LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

### RUSSIA: "GHOST, GHOUL, DJINN, ETC." THE FANTASTIC RHETORIC OF MR. CONRAD.

*Fortnightly Review* gives the first place to an article by Mr. Joseph Conrad, entitled "Autocracy and War," apparently published for the purpose of giving a signal illustration of the superlative non-sense a clever writer can render readable. It is so, however. The first few pages seem plausible, the middle provokes incredulity, and the end it makes one marvel that such inconsequential rubbish can find a place in a first-class Review. If Mr. Conrad had merely confined himself to abuse, no matter how intemperate, of the Russian system of government, it would have been the ordinary kind of effective which profits nothing, and proves, if anything, even less.

#### INDICTING A WHOLE NATION.

Nothing will content him but that he must take an indictment against the whole 100 millions of human beings who were born subjects of the Czar. He declares that—

"An attentive survey of Russia's literature, of her church, of her administration, and the cross-currents of her thought, must lead to the verdict that the Russia of to-day has not the right to have her voice on a single question touching the future of Europe."

Most people would have thought, until they read this singular utterance, that Tolstoi's voice was listened to with more respect throughout the whole round world than that of any of Mr. Conrad's own countrymen. But, of course, they would have been mistaken. Mr. Conrad's authority to speak with such dogmatic assurance would be increased if we had any evidence that he has made "the attentive survey." His impetuous ignorance, brawling unashamed in the public place, and displaying the phylacteries of his ignorance, is never a pleasant spectacle, and Mr. Conrad ought to be ashamed of himself. Note that Mr. Dillon, in the current *Contemporary Review*, writes that, "Genuine love of peace and a large sympathy for altruism may be hoped for among the educated portions of the Russian people to the common good of culture."

#### A DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT INDEED.

Mr. Conrad sets himself in the first part of his article to prove, not merely that Russia is temporarily weak, but that she has never been strong. All the great statesmen in Europe, including Napoleon and Otto von Bismarck, despite his epigram on his ring, who regarded the Muscovite Colossus as a formidable power, were fools and blind. The mighty Empire of Russia, against whom five nations went to war in 1812, which for generations has been the bugbear of the Russophobists, and which even in its infancy defeated the Grand Army of Napoleon, is only "a figment of a madman's brain, . . . a figure cut out of a block of marble seated upon a monument of fear and superstition." What a pity it is that European statesmen had not Mr. Conrad to explain to them, with

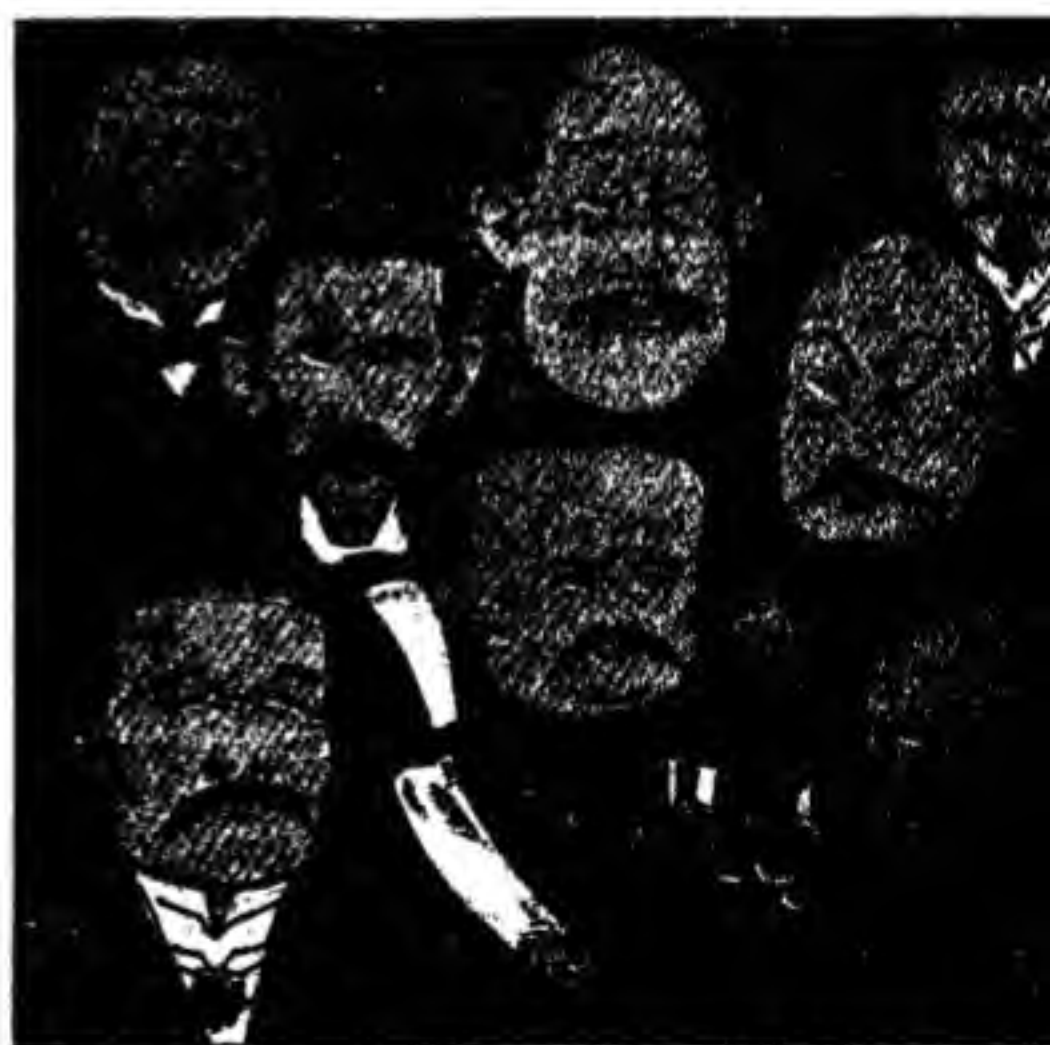
his wisdom, how farcical were their fears! Now, when Russia is defeated by land and sea, when Balfour and Lord Kitchener are pouring out millions and more millions to defend India against the phantom which, even before the Japanese war, was a cipher. Clearly, Mr. Conrad should call at Downing Street without delay.

#### "GHOST, GHOUL, DJINN, OLD MAN OF THE SEA" (THRICE.)

The style of this servid hot gospeller can be seen from the following passages:—

For a hundred years the ghost of Russian might overshadowed Europe, sitting with its fantastic bulk the councils of central and western Europe sat upon the gravestone of autocracy, cutting off the air, from light, from all knowledge of themselves and the world, the buried millions of Russian people.

This dreaded and strange apparition, bristling with bayonets, armed with chains, hung over with holy images, that some



[Puck.]

#### Our Warlike Cabinet Ministers.

not of this world, partaking of a ravenous Ghoul, of the Djinn grown up from a cloud, and of the Old Man of the Sea, still faces us with its old stupidity, with its strange arrogance, stamping its shadowy feet upon the graves of autocracy, already cracked beyond repair by the torpedoing of Togo's fleet and the guns of Oyama, already heaving the blood-soaked ground with the first stirrings of resurrection.

Then, again, Nicholas I. and Nicholas II. tells us, have fallen victims—

each after his kind, to their shadowy and dreadful fate. To the phantom, part Ghoul, part Djinn, part Old Man of the Sea, with beak and claws and a double head, looking both East and West on the confines of two continents.

Yet a third time he repeats his ghoulish refrain when in the last sentence he says:—

For the use of those who gaze half-unbelievingly at the fall of the Russian phantom, part Ghoul, part Djinn, part Old Man of the Sea, and wait half-doubting for the birth of a



## THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

this age which knows no miracles, the once famous of poor Gambetta, tribune of the people (who was simple believed in the "immanent justice of things") may be in the shape of a warning that, so far as a future of concord, and justice is concerned: "*Le Prussianisme—menaçant!*"

### THE LOGIC OF THE ALARMIST.

last declaration brings us up with a round All through the article we were bidden to exult an's victories, because the Japanese campaign fulfilled "its true mission, which was to lay a It has accomplished it. The task of Japan e; the mission accomplished; the ghost of n might is laid." But at the end of the article bidden to tremble because the disappearance Russian Ghost, Ghoul, Djinn, Old Man of the tc., leaves the German, very real, rapacious, master of the situation. Mr. Conrad declares Germany—

powerful and voracious organism, full of unscrupulous violence, whose appetite for aggrandisement will only be by the power of helping itself to the severed members of ls and neighbours.

a weakened down to the second place, or Russia eclipsed er during the throes of her regeneration, will answer well the plans of German policy—which are many and and often incredible, though the aim of them all is the aggrandisement of territory and influence, with no regard and justice, either in the East or in the West; for that and t is the true note of your *Welt-politik* which desires to live. disappearance of the Russian phantom has given a fore- of unwonted freedom to the *Welt-politik*.

of "*Le Prussianisme*" is the enemy so far as a of liberty, concord and justice is concerned, uld wring our hands in despair rather than fling r cups in triumph over the exorcism of the n Ghost, Ghoul, Djinn, Old Man of the Sea, who, er shadowy a nightmare, did exercise a salutary upon the German *Welt-politik*! So obvious is at in another paper in the same review even is represented as sharing the anxiety of England, e, and the United States that her victories not so disturb the international equilibrium as ke Germany supreme. "Russia's weakness has ufficiently demonstrated, yet she can be of value training the much more pressing danger pre- by the Germans."

### TO ARMS! TO ARMS! YE BRITONS.

WHAT THE RUSSIAN DEFEATS COST BRITAIN.

magazines are full of articles setting forth the ously increased expenditure which the collapse ssia entail upon the allies of Japan. Russia down, the equilibrium of Europe is destroyed. rue that we are now spending £50,000,000 a ore upon our Army and Navy than when the ls left office, but, to believe the alarmists, we end still more if we do not intend to become n vassals.

### INCREASE THE SHIPBUILDING VOTE.

Robert Machray, in the *Nineteenth Century*, es that:—

two German battleships three British battleships at

least should be built, though four would be much better stationing of a British Fleet in the North Sea, strong to defeat and destroy any German Fleet which could be to it, is vital to the very existence of Great Britain, for at the hands of Germany would inevitably lead to the and comparatively easy landing of a German Army in S or the North of England, and against it we could hard to prevail.

### INCREASE THE ALLOWANCE FOR MAINTENANCE.

Sir William White, in the same Review, says

When the capital value of the fleet was about one-th of the completed ships we now possess, it was found n to spend about one million annually on repairs and maint and there was reason for thinking that amount insu From 1887 to 1898 the capital value rose from thirty millions to ninety-seven millions, and the aggregate first completed ships rose in about the same ratio, but the expenditure on maintenance only varied from about one to one million and a half.

It is obvious that with the great increase in the fleet the cost for maintenance it is no longer possible to anything like the same amounts to new construction dockyards.

### DRILL EVERY SCHOOLBOY.

The Duke of Argyll in the same periodical ins

We must make the most, not the worst, of the mixed soldiers, trained and untrained, that we possess. We can events educate more officers, and we can, without offend constituencies, make our artillery far more formidable.

What can we do more? Perhaps the answer may be for the immediate future in the introduction of dr miniature rifle-ranges in all schools which may be influ Government action and Government grants. The bo drill, and Volunteer corps have long been popular am boys of most of the large public schools. Why shoul not also be tactical classes—good military instruction— field day occasionally with the Regulars of the district?

Cooking, camping, marching, shooting, and the pra drill can all be taught if an hour a day be given.

### MAKE READY 500,000 MEN TO HELP FRANCE.

Mr. Demetrius C. Boulger declares that Ger

is girding up her loins to crush France whilst Russi crippled to come to her aid, and before the British peo arouses itself to the necessity perhaps of sending half a men to support the French at Châlons.

The Belgians mostly fear that in any war the tempt the French to move down the Meuse Valley and secu field for offensive operations from Liège may prove irre The dominant wish now is to keep out the French instea Germans, as in 1870 and 1875. This desire is increased conviction that whilst a treaty with Germany would d French from crossing the frontier, a similar arrangement France would not restrain the Germans, and might very p impel them to commence an invasion.

There are, however, many well-informed persons v convinced that a secret treaty was concluded, seven eighteen years ago, between these neighbours as a cons of the belief referred to that England might no lo implicitly trusted.

How, then, can England act expeditiously and effect the preservation of peace? There is one course that, promptly, may ensure it, and our influence, properly ex might avail to secure its adoption. The peace of Euro be saved, not in Paris or London, but in Vienna restraining influence of the Austrian Emperor may effe no other agency could accomplish. The essential prel for any action by Austria would have to be an assuranc this country that it would not swerve a hair's breadth determination to stand by France and all those who s restrain the German Emperor by word and deed.



## LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

### GERMANY AND ENGLAND IN WORLD-POLITICS.

#### A GERMAN PAN-ISLAMISM.

*La Revue*, of June 1st, Alexandre Ular has a article on the subject of German World-Politics the Mussulman World, in which he sets forth German idea of World-Politics, and especially a Pan-Islamism.

#### THE CINDERELLA OF EUROPE.

the World-Politics of the Great Powers," to which city already owes four immoral and bloody wars, says, a German invention, if not of the thing, at least of the name. By its nature it is the most serious sport. To conceal her antipathies and the of conquest which dominate her, Germany voluntarily poses as the Cinderella of Europe, pretending she is lamentably frustrated on every occasion in efforts "to develop naturally" by her crabbed hours, whereas all she aspires to is "a little spot of the sun," a place, however, where her happy—notably England and France—are already in possession.

the world big enough for two Englands? In this question is resolved the problem before any, and it is this general idea, this conviction sooner or later, the world will prove too little for Englands, which must be borne in mind in considering Germany's World-Politics in its present pacific economic form. What Germany is endeavouring is to create her "Indian Empire" in China and Egypt "in Mesopotamia.

#### THE PROTECTOR OF THE FAITHFUL.

the power of the British from Cairo to Delhi, concerning M. Ular, rests entirely on the more or less sole relations of Britain with the Mussulman world and the consolidation of the immense British empire extending from the Sahara to the Himalayas may be possible when England has induced the Mussulman world to accept her as her real protector. The decline of the power of the Sultan is, therefore, to England's interest, and, in consequence, it is stated England has clandestinely supported all the revolts and the struggles for independence of the various Mussulman states under the uneasy Turkish yoke. The risings for years have made the Arabian peninsula the theatre of incessant wars give England to hope that by the Holy Cities of Islam will be released from the rule of the Sultan. In view of this event England is accused of being engaged in the most intricate intrigues to get the Khedive recognised as the protector of the Holy Cities, so that the Sultan may retain what remains to him of his religious authority, to the profit of England, who would thus direct the movement. The realisation of such a scheme would enable England to view with tranquillity the ambitions of her rivals, and English influence in Asia Minor, and Mesopotamia would soon kill the ambitious future of the German Empire with her attempt to extend a commercial artery from Rotterdam to the Persian Gulf by way of Constantinople.

#### BRITISH AND GERMAN RIVALRY.

Whether the Kaiser is in sympathy with the English and his Government is doubtful, but the end advantage which friendly relations between Germany and Turkey would give the Teuton Empire over the Anglo-Saxon would be a sufficient excuse for the friendship of the Kaiser with the Sultan. But it must not be forgotten, it will be essential for the main route of Germany in the Eastern Mediterranean to be absolutely at the mercy of her rivals. The importance of this question has been admitted, and it will be evident how inauspicious to the aspirations of German World-Politics is the intrusion of another Power than Germany even into the interior of Morocco. The Moroccan problem, in fact, is great from the German point of view as the Turkish problem. The real question at issue, however, is not Morocco, but Turkey, Egypt and India; not the Maghzen but Islam; not Tangiers but the Mediterranean; not France and Germany, but the question of leadership pending between Germany and England.

How incompatible are the dreams of the Great Powers is only too manifest. England is fighting arduously against the aspirations of Germany in the Islamic world, and every day Germany sees the edifice of her dreams totter more disastrously. While she is protesting against her exclusion from Morocco she is counselling the Sultan in Arabia, she is working for the unification of the Mussulman world, and will rise against the English occupation of Kouéik and the Persian Gulf.

### THE HOME RULE MOVEMENT IN ARABIA.

A FORMER Consul, writing in *La Revue* of June 1st, has a note on the National Movement in Arabia and the decline of French influence in Asia Minor.

#### AN ASIATIC ARAB EMPIRE.

For some time the attention of the world has been attracted to a national Arab movement in Asia Minor and a short time ago the Supreme Committee of the National Arab Party addressed a manifesto to the Arabs and the Foreign Powers declaring that it was now desirable for the Arabs to shake off the Turkish yoke and found an independent Arab Empire which should include all the Arab countries of Asia, extending from the valley of the Tigris and Euphrates to the Isthmus of Suez, and from the Mediterranean to the Gulf of Oman.

#### FRANCE'S OPPORTUNITY.

The writer thinks this the psychological moment for the French to turn their thoughts to Arabia instead of choosing this very time to abandon almost entirely their religious protectorate in Asia Minor, thus leaving the field free to all other nations. France ought once to endeavour to regain her influence in the East of the Mediterranean, where, he asserts, she has many friends and warm partisans, and a name univer-



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ed. It is not a question of war or armed  
est, but simple pacific penetration.

a and Mesopotamia, he continues, are on the  
route to India, and a few great canals in con-  
with the railways would make these countries  
ably prosperous. He feels certain that for  
the English have been intriguing in the Persian  
and in Arabia, but the policy of Lord Curzon  
ot seem to have met with favourable results.  
extreme hinterland of Aden the people, he is  
ould never accept British rule.

### HOW FRANCE LOST EGYPT.

principal organisers of the Arab Patriotic  
e are supposed to be in Europe, but it may  
be affirmed that the Arab National Party is in  
elations with the Arabs of Asia Minor, and a  
moment has been chosen for issuing the mani-

Now is the time for France to act in Asia  
and in Arabia. To-morrow it will be too late,  
hat happened in Egypt will be repeated in Asia.  
I very well to cry out against England's action  
gypt; it was the abstention of France which  
England to act and reap the advantages of her

France ought not to let Morocco hypnotise  
The monopolies and the markets in Arabia are  
ed for the European States which will come to  
of the Arab nation. England, no doubt, hopes  
remembered, but France has claims quite as  
Meanwhile, the French Catholic protectorate  
ss into other hands, and the awakening of the  
nation may bring disastrous consequences to  
if she does not recognise the situation and  
our to profit by it.

### THE MASSACRES OF CIVILISATION.

XTERMINATION OF THE NATIVE AUSTRALIANS.

TAIN H. V. BARCLAY, who for the last twenty-  
years has been employed in surveying Northern  
lia, contributes to the *Australasian Review of*  
s for May a very sad but very important paper  
ping the doom that has befallen the natives of  
orthern Territory, north of the Macdonnell  
in a fertile region capable of carrying thirty  
sheep.

### THE ABORIGINES AS THEY WERE.

is, Captain Barclay says—

entry in which the Central aborigines have for untold  
ons resided, a bold, active, intelligent people, who may  
termed the Highlanders of Australia in comparison with  
tal tribes or those inhabiting less favoured parts of the  
at. Here they must have had happy hunting grounds  
until disturbed by the ever fatal advance of the white  
which seems certain to improve them off the face of  
h unless prompt steps are taken to ameliorate the  
n of the remaining remnant. Looking back a quarter  
ury, strong tribes existed where now there are but a  
ated, and too frequently childless families to be found,  
to relate, this unhappy state of affairs is co-existent  
e advent of civilisation, in the diluted form in which it  
olated through to these far distant regions.

erson having acquaintance with the Australian blacks in  
five state can fail to be impressed by their invariable

kindness to children. During my experience I have never  
a blow given, nor yet heard an angry word, and I am ass  
by many persons who have resided amongst them for year  
the stations that this is ever the case. Surely an enviable  
in the character of these wild children of nature.

### THE INVASION OF CIVILISATION.

The cause of their rapid diminution and physical degener  
is undoubtedly due to their contact with the white  
Central Australia has been inundated by three distinct waves  
"civilisation" which have left their traces only too plainly beh  
The first occurred during the construction of the overland  
graph line, when the country in the vicinity of the line  
overrun by an army of labourers, bullock-drivers, and c  
followers, who appear to have worked their own sweet wi  
far as the aborigines were concerned.

The second advent of "civilisation" came with v  
was known as "The Ruby Boom," in 1887-88—a bet  
geneous mob of prospectors, navvies, runaway sailors, spie  
Afghan camel men, in short, all who could be tempted with  
glittering prospect of realising speedy fortunes by the sin  
process of picking up precious stones in abundance.

Lastly, the Arltunga gold boom in the Macdonnell Ra  
caused a fresh influx of the adventurous, bringing in its train  
usual, a large floating population, which, mushroom  
appears on these occasions to spring into being from nowh  
and to return whence it came with equal celerity.

What could a mere handful do in the face of a floating p  
lation scattered broadcast over thousands of square miles, v  
out means of communication other than arduous journeys  
camel or horse? The consequence was unbridled licence  
immorality, resulting in the communication of heredi  
diseases to the aborigines, which spread in all directions amo  
them, owing to their own laws compelling the men of  
tribe to take their wives from certain others sufficiently rem  
in relationship. It is remarkable, and perhaps providential,  
the native women now are usually barren.

### WHAT SHOULD BE DONE?

The remnant can hardly be saved, although a  
find employment on the farms, where—

in some cases the women act as boundary riders also, and, I  
informed, do the work better than the men, being more car

The official "protectors of aborigines" have been unremi  
in their efforts to improve the status of the people in  
charge, and have been successful in abating many of the v  
phases of the Aborigines question, but the means at  
disposal are ridiculously small when it is remembered that  
aborigines are the real owners and possessors of the land.

Captain Barclay suggests that—

the Government should place a fair supply of rations, suc  
tea, sugar, flour, and good tobacco, at the disposal of the sta  
representatives for distribution when, owing to shortage of w  
or food, they are reluctantly compelled to fall back on  
resources of civilisation.

The trifling cost might with propriety be defrayed by Gov  
ment setting apart a reasonable proportion of the rental der  
from the lands of the people whom they have ousted wit  
recompense.

Were this done, and every capable and willing white wo  
(and there are many such to be found in Central Austr  
appointed a "Protector of Aborigines," armed with all  
powers conferred by law, the existing abuses would rap  
disappear, and "White Australia" no longer have caus  
fear comments from the civilised world on the treat  
accorded to their black fellow-countrymen—at least, so fe  
Central Australia is concerned.

THE *Sunday at Home* has an editorial on a Supda  
Madrid, with portraits of the Protestant pastors in  
city; a paper on Malta, "The Land of the 'Barba  
People,'" who showed St. Paul "no little kindness";  
one on the Canal-boat population in London.



## LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

### WHY DELCASSÉ FELL?

(1) BY M. DE PRESSENSÉ.

The *Nineteenth Century* M. de Pressensé explains, from the French point of view, why M. Delcassé fell. His reasons are:—

we cannot forgive in M. Delcassé is not to have known how to choose, not to have chosen between a policy of friendly talk and a policy of silent indifference, and to have maladroitly given on one occasion to what we call in France a *querelle* and on another to what we call in France a *querelle*. When the crisis came, when Wilhelm the Second came to Fez and talked big, it was not too late to put him in his place, to take back the interrupted method of negotiations, to free the way to peaceful action in Morocco.

M. Delcassé promised, first, the immediate return to neutrality in Chinese waters, and we got it; secondly, the immediate resumption of friendly conversation with Germany; but here he failed. We were too, baulked by the obstinacy of his colleague. M. Delcassé did not think English opinion would have tolerated for an hour a Minister who, without offering any denial, any explanatory answer, before the only legitimate instance, Parliament having left the head of the Government to save him from taking specific promises in his name, should have immediately taken up his intrigues, should have put into use in a dangerous crisis the force of inertia, and should have got the tribe of officious journalists and of sympathetic students to trumpet his greatness, to traduce the policy of his government, and to serve his obstinacy. Time went by. No decision was made. The advocates of M. Delcassé proclaimed it was all the fault of Wilhelm the Second, and everybody was tempted to believe it. All at once it was discovered that, in Germany without doubt brought "no milk of human kindness" to sweeten the negotiations, it was M. Delcassé who had persistently persisted in keeping silent.

When a question was threatened in the House, it was put to him in the Cabinet. Brought to bay, he let the secret out. This was not a man who was mad enough to look serenely, even joyfully, on the prospect of a great Continental war on such a pretext. It came out. It was proved that, not satisfied with improving the peace of the world by putting under his feet the policy of Parliament and the instructions of his colleagues, he had been secretly with the Vatican at the time when relations were broken and when France was engaged in divorcing Church and State.

These unforgivable mistakes are surely sufficient reason for the fall of a politician.

(2) HOW THE GERMANS REGARD IT.

Austen Harrison, the son of Mr. Frederic Harrison, who is Reuter's Agent at Berlin, sends to the *Review* the German view of the French Minister's fall. He says:—

M. Delcassé had ended by flouting Germany; Morocco was to become a French colony, America was pro-English, Spanish plans had proved abortive. England had quite lost her position in the world. This was the plight of France when suddenly the collapse of Russia was revealed to her.

With consummate skill the Emperor William gauged the situation, and acted accordingly. He went to Morocco. There he completely changed the whole military situation. The plain fact is, German military opinion no longer fears France. Moreover, from the most martial people in Europe the fighting zest has gone.

This the German Emperor was fully aware of. He immediately began to browbeat France, who, it must be remembered, was in a very delicate position. Gradually the situation grew worse. Germany continued silently arming, but still M. Delcassé showed no sign of relenting, and things rapidly passed into a dangerous state of tension. The crisis came on July 1. About the time that the bride of the Crown Prince was making her state entry into Berlin, the German Government officially informed of certain movements of French troops

near the frontier; regiments had been brought up to full strength, and officers' leave had been stopped. The German demand on France was practically an ultimatum. For a couple of days the situation was really critical. Germany demanded that the massing of troops on the frontier should cease, or it would be regarded as an unfriendly act; and to her great relief the wished-for reply was ultimately flashed across the wire. M. Delcassé was to retire. All immediate danger was averted. Count Bulow was elevated to the dignity of Prince, sacrificing M. Delcassé France proclaimed to the world her peaceful proclivities.

For the continuance of M. Delcassé in office would have forced France to face the eventuality of war with Germany, who, whether bluffing (as some suppose) or not, gave her clearly to understand that further evasion on her part would lead into negotiations with Germany regarding Morocco which would jeopardise the peace of Europe. And so France decided to meet Germany half-way. That is the reason and the motive of M. Delcassé's fall.

### THE HOHENZOLLERN WORLD-EMPIRE.

#### THE OVERLORDSHIP OF GERMANY.

THE ecstasies with which our Jingoës hailed the defeat of Russia are proving shortlived. The effacement of Russia means the ascendancy of Germany, many has been rudely brought home to many of our Jingoës by the dismissal of M. Delcassé at the bidding of the Kaiser. Dr. Dillon, in the *Contemporary*, mentions upon the consequences of the paramountcy of Germany many *more suo*. He is bitter and sarcastic, but his is the usual substratum of truth in what he says. Dr. Dillon tells us quite frankly:—

The effective barrier to Germany's policy of aggression has been swept away, and with it one of the mainstays of the peace. And to remedy that state of things ought to be the primary aim of our foreign policy in the present and the future. The Hohenzollern World Empire is no longer a dream. Politicians note with amazement how sudden an ambitious aim, long scoffed at as chimerical, has come to be reckoned with as one of the contingencies of the near future.

Europe will henceforward be policed and watched by Germany, and the only contribution she will expect from her *protégés* is that they shall adjust their foreign policy to her interests, which are, of course, those of peace. But what must be prepared for is the intermeddling in every international and even purely national question, not merely of the Kaiser or his Government, whom we are wont to look upon as lovers of peace, but also of the Prussian War Party who are the Kaiser and his Government are said to disavow, denounce, and act upon.

If one may judge by the present temper of the Reichstag, henceforth no Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs will be tolerated in France whose policy or person is disagreeable to the German Kaiser, the German Chancellor, or the German War Party.

Whenever the differences between France and Germany are settled, and they will probably be solved diplomatically by representatives of the two interested Powers, Southern France will, it is alleged, be ear-marked for the Fatherland.

It is more difficult to remove Germany's grievances against England. For—

the main interest of Germany was, is, and will be, the perpetuation of the immemorial feud between England and Germany. To end that once for all would be to do Germany a permanent and a vital injury. That, it is affirmed, is the standpoint of the Kaiser's Government.

Our Jingoës, in short, have exchanged the Russian King Log for that of the German Stork, and we wish them joy of their bargain.



## THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

### NEW ZEALAND AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

By AN EX-GOVERNOR.

The *Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute* for June prints the Earl of Ranfurly's paper on this subject, which, although there is nothing very new in it, nevertheless presents the best and up-to-date summary of the past history and conditions of the Colony that has yet appeared. Zealand moves so fast, and its experimental action so alters affairs there, that it needs to be put up afresh every year or two. Lord Ranfurly, only one of the most successful and popular Governors the Colony has had, touched very little on anything but hard, demonstrable facts in his paper. In his seven years' administration, which ended last year, trade increased continuously and steadily. In every respect they were years of fatness. Tonnage of vessels entering the ports rose from 687,000 to 1,000,000, and that of vessels clearing at the ports rose even more in proportion. Bank deposits rose from £14,290,000 to £19,000,000, and those in the banks (Government and other) from 5½ to 10 millions:—

Next year (says Lord Ranfurly) may come, but so far there appear no signs of bad times. The Colonists are extending the range of their industries, creating new ones or developing old ones which had received too little attention. The increase in the total value of exports is due not only to the wool and meat trade, but also to industries of recent origin or of recent development in the islands, the dairy industry being one of the principal assets in this respect. In old times, when wool was the export, a fall meant disaster; now New Zealand is independent on the one commodity.

The Government not only owns but works the railways, telegraphs, and telephones; it owns wide tracts of land; it leases compulsorily, if necessary, large estates, cuts them up into small holdings, and grants leases in perpetuity to the tenant, to whom it will also lend money at low interest. Life insurance is within the scope of its energy, and about half the business of the Colony is effected through Government agencies. A Tourist Department is maintained with offices at the principal centres, where the sportsman may learn on the best terms and without cost the most suitable spots for fishing, hunting, or stalking; this department has several hotels, which have been erected and opened for the benefit of the traveller.

As a way of more closely uniting New Zealand to the rest of the world, Lord Ranfurly suggests, not only lower tariff rates, but wider and better teaching of English—a system of lectures on the empire and the part New Zealand has made it, suitable for boys and girls of twelve or sixteen.

In the discussion on the paper, Mr. T. A. Coghlan drew attention to the "extraordinary position" that New Zealand had reached in five years. New Zealand had paid off debts to the foreign investors (the everlasting "living-on-borrowed-money" argument of those who wish to discredit the colony) to such an extent that borrowed money is now but an insignificant part of the country's accumulated wealth. While this repayment was going on, the value of property increased 50 per cent., that is, from £100 to £150 millions. "This achievement," concluded Mr. Coghlan, "is a notable one for a population whose numbers are still considerably short of a million."

### INTERNATIONAL LABOUR LEGISLATION.

The most important article in the *Correspondence* for June is one in which Léon Polier studies the question of International Protection of Labour down to the Berne Conference.

The writer thinks the idea of international regulation of workers is in a fair way to be realised. In 1864 France and Italy signed the first labour treaty, and the recent Berne Conference of delegates from the leading nations with a view to make more uniform all national labour legislation is another step in the right direction. The writer endeavours to show what has already been done, what is going to be done, and what may be expected in the future from such a movement.

#### A WORKING MAN'S INITIATIVE.

Logically, the first appeal in favour of an international agreement for the protection of labour should, he says, to have come from England, for it was there that the first factory legislation was organised. The first to move in the matter was a French worker, Daniel Legrand, who in 1841 pleaded for an international conference. His request was unheeded. In 1857 he appealed to the Cabinets of Austria, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Paris, and Turin. He said:—

An international law dealing with industrial labour is the only possible solution of the great social problem of the day. The working class the moral and material benefits desired, and this in such a way that the workers shall not suffer the competition among the workers of these countries be injured.

#### SWITZERLAND TAKING THE LEAD.

Meanwhile others had taken up the question. In 1855 two Swiss cantons, Glaris and Zurich, saw the necessity of a uniform system of factory legislation, and the chief industrial States of Europe. For a long time, however, they would be satisfied with intercantonal legislation in Switzerland alone. Modest as this proposal seems, it took over twenty years to put it into execution, and it was not till 1878 that a regulation of factories was established.

#### THE KAISER'S CONFERENCE.

Nevertheless, the idea continued to grow, Switzerland still playing a leading part. In 1890 the Emperor called an international conference to be held at Bern. It was fixed, when suddenly the German Emperor issued his famous manifestoes, making his own the Swiss proposal, and inviting Switzerland to take part in the conference, after having received from her an invitation in the same sense previously. The Berlin Conference had a tremendous programme, and as a practical result various reforms were described as "desirable." Later, congresses were held at London and Brussels in 1897, and at Paris in 1900, and the International Association for the Legal Protection of Labour, as well as an International Bureau of Labour, was finally founded. The Association, added the writer, is due to private initiative.



## LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

### "THE SPOILS OF OFFICE."

is the title of an entertaining paper by Mr. El MacDonagh in *Longman's Magazine* for July. Spoils of office, he asserts, do not account for the elements of to-day clinging tenaciously to power; they are still the same as in 1831, when the present salaries of Ministers were fixed. Responsibilities, however, have immensely increased, and are likely to continue increasing.

There are sixty-two political offices, with total salaries of £158,581 a year. The highest salary is £10,000, but only seven of the sixty-two posts command it. The others range as low as £334 a year.

The Prime Minister receives no salary as Prime Minister, his position being unrecognised by statute. But he usually holds some other State office, nominal duties, but having a salary, generally £10,000. The First Lord of the Treasury, which has a salary of £10,000 and an official residence in Downing Street. Lord Salisbury made a new departure in 1891, as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs as well as Prime Minister; but Mr. MacDonagh thinks it unlikely that such herculean labours will ever be taken again.

Then there are the Junior Lords of the Treasury, whose duties were once wittily defined as "to be present at St. Stephen's, to keep a house, and to cheer the Ministers." The Chief Whip's is also a post unknown to the law; therefore he usually fills a sinecure post, "Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury," getting £2,000 a year.

One of the busiest Ministers receives but a moderate salary—the President of the Board of Trade, who gets £2,000 a year. But probably his department will be reorganised, and a Minister of Commerce created, at £5,000 a year, a Secretary of State's salary.

Another busy Minister is the President of the Local Government Board, getting £2,000 a year. The Chief Secretary for Ireland, the most hard-worked Minister, perhaps, in the Administration gets £5,000, the corresponding official for Scotland getting only £2,000, but having infinitely less worry. Mr. George Wyndham, when he was Chief Secretary for Ireland, told the House that owing to the exacting demands of Ireland on his time he had no holiday for six years. The most highly paid Minister in the Administration, however, is that of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the salary being £20,000, with an allowance of well on for another £3,000, an official residence in the Phoenix Park, and apartments in Dublin Castle.

Three sinecure posts are those of Lord President of the Council, Lord Privy Seal, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, all at £2,000. The duties attached to the Royal Household officials are more ceremonial than exacting. The Master of the Horse receives £2,500; the Master of the Buckhounds, at £1,500, has been recently abolished; each of the seven Lords in Waiting has £702 a year; and the stress of the Robes, generally a duchess, £500.

The one unpaid Minister is he who has to preside at the Treasury—rest—the Paymaster-General.

Besides these salaries, there are the pensions ranging from a first-class pension of £2,000 down to £800, besides the ex-Lord Chancellor's pension of £5,000, and certain others. Gladstone, during his last term of office, was anxious to abolish all political pensions, but was deterred from doing so by the reminder that it would be ungracious to abolish benefactions when the bestowal of them was proceeding from him, though he had used them freely while in office. The bestowal was within his reach.

At present Mr. MacDonagh says that two opposite tendencies may be observed in the conduct of national affairs. We insist that the public service is discharged as cheaply as possible, for it is to be done efficiently, and we constantly clamour for the enlargement of the sphere of State activity.

Gladstone was a most economical Minister, but he said, "I had rather take my official money than anything I receive from land, for I know I have earned every penny of it." John Bright, on the other hand, felt a kind of shamefaced compunction when his cheque for his official salary was paid. Generally speaking, Mr. MacDonagh insists that if Ministers cling to office in times of party stress, it is not because of the emoluments of office.

### A DESIGNER OF GREAT GARDENS.

THE most generally interesting paper in *Scraps Magazine*, which, by the way, is beautifully illustrated, is on the great French designer of gardens, Le Nôtre, illustrated by views among the terraces and parks of Chantilly, Vaux-le-Vicomte, Versailles and other gardens attributed to this famous contemporary of the Grand Monarque. The Tuileries Gardens in their present form were laid out by Le Nôtre; and some of his work are to be seen in the famous terraces of St. Germain. A characteristic of his work was *parterre de broderie*—that is, beds filled with coloured sands and earths, all the year through, instead of the natural colours of flowers during a part of the year only. The writer concludes her article as follows:

Although Le Nôtre's life was a long and a busy one, he could not possibly have designed all the gardens with which his name is now associated, more or less correctly. The list is an astounding one, ranging as it does from Aranjuez and Granja in Spain to Wilhelmshöhe and Oranienbourg in Germany; from the Villas Albani and Pamphili in Rome to Hampton Court and Kensington Gardens in England. Directly or indirectly he is responsible for the spirit of all the designs, as he created a school of outdoor art, which, modified and adapted to suit various conditions and climates, spread over the civilised world, and is the foundation of all the landscape art of to-day. It was he who first released gardens from mediæval swaddling clothes, widened their narrow borders, got away with their childish decorations of fantastically carved trees, and made them instead dignified parts of a landscape whole. To some people his gardens do not now seem so attractive, on account of what is called their severity and coldness; but we must remember that they were entirely appropriate to the places for which they were designed, and perfectly adapted to their uses, and are consequently artistically admirable.



## THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

### RAILWAY TOWNS.

the *Windsor Magazine* for July Mr. Charles Grinling's article on this subject gives many facts not generally realised. In England the best known railway town is probably Swindon, where are situated the Great Western Railway locomotive, waggon and carriage works—sixty years ago a mere village, now a great town of 50,000 inhabitants, 13,000 of whom are directly employed by the G.W.R. Company, who have their offices at this, their chief centre, amounting to 100 a week. Everyone has heard of the G.W.R. Swindon Mechanics' Institute, whose newspaper readership Mr. Grinling considers probably the best of any in the country.

#### THE G.W. CAPITAL.

Everyone has also heard of the G.W.R. Swindon Christmas annual trip, which usually takes place in December and "is the biggest thing in the way of excursions in this country":—

The generosity of the railway company, there are free trains in all directions, and everybody who can possibly leave home for the trip. Last year no less than 23,145 persons took part, 13,401 adults and 9,744 children. There were three trains to Weston-super-Mare, five trains to Weymouth, three to London, one train to Winchester, one train to Birkenhead, Worcester and Chester, and another to Manchester *via* Birmingham and Crewe, three trains to South Wales, and four to Exeter, Newton Abbot, and Plymouth, making a total of twenty-one special trains in all leaving Swindon between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. on that eventful July morning. Some of the passengers returned the same day, others stayed away as long as they liked, and all travelled free, provided they conformed to the regulations and used only the trains specified in the programme. There is also an enormous children's *fête* given by the railway company in the park which they presented to Swindon. A small admission charge is usually levied for this, but the company provides cake to the value of three tons and other refreshments free.

#### THE L.N.W. TRIO.

The London and North-Western Company has three great centres, or "railway towns"—at Crewe for locomotive and steel works; at Wolverton, Bucks, for carriage works; and at Earlestown, Lancashire, for engine shops. Crewe in 1846 numbered only a few hundred; now it is over fifty thousand. The Crewe Mechanics' Institution is well known, and the London and North-Western directors recently provided a fine technical engineering laboratory. Hospitals and dispensaries are also part of the activities of the great railway companies for the benefit of their employees, to say nothing of savings banks. The London and North-Western Savings Bank, for instance, pays 3½ per cent. on sums up to £500, and 4 per cent. on sums over that amount, besides accepting deposits so small as one shilling.

#### SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL CENTRES.

National and social institutes similar to the ones already mentioned are to be found at Wolverton and Earlestown (London and North-Western Railway), at Derby (Midland), at Stratford (Great Eastern), at Eastleigh and Nine Elms (London and South-Western), at Horwich (Lancashire and Yorkshire), and elsewhere. An interesting feature in connection with the Great Eastern Works at Stratford is the provision of a dormi-

tory for the use of drivers and firemen who have come a long distance and require rest before returning to their engine. The dormitory, which is lighted throughout by electricity, is capable of accommodating, in separate cubicles, fifty men at once, and it has had over 245,000 bed-occupants up to the present writing. There are also bath-rooms, a smoking and dining-room, kitchen, and clothes-drying-rooms. It should be stated, are provided at all large railway works, where the men can get their midday meal cooked and eat it in comfort.

#### BACK TO THE COUNTRY.

Eastleigh, the London and South Western Railway town, is one of the youngest railway towns; and when the railway company has transferred all its stock from Nine Elms to the country, the Great Eastern will be the youngest large railway company with its plant works at Stratford, London, and even these works, Mr. Grinling thinks must soon be removed from Stratford to a more central centre. The G.E.R. Mechanics' Institution at Stratford is one of the best in the country.

### THE CRY FOR CANALS.

In the *Economic Journal* for June Mr. W. D. Acworth takes up the proposals, carried in a resolution by a number of Chambers of Commerce, urging the Government to take over the canals and to manage them in the public interest. He says that in all the discussions the fundamental question whether railway or canal has the lower cost of carriage is overlooked. He maintains that the evidence shows that the railway has no traffic which can be carried on a barge canal more economically as on a railway. To spend more on canals implies an economic waste. As a commercial undertaking a canal cannot compete with a railway. Against the common charge that canals have been strangled by the railway companies, the writer says that in all cases known to him it was not the railway companies which sought to buy but the canal companies which insisted on being bought. In cases where railway companies own both railway and canal, they would surely not leave the canals unworked if they could get a profit out of them. Against the precedent of English and German canals, traffic on which is vastly inferior, Mr. Acworth says that in those countries the trader pays only the actual cost of carriage. The Government receives no interest for its score of millions of capital, and it spends out of the general taxation millions annually on canal maintenance. In the United States, however, he boldly says, the economic forces having had free play, canals are not only dead, but buried, and no one is left to lament their death. A first-class barge canal, he avers, is not cheaper to construct than a first-class railway. A railway train costs ten times as much as a barge, but it does ten times as much work in the same time. The railway is not impeded by want of water in summer, or frost in winter, or lock and bank repairs. A new railway means new facilities of all kinds; a new canal means only slow merchandise traffic. It is the economic case against canals, and he thinks that it may be answered before any action is taken.



## LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

### SOME SOCIAL REFORMS.

BY SIR OLIVER LODGE.

*Contemporary Review* publishes as its first Sir Oliver Lodge's presidential address delivered to the Social and Political Education League. It is a little diffuse at the beginning, but contains good stuff. Sir Oliver Lodge is hopeful and declares that—

“We were all classes so permeated by the spirit, not the but the essential spirit, of brotherhood and co-operation, was there such universal recognition of the beauty of real and vital Christianity, far above the different dogmas of the sects.

#### CONQUER YOUR ENVIRONMENT.

Oliver's starting-point is that man must be master of his fate : —

“We have to teach, throughout, is that in no sort of way we are to be the slave of his environment. No longer is he to submit himself to surrounding circumstances, changing colour with them as do the insects and plants. It is not himself which shapes the environment, but he is to make the environment. This is the one irrefragable doctrine that must be hammered into the ears of this generation till they realise it and accept it. To maintain that the grimy and soul-destroying wretchedness of human outcasts, that death by disease and the transmission of disease by ignorance and dirt—to maintain that these are permanently decreed Divine punishments, otherwise than as the necessary outcome of neglect and mismanagement, is essential blasphemy.

#### THE LAW OF INHERITANCE.

There is another matter that may have to be considered some day, the law of inheritance ; whereby a person can acquire property and live luxuriously without necessarily doing a day's work of any kind all his life. It is not an easy problem to regulate inheritance, indeed it is a supremely difficult one. The idea that life is intolerable without some inherited endowment or cushion of property, the idea that people may live without working and yet without disgrace, is responsible for much incompetence and some misery. All should have leisure, and also all should work. No one should be idle, comfortable, save on pain of starvation or the disciplinary drill of

#### THE OWNERSHIP OF LAND.

Do not help thinking that the custom of allowing absolute ownership of land to individuals, instead of to communities, is a good thing. To me it is somewhat surprising that it is quite legal and ordinary for a person to be able to sell his land in England for his own behoof. If ownership of land is admitted by law, the owner should be a trustee, not a

#### POOR LAW REFORM.

“The great social organisations called workhouses and gaols are the manufactories of human beings, hospitals, as it were, for the body, and mills and warpings, not of body, but of mind and character, receptacles for refuse and converters of it into man and womanhood. Workhouses should not only be institutions for maintaining the impotent and aged in fair comfort, but also for dealing efficiently with the able-bodied of weak character ; and so try to convert it into an agent of instruction and discipline and organisation for mental and moral invalids who are unable or unwilling to improve their own lives. Why should Society set upon the people and try to crush them into hopelessness and despair ? By placing the people on land, on unreclaimed or land calling out for labour, under skilled supervision, I believe, I think, I believe, be made self-supporting before long.

#### THE REFORMATION OF CRIMINALS.

“It may be the case with paupers, concerning the reformation of the class I am perfectly certain we are doing wrong. We

are seeking to punish, not to educate, stimulate, and improve. Punishment is not our function. We think it is, but it is not. Prisoners should be put under industrial conditions, and be organised into useful members of Society. Nor do I think that the trade-union leaders would object to this, if properly presented to them, any more than they object to the establishment of technical rate-aided schools, municipal educational institutions, and other machinery for swelling the ranks of the competent and the trained and the respected artisan.

### HOW MONEY-LENDERS CAN EVADE THE LAW.

In an article on Working-Class Money-Lending in *Chambers's Journal* for July, Mr. William Chambers shows how usurers can manage to evade the law. A female money-lender being quite as successful as a male. The following case occurred at Liverpool :

The worthy dame in question was a fishmonger. On conditions on which she lent money was that the applicant for a shilling loan was compelled to take also a shilling's worth of fish, thus owing the money-lender two shillings. The value of the fish received, however, never exceeded eightpence or ninepence, while, if quality was taken into account, the fish were seldom worth so much.

If a loan was applied for on Friday, and the applicant did not want fish, the money was given on condition that it was paid back at the rate of one shilling and twopence per week on the following day. On all other days, however, the borrower was always compelled to take the fish, which, according to one statement made at a public inquest, “were so bad that they had to be thrown away.”

Here, it will be observed, the exorbitant profit on the loan takes the place of interest. In a legal sense, the money is lent without fee or reward, but the victims of the system pay well for it, by being compelled to pay an oppressive price for what they did not want, the money-lender received a substantial return on the various sums which she advanced.

### THE BROWNING BETHANY HOMES.

FIVE days last month brought much unsought and unexpected good to the Robert Browning Settlement at Walworth. The proposals of the Cambridge University Free Church Union to enter into co-operation with the Settlement in the service of Walworth were happily accepted. A number of Cambridge men are now at residence, and are being most heartily welcomed by the people of Walworth. On the same day an offer by the Slade Trustees (kinsfolk of the founder of the Slade Lectureship of Art and the Slade Scholars at Oxford and Cambridge) of a twenty-one years' lease of a house at a nominal rental of a newly-built Working Men's Club at Brixton, with a substantial sum towards its furnishing, was also accepted by the Settlement, which undertakes the conduct of the club.

Three days after, a promise was received of £1,000 for the provision of six cottage homes for aged single women to be called the Browning Bethany Homes. The afternoon a friend, hearing of this promise, offered a free gift of a site for ten such cottages in a beautiful and salubrious region of Surrey. There will thus be six sites awaiting cottages as yet unprovided. Are the readers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS who would like to supply one or more of these cottages ? What a beautiful way of showing respect to aged father or mother than by erecting a cottage to their memory which will bear their name, and be a home for the declining years of the aged poor ? Donations for this purpose have been gladly received by the Warden, F. HERBERT, at the Browning Settlement, Walworth, S.E.



## THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

### THE SCIENCE OF EMPLOYMENT.

UNDER the heading, "The Search for Men," Mr. Hapgood details in *Harper's* the pains and pains taken by employers to secure the right kind of managers. These methods are so carefully considered and carried out as to constitute something of the nature of a science. The three types of ability in demand are the ability to organise, direct and execute, the ability to create new markets, and the ability to supervise detail work and to invent devices for saving labour and time. The business world is looking for men who can achieve results :—

Intense competition among employers for high-grade men is caused by the frequent changes that are always being made in the positions. No sooner does a man make a satisfactory record than rival employers begin bidding for his services. The market value of such men has risen with the times. . . . It is a common expression among large employers, "I would rather pay 10,000 dol. than 1,000 dol. to a man, and they mean it. . . . The question of salary becomes a matter of mere consideration when employers see the man that they

most successful of the large companies no longer leave the securing of employees to chance :—

Managers of a number of large corporations say that they pay more attention to surrounding themselves with the proper kind of men than to any other of their numerous duties. Many of them maintain at considerable expense employment departments whose duties are to watch for and employ high-grade men. These departments keep an elaborate card-system record of all the men who were ever in the employ of the company, of all men who apply for positions, and also in some cases a complete concise record of the earning ability and salaries paid in the employ of competitors. The successful general manager knows through this department where the most capable men of all lines of work are to be found, and what it will cost to get them when they are needed. Several agencies have sprung up within the last few years that make a business of this kind of keeping in touch with the available material in all lines of work, and claim to be able to supply, at any time, "the man for the right place." Many large concerns, with a long-range policy, are now employing every year a fixed number of men, college, university, or technical-school graduates, taking them on of good education and teaching them every detail of the business, and developing them into the type of managers that the company will need five or ten years hence.

More significant is this fact :—

Successful firms have a private ledger in which is kept a record of every man, and every dollar that is received by the company is credited to the account of the man who earned it, so that the non-money earners can be promptly picked out and rewarded, and the valuable men retained, with proportionate salaries.

It would be interesting to know what the relation between the amount earned by each employee is to the amount actually paid him. The writer concludes :—

As stated above, however, the demand for exceptionally good men is always greater than the supply. To satisfy this demand, special courses have been established at many of our great universities. Schools of practical teaching have been instituted by the big insurance companies and other large corporations, and every effort is being made to hasten the training and development of men who can step into the responsible positions.

There has never in the world's history been such a demand for men as there is to-day.

### "NAUSEATED WITH GOLD."

#### THE EFFECT OF THE NEW GOLD SHIP.

"THE world is not only going to be saturated with gold, it is going to be nauseated." This startling announcement occurs in a paper on "Gold Ships and their Cargoes," which Alexander Del Mar contributed to the *Engineering Magazine*. The writer proposes that as ten years ago the world's annual yield of gold was half a million dollars per diem and to-day it is a million, within the next ten years it will be ten millions. This is to be the result of the new gold ship machine. He observes that gold is the most widely diffused of all the metals, and that wherever there are rivers or have been goldfields the new dredge will find it. He thus explains this wonderful invention, which is beginning to move over the abandoned placers of California, and in a few years will be working over the placers of Siberia, Brazil, and Peru, to build up their wealth :—

The Gold Ship is a dredge, which floats in a pond of water, making a pond which accompanies it wherever it chooses to go, and which enables it to move over the land in any direction. Thus imbued with volition, it advances to the point of operation, scoops up the gravel, subjects it on its decks to the action of water, riffles, undercurrents, and amalgamation—indeed, to any process, whether mechanical or chemical—and then, having exhausted it of its gold, casts the gravel behind, and keeps on advancing, until the field before it is sifted and treated to the surface to bed rock. As the ground can be thoroughly examined and sampled beforehand, this process lifts gold mining from the category of speculative enterprises to that of a manufacturing business. . . . Hand labour never touches the poorer portions of a placer, and from the richer portions it rarely gets more than a half to two-thirds of the gold. Whereas the dredge gets it all. If we include Spain and Portugal, which still abound in rich placer fields, to say that the world's several thousand millions of golden cargo in sight awaiting the Gold Ships, is no extravagance.

These dredges cost from 35,000 to 50,000 dollars each. No. 1 Gold Ship in California yielded a profit of about 128 per cent. on the entire capital invested. Gravel containing so little as 5 cents to the ton, the yard will pay to work, and yield a sure profit of 100 per cent.

### IN PRAISE OF CRICKET.

"WHY I have played Cricket" is the subject of a symposium by some prominent men in the *Illustrated Magazine* for July.

Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, the Colonial Secretary, writes that cricket and outdoor sports "provide an admirable training for the battles of life." Mr. John Burroughes says cricket is the only luxury which does not enervate.

Colonel Rawson writes :—

I know that if I have a job requiring pluck and dash, a polo player ; one requiring quick initiative, a yachtsman ; but for long, hammer-and-tongs, patient, persevering work, *will take no one else but a cricketer in command.*

Major-General Baden-Powell warns young cricketers against overdoing games at the expense of other serious things in life.



## LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

### THE WEIRD WELSH LIGHTS.

#### THE EVIDENCE OF TWO EYE-WITNESSES.

The following communication has been sent me by Rev. Llewellyn Morgan, Congregational Minister Harlech, in North Wales. It would be interesting to know whether the Society for Psychical Research stirred itself either to verify the facts or to suggest an explanation:—

#### EVIDENCE OF THE REV. LLEWELLYN MORGAN.

To corroborate the report of the "lights" seen in this neighbourhood, and which Mrs. Jones, Egryn, reports. I have been an eye-witness to these "lights" on more than one occasion. I must candidly confess when I heard of them first I did not believe; but at last I had to believe my own eyes. Perhaps one or two besides what you have read in the papers may be interested to your readers.

On the night in January on coming out of a prayer-meeting in the Congregational Chapel, half a dozen or more saw a strange phenomenon—high up in the firmament a dazzling, white light like a triangle, appearing for a few seconds fixed in the sky, and disappearing. One of the party holds the first-class scholarship in Science for three years at Aberystwyth University, and another was my wife. Yet I was not satisfied with their testimony. But my turn came at last. I was one of five gazing at the two balls of fire near the same place where they appeared before—namely, between the sea and the shore. These two balls of fire (which were about half a mile up in the firmament) consisted of two of one kind of light. The centre of each ball glowed like an electric light. Encircling this was a deep red light emitting brilliant sparks. These two balls were joined into one large ball, illuminating the moor for a long time, then as if vanishing from sight, but to reappear the second and third time for ten minutes or quarter of an hour. The place about 11.30 in the night. I happened to be at Harlech, Beriah Evans, Carnarvon, on the night, reports of which have been given to the world by Mr. Evans himself. I testify to the truth of the report.

On the night on which I am going to relate my experience again on Saturday, March 25th, 1905, when Mrs. Jones, of Egryn, was conducting a service in a C. M. Chapel at Llanfair, about a mile and a half from Harlech, towards the north. My wife and self went down that night specially to see the light was accompanying Mrs. Jones. At Llanfair, on a very dark night, we saw two balls of fire coming from one side of the chapel. After that we walked on and fro passing the chapel, and waited for nearly two hours without seeing any light near. But we saw it twice at a distance of Llanbedr; this time it appeared brilliant, rising to the sky amongst the trees where the well-known Rev. Charles Edwards, R.C., lives, brother of the late Principal Charles Edwards, Bala. Distance from us about

About 11 p.m., when the service Mrs. Jones was conducting was terminating, two balls ascended, exactly from the same place and of the same appearance as those we saw at Llanfair. When Mrs. Jones's carriage had just passed us on the main road home, two brilliant lights tinged with blue appeared in the sky within a yard of us. In a second afterwards a very large ball of the same colour, brilliantly tinged with red light, appeared in a field on the right-hand, by going on the main road to Barmouth, between the railway and the sea. It appeared twice. These were so brilliant that we were dazzled for a few seconds. I shall never forget this experience. The distance between us and these lights was about 150 to 200 yards, and a few yards above the ground; and what is still more remarkable in a few seconds after these disappeared another ball of light ascended from the woods where Rev. C. Edwards lives, and immediately afterwards, in a field on the right-hand side of the main road, three balls of fire appeared to us from a distance. While two of them split up in several pieces, whilst the third remained unchanged. We returned home, having left no doubt of the phenomenon in the sky, after watching for quarter of an hour.

Perhaps I should say that I had an intense desire this time to see the light for a special purpose. I prayed for it, not from idle curiosity, but as a sign personally to me. Some people would ridicule this idea, and say it was a mere coincidence. I would not quarrel with them. To me it was a direct answer. I have a strong faith in prayer.

On the following week after this experience I was at Harlech for a few weeks, having contracted a bad cold this night. It seems the lights were seen several times during the following fortnight. Mrs. Morgan saw it several times along with others. One young man told me he could make it out, as he had never seen any light similar to it before. I see it often at Harlech. I have seen it reported that the lights appear only with Mrs. Jones. This is a mistake, because I have seen apart from Mrs. Jones. But it is only fair to say that no one had noticed it here before Mrs. Jones had been at Harlech on the mission the first time—i.e., last day of the previous year. It could be seen in the neighbourhood the following week. I have ever since. So late as last week we have seen it. I have related what I have seen personally. No one can do away with the light, but what is the cause I do not profess that I know.

#### MRS. MORGAN'S TESTIMONY.

I enclose the experience of Mrs. Morgan along with Mr. Morgan at Pwllheli. They were staying the night at West Pwllheli, with some friends. Their friends had seen the lights since the revival broke out in January there, and afterwards they heard about Mrs. Jones and her light. They were very wishful to see Mrs. Jones and to hear her, and to see the lights mostly when Mrs. Jones was at Pwllheli.

Wednesday, March 15th.—Mrs. Jones was conducting a service there that evening. After service we went after supper to a sitting-room in the attic. Company from fifteen to twenty. There were two windows to the room. We had no light. We were singing mostly to pass the time, and watching the lights through the window. We waited for about an hour or so before we saw any. But what we saw first we were very satisfied. We wanted to see it plainer and nearer to us. Our friends at Pwllheli had seen it nearer, seeing the lights just to the roof of a little Methodist Chapel in West End, and they knew where to look and show us. But presently we saw what they had never seen before. We saw two balls of fire, one red and the other lighter, jumping back and fro. Very soon afterwards we saw a cross of light. As soon as that appeared another cross jumped on the right side, another again on the left, so it was three crosses by now, the middle one standing in the middle and the others moving back and fro, and doing the globe shape in the back of the crosses, some of them moving to the right-hand side of the middle cross till it had gone. I was very much frightened. I didn't want to see any more. Very soon we departed, and I went to bed about four o'clock in the morning. Following night we went to Llanbedr. I didn't see any light before going to chapel, but after service I asked Mrs. Jones, "Have you seen the light?" and she said, "No." If I don't make a mistake, I think it was on the night of the lamp. There was some little light flickering there, and Mrs. Jones said, "That's the light." Following night we went to Rhoslan. We didn't see any light. Saturday I was returning home to Harlech, and Mrs. Jones to Egryn. That's my experience with Mrs. Jones. I have seen the lights heaps of times in different shapes, etc., but this Saturday, after our united prayer-meeting, I saw a glorious light in the sky, Saturday, March 25th, like a cross. I and two Miss Griffiths next door, we stood in front and watched it till it faded away, about ten minutes. Both went into their house, and one of them was rather nervous. In less than a couple of minutes we heard most beautiful music like a large choir with different voices. They heard it in their house, and I heard it in mine, and we three went to the front street the first, thinking that a prayer-meeting was being held in the street. We went to see; all was silent; mostly the village was asleep—it was half-past eleven. But ever since then I have been nervous. What the lights are is more than we can say. I will say, like my husband, they are here, and have been here the last month. We do not see them but very scarce now. My husband and myself saw it last night on the moor.



## THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

### WOMEN ON THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT.

BY MONA CAIRD AND LADY GROVE.

HERE are two capital papers in defence of the woman's movement in the *Fortnightly Review*, replying to the recent pitiful performances of Lucas Malet and other women writers.

"KNOCK ME DOWN AND TRAMPLE UPON ME!" Mrs. Caird, who entitles her paper "The Duel of the Sexes," remarks somewhat bitterly that—

It is a curious and discouraging fact that the women who profited most by the "woman's movement," those whose has enabled them to avail themselves to the full of the opportunities it would fain offer to all, have, nearly without exception, risen up to decry it and their sex with simultaneous and contempt.

It is an exaggeration, although no doubt it was of the late Queen. Mrs. Caird thinks it true of Mrs. Craigie, Lucas Malet, and Miss Robins, of "Dark Lantern" she says:—

A powerfully written modern version of the repellent old Patient Griselda, with the difference that the medieval is by many degrees less of a bully and a coward than his inconceivable twentieth-century prototype. Our old Rochester is a polished, delicately-refined person beside

the popularity of this "pray knock me down and trample upon me" doctrine rouses the dark fear that participation may have come too late, that the servile in-bred for so many generations may have become so ingrained that the sex-slave hugs her

### TWO TENDENCIES OF THE MODERN WOMAN.

Mrs. Caird, however, plucks up her courage and analyses two remarkable features in the development of the modern woman:—

On the one hand we find the shrinking from the maternal in varying degrees of intensity; on the other a definite and overwhelming desire for it, quite regardless of proprieties.

The orthodox mother, who has no tenderness for children except her own, is a prey to a blind instinct which is gradually being idealised:—

Why may we not dare to imagine maternal love growing in proportion of the *human*, depending more and more on humanity, less and less on the accident of bodily relationship? At the civilised woman come to love the *child* rather than the flesh and blood; its soul rather than her *self*?

Maternal love at present is a projection of self-love. The difference between a stepmother and a mother marks the difference which ought not to exist between a truly maternal love of the helpless child and a merely selfish love of her own child.

### AN INDIVIDUAL LIFE FOR WOMEN.

Mrs. Caird protests against the attempt to reach the old fetich to which has been sacrificed the individual life of the woman for the husband, the family, and the race, inflicting deep injuries on all

between men and women in close relationship it has become scarcely possible; it has made of them strangers and enemies; friendships between them it has so hampered that they have generally relinquished it in sheer disgust; love it has handcuffed and dragooned till the

wild thing has drooped and died, an old, old tragedy of many a "happy home"! And as for the family and the race they have shared in the misfortunes of their founders.

In the good time that is coming we are to have all that. Already the finer psychic sense is availing itself of a spiritual union more ideal and divine than anything which the poets have dreamed. With which utterance I leave Mrs. Caird and turn to Lady Grove.

### LADY GROVE ON NATURE'S AFTERTHOUGHTS.

Lady Grove is a disciple of Professor Leonard Ward, who proclaims that the male is a mere afterthought of Nature. Woman is the primary and original sex, and therefore naturally and really the superior sex. She also swears by Mrs. Stowe's "Woman and Economics," and adopts the view that the race is over-sexed. That may be true of the raw material; but of sex in its higher development it is the very reverse of truth. Woman has awakened to a consciousness of the fact that her mission, hitherto unconsciously pursued, is to humble the male. Lady Grove speaks with no uncertainty:—

By desiring to maintain the subjection of women—incidental to racial progress established in order to raise the male to a position of equality with the woman—these people are in very deed enemies to their own kind; moles crawling beneath the benighted regions of their own making, unconscious of the beautiful world above and around them. They are the people who whisper in their hearts "there is no God." Who has noticed that it is always the least virile and manly among men who are so bent upon "keeping women in their place"?

### QUANTITY VERSUS QUALITY IN CHILDREN.

As for President Roosevelt's insistence upon large families, Lady Grove asks:—

Is not the quality rather than the quantity of children the thing to be aimed at? If, then, by improving women the breed improves, as improve it must, is not this preferable to the "plenty" in their present very mixed condition? Can any one sufficient imagination to see in their mind's eye that would be incapable of breeding this mass of "underdeveloped" aliens who are tossed about from shore to shore, with no home, nowhere, and a curse to themselves?

### THE EXTRAVAGANT ECONOMY OF WOMEN.

There is a third paper in the same Review, but not written, but hardly of such serious import as the others, entitled "The Extravagant Economy of Women," by Mrs. John Lane. She says that women take the great, splendid masculine spendthrift places to glorify the world with treasure and priceless art. Women never have money, and yet they make the extravagantly reckless economic mistake of saving a penny at the cost of a pound. Especially does she condemn the rage for chiffons and the family joint. She says:—

If the Englishwoman would only take to the chiffons of the East instead of the chiffons of clothes! It is an extravagance to cook badly; it is an extravagance to buy things because they are cheap; it is an extravagance to waste time in doing things which someone else can do better (if one can afford it).

Mrs. Lane is a very lively writer whose contributions always add to the gaiety, if not of nature, certainly of the periodicals.



## LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

### HOW THE POSSESSING CLASSES OPPOSE PROGRESS.

A PROFOUNDLY thoughtful paper on the possibilities of popular progress appears in the *University Review* in the pen of Mr. J. A. Hobson. After repudiating the idea that economic forces alone supply the power of progress, he finds the most convincing evidence of the growing power of popular opinion and sentiment in the fact that the vested interests base their defence more and more on appeals to the supreme court of reason and of morals.

#### THE MOST PRESSING REFORMS.

grants, indeed :—

There is a really effective demand for the higher forms of life, the nobler means of life, can be evoked, sufficiency and efficiency of the material basis of personal efficiency must be won. Social reforms must take precedence in time; problems of housing, of food, of regular remunerative employment, of access to the land, of greater leisure, of ease and comfort in life everywhere stand as barriers to a higher life for the people. Now the real solution of every one of these practical problems involves a successful attack upon vested interests; social liberty can only be won by the razing of the fortresses of monopoly.

He maintains :—

At the present pressing interests of progress demand is the liberation of the intelligence and moral energy of the people from the definite work of economic reform by the overthrow of vested interests and the establishment of economic equality of opportunity, within the nation.

#### PROTECTIVE SOCIOLOGY OF VESTED INTERESTS.

This leads to a very subtle and interesting exposure of the new tactics of defence adopted by the possessing classes with a view to prevent the organisation of the working intelligence. They divert attention to the question of individual moralisation, and argue that "If each individual separately win salvation, Society is saved." Or they foster the combative, competitive instinct of the lower nature of man. Mr. Hobson, observing the influences exercised by the possessing classes through universities, churches, parties, press and literature, condemns the improvisation of the "sociology of the vested interests." The individual struggle for existence is borrowed straight from biology; but the biological principle of mutual aid or conscious co-operation is ignored. The stress is laid on the individual character, on self-reliance and self-sufficiency, while suppressing the fact that no individual living in society is capable of self-support. Crude orthodoxy is invoked to make the individual content with his place in this world and occupy his thoughts with bright hopes of another, or he is lulled to apathy by mysticism, Hegelianism or evolutionary determinism. "From these sources are derived the modern theories of Oligarchy, Protection, Imperialism, Property and Charity, chief features of the present order."

#### THEIR "SPIRITUAL MERCENARIES."

Mr. Hobson is hard upon what he calls the spiritual mercenaries of the vested interests. He says :—

These grave professors, right reverend fathers, right solemn statesmen, and sagacious editors may not know it,

the finances which support their institutions are derived from rents, monopoly profits, and other forms of unearned income, and they will fight with such intellectual and spiritual weapons as they can wield for defence of the social-economic order which sustains them.

Nevertheless, these subtle defences are held to be ineffectual. Modern capitalism is directed directly for moral democracy. The large scale of progress imposed by modern industry bears fruit in a growth of civic consciousness and co-operation. "Justice is the great ally." While his "methodology of progress" asserts a priority in time for economic reform, Mr. Hobson insists that the actual initiative is drawn from the domain of moral character and intelligence.

#### THE UNIVERSITIES AND LABOUR.

THE *University Review* opens with a paper on "University Settlements," by Canon Barnett. He maintains that :—

A settlement in the original idea was not a mission, but a means by which University men and workmen might by intercourse get to understand one another, and co-operate in social reform.

He urges that what is needed is the democratisation of the old Universities and the humanising of the working men. The Universities need what the working men can supply, just as the working men need what the Universities can supply. The Universities have the knowledge of human things. If they were in touch with the industrial classes they would be constrained to give forth the principles which underlie social progress, and at any rate guide the nation to remedies which would not be worse than the disease. Knowledge without industry is selfishness. Industry without knowledge is brutality. Working men have energy, honesty, feeling and habit of sacrifice, but as a class they lack the knowledge of human things. Canon Barnett adds :—

The working class movement which is so full of promise for the nation seems to me likely to fail unless it be inspired by the human knowledge which the Universities represent.

Settlements, by promoting friendship between University men and working men, may help to achieve this goal. Canon Barnett traces the result of this influence in educational reform and improved government. But as to the effect of Settlements at Oxford and Cambridge, he says :—

There does not seem to be much change in the attitude of these Universities to social reform, and they are not apparently moved by any impulse which comes from workmen.

The Canon closes by saying that "Social reform will soon be the all-absorbing interest, and the method by which industry and knowledge may co-operate is yet to be tried, and one way in which to bring about such co-operation is the way of University settlements."

Is lawn tennis a manly game? Mr. Eustace discusses this question in the *Young Men*, and gives an answer which, on the whole, inclines towards the negative.



## THE MODERN ITALIAN DRAMA.

MISS HELEN ZIMMERN, writing in the *Cornhill*, that until comparatively recent times Italy had no modern dramatists; now, however, she has many, of whom, at all events to English people, D'Annunzio is by far the best known. But several unknown dramatists paved the way for him, and, the writer, "even now, when he has achieved a wide success, it is permissible to doubt whether he has real dramatic talent. . . . The fact remains that he has revolutionised the modern Italian theatre."

### TASTE FOR HISTORY AND RHETORIC.

Italian taste in drama seems to be entirely unlike English. Problem plays, after the manner of Ibsen's school, find no favour with Italian audiences, whereas historical plays, pronounced dull by a foreign public, appear greatly to please them:—

Italian taste originates, perhaps, in the classical traditions of the nation. Appeals to antiquity find an echo among every class of persons, and, curiously enough, this response is, if possible, more marked in the lower than the upper social ranks, for the lower classes in Italy, save perhaps a section of very advanced artists, still feed upon the splendid records of their national

tragic plays, on the other hand, the public will not stand. They laugh, they hiss, they talk, they call the curtain down. The Italian public is the most critical and merciless in the world.

Not even an old favourite can save a situation. As in England they will not tolerate a false note, and without pity will send a trembling *débutante* or a worn-out artist off the stage, in Italy they will not endure being sermonised, instructed, or rebuked. Only what bores other nations does not bore them, and *vice versa*. Thus they will listen for hours, and with the most rapt attention, to what a northerner would call empty rhetoric; they will applaud to the echo interminable series of richly coloured words and rolling periods, regardless of the fact that when reduced to plain speech they contain nothing, and are compounded chiefly of "words, idle words"; but if they are musically woven and tickle the sensitive and naturally true ear of the Italian. Hence in part the great overwhelming success achieved by Gabriele d'Annunzio, understood by few foreigners, to whom too much of the work of this doubted genius seems "full of sound and fury, signifying nothing."

### THE CHIEF DRAMATIST

D'Annunzio, with his *Leitmotif* of lust, blood, love, brute force, blent with ardent patriotism, a keen appreciation of Nature and exquisite art, began his dramatic work when foreign influence on the Italian drama was paramount, and at once pressed into his service the very actress to whom much of the foreign attention was due—Duse. His first great success was the play whose name is always associated with her—Duse—"La Gioconda"; his next, "La Gioconda," was hissed off the stage at Naples, in spite of the extreme originality of conception and treatment. His next came "Citta Morta,"

which was criticised according as his audience could overcome an unpleasant fundamental episode, which was obviously introduced as a challenge to common morality, being in no way an integral necessity to the action or to the harmony of the play. But on this point there is something hopelessly fixed in D'Annunzio's mind, which must prevent him from yielding to the highest greatness.

His next play, "Francesca da Rimini," excited the

whole intellectual world of Italy, though it had to be adjusted before the critical Italian public would have accepted it. In his latest play, the "Figlia di Jorio," the writer thinks D'Annunzio "has touched his theatrical high-water mark," horrible as, is the fundamental tale.

Of course, so successful a dramatist has many imitators, and, says Miss Zimmern, "in pointing them to higher dramatic ideals than those of mere amusement he certainly has done good work." Unfortunately, however, his followers have all the violence, his over-fondness for blood, thunder, and crime, without his redeeming features; so that the Italian drama of to-day cannot, as yet, be said to hold up the mirror to Italian Nature.

### THE IDEALIST LEADER.

There is, however, one Italian dramatist whose works, the writer thinks, will far outlast D'Annunzio's "magnificently worded but immoral fireworks." He has been touched with the revival of Idealism, the turning of attention to spiritualism which is having such an effect in modern France; and the leader of this movement is E. A. Butti, a man as yet hardly known outside Italy.

Several other young dramatic writers are gaining vogue who do not seem to show D'Annunzio's decadent and morbid characteristics—Roberto Bracco, a disciple of Ibsen and Hauptmann; Giuseppe Giacosa, a light comedy writer; Rovetta, who takes historical subjects; and Praga, whose amusing plays always draw large audiences. The writer's final conclusion is that:—

One thing is certain. No other nation has a modern drama so full of high classical aspirations, so remote, as a whole, in essence, from the trivial humdrum of life, so desirous to take its auditors outside the daily routine of existence.

## A PLEA FOR THE STUDY OF LOCAL HISTORY

MR. RAMSAY MUIR contributes to the *University Review* a wise and cogent plea for the study of local history. He urges:—

Not until a man's city has become a personality to him will he be ready to think, dream, and work for it; and it is from an intelligible picture of its past development that he will most easily obtain a vivid and understanding knowledge of its present condition. Every city, every county, therefore, should have a clear popular story of itself, so written that the ordinary citizen would be able to read it with pleasure, and to derive from it some connected and logical ideas. . . . I would go further and say that there should be school books on local history in every school. By the use of local history in schools we may in the first place hope most easily to cultivate the historical imagination of children. . . . In the second place we may certainly hope by this means to lay, in the schools, where it can best be laid, the foundations of a reasonable civic patriotism.

He applauds the Victoria County histories as a great and heroic attempt, but urges that the collection, preservation, and interpretation of all documents of local history in all parts of the country should be taken over by provincial universities. A school of local history has been working successfully in Liverpool for some time.



## ZOLA'S METHOD OF WORK

### How "L'Assommoir" WAS WRITTEN.

The opening article in *La Revue* of June 15th is devoted to Zola's Method of Work. Madame Zola placed all Zola's manuscripts, notes, and materials (ninety volumes in all) for his colossal work in the Bibliothèque Nationale, and since these are public property, the writer of the article, Massis, has studied them in the hope of arriving at a perfect conception of the individuality of the author.

All contemporary novelists, says H. Massis, was the most popular and yet the most difficult to judge. He had sincere admirers, friends, disciples. His detractors also were numerous, attacking almost all the critics and the educated public. On the pretext of analysing or studying his innumerable articles have been written to condemn his novels and deny his talent. Either he was misunderstood, or perhaps there was a general tendency to misunderstand him. His success, nevertheless, was very great.

### ZOLA'S NOTEBOOKS.

Today Zola belongs to history, and the writer of this article has made it his duty to make it is time a serious effort was made to separate the spirit and the real meaning of his work from the confused mass of theories of his system. It is a surprise, however, to find that the Notebooks, instead of showing the theorist, the experimentalist, and the scientist, show us only an artist who worked very much like other artists, with as much imagination, feeling, and personal genius. After summarising Dr. Toulouse has already written on Zola's method of work, the writer begins a study of "L'Assommoir" in the light of the new documents, and the extracts quoted from them he endeavours to discover some of the means by which Zola obtained his facts, and such artifices of composition and technique which the simple reading of the novel does not reveal.

### GENERAL PLAN OF THE STORY.

The manuscripts relating to "L'Assommoir" form ten volumes, the first containing the editorial work, the second being the "dossier." The analysis of the extracts given refer to the second. It may be noted that the volume runs to 233 folios, and is divided up into nine sections, giving first the general plan and then a more detailed plan of the work; notes on alcoholism; notes (with plans) of the streets, cabarets, etc.; the characters; notes taken from "Le Sublime" of Denis Poulot; notes on washerwomen, zinc-workers, etc.; general notes; and miscellaneous notes, newspaper cuttings,

and in 1868 that Zola decided to write the novel, with that end in view he went to live in the Rue de la Chapelle to observe the life of the people and to be ruined by alcohol. He made a brief sketch of his impressions, but the work was not undertaken

till ten years later. A study of his notes shows that he had collected a mass of materials before he knew exactly how he would utilise them.

### A STORY OF REAL LIFE!

The following quotations from the Notebooks give an idea of Zola's method:—

The novel should be like this—in a word, give an exact picture of the real life of the people. Neither to glorify nor to blacken the workman.

As to the title, Zola thus reasons with himself:—  
If I call the book "The Simple Life of Gervaise Macquart" the chief character should be simplicity itself. A reality from day to day without complications. Feels absolutely nothing romantic. Pure facts, but giving the life of the people.

### THE HEROINE.

He also converses with himself on the heroine:—  
My Gervaise Macquart is to be the heroine, the woman of the people. It is her history I propose to write.

Here follows an outline of Gervaise's history:—  
then Zola jots down what he will do with her. He reflects on her character and temperament, and takes care to give particulars of her hereditary and personal antecedents before the action of the book begins. He says:—

She is to be a sympathetic figure. Temperament temperate, but passionate. She took drink because her mother did. In Paris she is a new Gervaise. She no longer drinks, but Lantier and is devoted to her children. At work a burden, but a tender nature. An excellent woman at home, which education might have developed. Each of her virtues turns against her; work brutalises her, her tenderness leads to extraordinary weaknesses, etc.

### DRAMATIC ENDING.

Then secondary characters have to be found to make the story. Many of them are to live in the same house.

More details of the characters, then a first sketch of a plot, including the ending, with reference to the characters. Zola says:—

The end is the most important thing. All the characters must appear. Gervaise must be the principal and central character, and as it is her life I am writing, I must make of her a pathetic woman, and show every one working consciously or unconsciously for her ruin.

But I want to keep to the simplicity of facts, and yet make it dramatic and very touching.

### THE PSYCHOLOGIST.

Finally, in this brief sketch, Zola takes up the characters and distributes political opinions among the characters. In the next section details of the characters are given. Judging from his notes, Massis does not think him a very delicate psychologist. His sensibility was limited, and he does not analyse the finer sentiments. He sees rather than penetrates, observing striking traits, silhouettes rather than attitudes. But he notes with vigour the particular salient characteristic which will make each person live a picturesque, outward life, and render him exceedingly conspicuous. In these characters, which are full of details not published in the novel, though Zola drew his conclusions from them, he has the key to all the characters.



## OUR CHIEF FOREIGN LARDER:

### ARGENTINA.

Two articles in the magazines deal with the extraordinary progress and possibilities of Argentina. In *American Review of Reviews* Mr. John Barrett, formerly American Minister to Argentina, writes of the country as the "wonderland of South America." He summarises his description:—

Argentina is as large as half of the United States proper, and 1,200,000 square miles; it has a growing population of 10,000,000, but an annual foreign trade of \$450,000,000, or £90,000,000 per head; it is located in the south temperate zone, and is "the man's country"; it is a great agricultural land, and its products are similar to those of the United States; it possesses extraordinary mining possibilities in the Andes; it has a long, indented coast with many harbours on the Atlantic, of 10,000 miles, and is drained by the extensive navigable River Plate system; it is gridironed with up-to-date railroads; its climate and constitution are similar to those of the United States. Buenos Ayres, the capital, has a population of one million, and is one of the most beautiful and prosperous cities in the world.

### A NEW AND COMPOSITE RACE.

Mr. Barrett speaks highly of the Press of Buenos Ayres, and would be a credit to the leading American Press. More important is his description of the new race reared in that favoured clime. He says:—

Argentina is becoming the home of a new, forceful, energetic, ambitious race. In other words, it would seem as if the mingling of the original Spanish blood with that of the other races, like the Italians and the French, together with an admixture of English, Irish, and German strains, in a favourable climate and in a new country, was evolving a people with the best characteristics of all these. The men average six feet in height, of fine physique, quick of action, and clever of mind. The women are graceful, bright, and possessed of a remarkable beauty like the women of the northern temperate zone. The descriptions I refer to the higher grades; the so-called lower classes are uniformly healthy and vigorous, with average physique. The statistics of 1903 showed 1,000,000 foreigners in Argentina in a total of 5,000,000. Of these, 500,000 were Spaniards, 200,000 Spaniards, 100,000 French, 25,000 English, 15,000 Germans, 15,000 Swiss, 13,000 Austrians, and the remainder of many nationalities.

In the *Economic Journal* Mr. Walter T. Layton writes on the relation of Argentina to our food supply. He shows that it is one of our chief sources of wheat and our largest producer of fresh meat. Of frozen and chilled meat Argentina sent us in 1904 155,000 tons against 120,000 from the United States, and 90,000 from New Zealand. Of frozen and chilled beef the United States sends fifty-five per cent., and Argentina forty per cent., only five per cent. coming from other countries.

### 125 ANIMALS KILLED EVERY MINUTE.

The rapid growth of the meat trade has developed rapid and expeditious methods of despatch:—

Animals are sent by train from the prairie to Buenos Ayres, they are received into one of the great freezing works, cleaned, and frozen at the rate of 400 an hour. There were in 1903 fifty-six such establishments in different countries, dealing with 180,000 animals a day. Of these, seven, with a killing capacity of 54,000, were in Argentina. Although the operation is rapid and painless, the slaughter of animals on this vast scale is appalling to think of. One hundred and twenty-five animals killed every minute of the day and night!

## OUR GROWING GRANARY.

The wheat trade has grown with marvellous rapidity. In 1884 the Republic imported wheat. In 1904 it surpassed the United States as a source of supply of wheat to Great Britain. The quantities received by Great Britain in 1904 were: From British India, 5,940,000 quarters; Russia, 5,490,000 quarters; Argentina, 5,000,000 quarters; United States, 4,400,000 quarters; Australasia, 3,400,000 quarters; Canada, 1,450,000 quarters. In 1904 the inhabitants of Argentina were sending us more wheat per head than any other country. This progress has been made with most defective farming over a vast area. Only ten million acres were under wheat in 1904, out of a possible eighty millions. Of the interest paid to this country by foreign governments more than fifty per cent. comes from America, and twenty-five per cent. from Argentina—about ten times as much per head as is paid by our own dependencies of India. Mr. Layton considers that for our wheat supply in the future we must not look much longer to the United States. Canada is not yet ready to fill their vacant place. Australia is liable to dry seasons. Russia and Argentina are the only countries to which we may be relied upon to supply our growing need. If the two, imports from Argentina would be less liable to interruption from war.

## HOUSEHOLD TRAINING:

### SHOULD IT BE COMPULSORY?

HANS ESCHLEBACH, writing in the June number of *Nord und Süd*, makes a novel suggestion in reference to women and household training.

The writer reminds his readers that in Germany every healthy man is obliged to devote some years to military service; in short, every young man receives a certain training in the art of war, and is expected to sacrifice his life on the battlefield should the need arise. Now he suggests that young women should make some sacrifices too for the good of the State. In this case it would be in the cause of peace. He also believes his scheme would be of great benefit to the women themselves during the whole of their lives.

The State, he says, must proclaim the compulsory service of all women for training in the domestic arts. In the first year housekeeping in all its branches should be practically studied, and the second year devoted to instruction in the bringing up of children, sick-nursing, and other useful subjects. There should also be regulations, uniforms, etc., to correspond to some measure to the regulations in the military service, and the State should be prepared to spend as much on the women as it now spends on the men.

### A SCHOOL FOR BRIDES-ELECT.

In the *English Illustrated Magazine* for July there is a description of a school for brides-elect, which Edith Hendrickson has established at Logan, in Pennsylvania. Its motto is "How to make a man happy and the students of man's happiness are taught how to cook, how to market, how to sew, how to entertain."



## THE RUSSIAN POLES OF TO-DAY.

### THEIR GRIEVANCES AND THEIR HOPES.

DAVID BELL MACGOWAN contributes to the *Century* a very interesting account of Russian Poland as it is to-day. He calls his article "The Poland of To-day"; but it is more important for what it says as to the present state of the country. He gives the following statement of the Polish case in Russia from the mouth of a professional man, an influential member of the National Demo-

### THE GRIEVANCES OF THE POLES.

Should Poles be loyal? he asked:—

With only one-twelfth of the population of the Empire, now, December, 1904, supplying forty per cent. of the Manchuria. Our land taxes are eight times as high as in the West. The railway tariff on grain is seventy-five copecks from Moscow to Warsaw; it is ninety-two copecks from Lublin, a town on the same line of railway, and only a fifth as much from Odessa. This is to give the Russian grain-producers a market at our expense. Here is the Report of the Department of Finance for 1899. Any other year would serve as well. The revenues derived from the ten provinces of Poland are stated at 20,000,000 rubles. Of this sum 37,000,000 was transferred to the Imperial treasury, 48,000,000 was expended for the army and public debt, and only 47,000,000 was allotted to the civil government and for civilising agencies in

### WHAT THE POLES WANT.

The National Democracy refuses to recognise the obligations of fealty. We want future independence, like Poland. For the present we demand the recognition of our rights, while remaining in the Russian Empire. This programme of the immense majority of the Polish people. The National Democracy is the chief agency for the instruction of the people, particularly the peasants and artisans, in history and geography. It circulates immense numbers of newspapers in Galicia. There are special organs for the educated peasants, the school-children. "Everything in Poland that is worth while is an evasion," I read by a leading barrister. "Everything is done by stealth and by a leading barrister. The educational energies of the people are wholly directed in illegal channels. There are national institutions whose existence is unknown to the Government. Inspectors are employed on regular salaries. Ladies who do not teach are frowned upon in good

### WHAT THE POLES ASK FOR.

One year the Poles were invited to state what they wanted to obtain from the Government of Russia:—

A delegate meeting of one hundred and five persons assembled at the home of a nobleman, under the chairmanship of the Bishop of Warsaw, and adopted a long memorial for presentation to Prince Mirsky. It closed by making the following demands:—

1. The use of the Polish language in the schools, courts, and public offices.

2. The appointment of Poles to all public offices.

3. Self-government on an elective basis in town and country, retention of the existing commune, or "gmina."

4. Freedom of conscience.

These were the minimum demands of all the parties, excepting the National Democrats, the "Bund," and the "Proletariat," as the Radical Labour party is called. Many of the Liberals and National Democrats were disposed to add a fifth clause: a Diet and an autonomous Government subordinate in matters of Imperial concern to the authorities of St. Petersburg.

The demands of the Lithuanian Poles, made about the same time in petitions to Prince Mirsky, were therefore for the same of a minority population. They ask to be allowed to live in Poland freely, to hold schools in Polish at private expense, to conduct their worship free of molestation, and to own land and engage in business on the same terms as other Russian subjects. In other words, they ask for the same privileges that the Polish subjects and residents of the empire already freely enjoy.

### WHAT HAS BEEN GIVEN THEM?

The Editor of the *Century* appends to David Bell Macgowan's article the following note:—

Since the above article was made ready for the press, the Tsar, in a rescript issued May 16th, 1905, removed many of the restrictive ordinances from which Poland has suffered. The permission to introduce the Polish and Lithuanian languages into the primary and secondary schools is granted; the assertion of the Polish nobles are re-established; the purchase of land by Catholic peasants is permitted; and these measures, it is understood, are to be followed by local self-government through the *zemstvo*. Should these reforms be put in force, the rescript would mark a complete reversal of Russian policy in Poland.

## THE SEPARATION OF NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

### A SUGGESTED ARBITRATION.

MR. F. JOHN SOLANO, writing in the *Review* on "Scandinavia in the Scales of the Balance," lays stress upon the danger that Germany, by creating bad blood between Britain and Scandinavia, may encourage Russia to seize the northern seaboard of Norway. The Norwegian littoral, he points out, is more than ever tempting to Russia now that the Japanese have been driven out of the Pacific. He hopes that the Union will not sever the union with Sweden:—

If the Norwegian people have finally decided on seceding, the situation is indeed hopeless. But if they are truly desirous of maintaining the principle of the Union—which their constitution has stated to be the case—and, at the same time, desirous of vindicating, peacefully, their right to stand as an independent sovereign State—there is one practical way for the attainment of both of these ends. They have now declared that their relations with Sweden are international, not domestic. Then the present admirable and conciliatory attitude of Sweden may, without loss of dignity or prestige, follow the lead of other independent States, and propose to seek final arbitration upon the issues with Sweden—from a friendly and foreign ruler, with a view to preserving the principle of the Union in whatever form it may be both possible and advisable. For such an office King Edward VII. of Great Britain would be preferred, both by reason of his relationship to the future Queen of Sweden—who would have been the joint sovereign of Sweden and Norway—and his reputation as an advocate of peace. Such an arbitration would further set the seal of Britain upon the essential condition of the future Union of Scandinavia—the Union, to which she gave her sanction through her fleets and armies, she gave peace to the North a century ago. This suggestion—if all others fail—is worth the attention of Scandinavian statesmen.

"A Danish Observer," writing in the *Review of Reviews*, says:—

There will be no war—no attempt to force Norway from the Union. All good Scandinavians will hope that some form of union may be found—possibly an alliance including the third Scandinavian nation, Denmark—more likely to bring about the happiness in peace and war of the three sister nations of Scandinavia.



## HOW SPONGES ARE GATHERED.

*Harper's* Mr. C. W. Furlong gives an interesting picture of the Greek sponge divers of Tripoli. It is a picture of the perils by which the sponge is secured for us. We are told that "out of the seven hundred scaphanders (divers equipped with helmet and tube) working on this coast, from sixty to a hundred die every year, and sooner or later hardly a diver escapes from divers' paralysis." The greatest danger is in the rapid ascent, producing sudden relief of pressure. A partially paralysed diver recovers the use of his limbs again on descending. These divers are out for six months in the year, from April to October, from sunrise to sunset, generally on a rough sea and under the scorching rays of an African sun. During the winter months they spend most of their time in their island homes. The experienced diver receives from £40 to £120. To make their money, or to pay their way, "the captains are obliged to treat the divers with great severity, and hire over-who devise most brutal means of forcing them to work at any cost." The hot air from the desert, and the friction in the air pumps, ought to be cooled by water, but is frequently pumped down at an excessively high temperature. If his haul is unsatisfactory, the diver is sent down and kept down, in spite of protests. The writer thus describes the descent of the diver, Pteroudiz:—

He followed his sinking form, as the last glint of his shining helmet radiating shafts of refracted light in all directions, disappeared into the oblivion of the mysterious depths, where ten metres equalled another atmospheric pressure. Moving along the bottom, taking care not to wrench the sponges from his feet, which would cause him to turn head downward, he searched among the wonders and beauties of the deep-sea garden, and when he found a colony of the brown Tripoli sponge, signalled to the overseer, where the spot was buoyed. Discarding among others the few small and worthless male sponges, he selected only the market-sizes, the best of which he gathered from the rocks. Sometimes the shadowy form of a huge shark or dogfish glided busily near him.

Suddenly Pteroudiz made his appearance at the surface, the rolling off his helmet and shoulders as from some great mysterious creature; and the bag of dark, heavy sponges, dripping and streaming with ooze and sea water, was hauled

much for the divers. As for the sponges:—

As soon as the sponges are brought aboard they are thrown on deck near the scuppers, where the barefooted sailors work and work out the ooze; then, strung on lines, they are hoisted over the side, and trail overboard some ten hours during the night. To break and separate from them shell-fish and other things, they are beaten with heavy sticks on deck or on the rocks off Tripoli; and after being well soaked in the sea many are bleached by being immersed in a tub of water containing a certain solution of oxalic acid, from which they take a yellowish colour, care having been taken to avoid using them.

In *Westermann* for June there is an article by Friedrich Schuch on "Animal-Painting in England." The work of Landseer comes in for a good deal of notice, and reproductions of his well-known pictures figure among the illustrations. The same number contains an interesting article on Japanese metalwork, contributed by Oskar Reberberg.

## WHAT CREATURE SHOULD I PREFER TO BE?

### A NATURALIST'S SYMPOSIUM.

IN the July *Pearson* there is a symposium on a novel subject. The editor, while watching the movements of a squirrel one day, thought he would give a good deal to be able to spend one day at least in the squirrel's skin. Then the idea occurred to him to discover, if possible, into what creatures other people would like to be transformed if they had the power given them to inhabit the body of any other creature than man. He therefore asked a number of naturalists, "What Creature should I prefer to be?" for the purposes of the present article.

### I WOULD BE A DRAGON-FLY.

Four writers have selected animals—Mr. I. L. Wain the elephant, Sir Henry Seton-Karr the lion, the stag, Mr. E. Kay Robinson the ape, and Mr. H. Bryden the springbuck.

Mr. Sydney Buxton envies the old trout, and the Rev. Theodore Wood would be transformed into a dragon-fly for the following reasons:—

The life of a dragon-fly is a romance of two worlds. It begins in the water; it ends in the air.

Both as a grub and as a perfect insect, the dragon-fly is an incarnation of speed. It glides swiftly and smoothly through the water, and still more swiftly and smoothly through the air.

Both as a grub and as a perfect insect the dragon-fly is an incarnation of power. It is lord and master of the pond and master of the air. Its only rivals are other dragon-flies with which it rarely meets.

The only drawback that I can see is the shortness of a dragon-fly's life. But, if short, it is unquestionably a merry one.

### I WOULD I WERE A BIRD.

A well-known writer on natural history is George A. B. Dewar. He would choose to be a flower from flower to flower as the purple emperor among butterflies, or be a kestrel among birds. Mr. Richard Kearton, who loves all birds, would elect to be a robin. Mr. S. L. Bensusan would change places with the cuckoo; Mr. Robert Morley would be a chickadee were it not for fear of scientific feeding, and so elects to be a robin, which has nothing but the cat to fear; Mr. Fred Wishaw, after rejecting a great number of creatures in turn, decides in favour of the capercaillie and Mr. J. A. Owen and Mr. Oliver G. Pike would like to live the life of the skylark.

MR. W. R. LETHBRIDGE, who writes the opening article in the *Burlington Magazine* for July, gives an interesting account of the English Primitives and their work in the Painted Chamber, or Chamber of St. Edward, at Westminster. For centuries these paintings were lost to sight. In 1800 a few were discovered, but were covered up with whitewash and blue paper. In 1834 they were again brought to light, to be again obliterated; and in 1834 the chamber and its paintings were destroyed by fire. A careful account of the paintings, however, was published by the Society of Antiquaries, the text by John Gage Rokewode being supplemented by drawings and coloured engravings by C. A. Stothard. They represent the labours of the twelve months, such as mowing, reaping, Biblical stories, the virtues, etc.



## THE DRAMATIC SEASON OF 1905.

### THE TRIUMPH OF SHAW.

*Blackwood's Magazine* the writer of "Musings without Method" describes the dramatic season now going to a close as "a triumph for the French and Bernard Shaw." Of the two he thinks Mr. Shaw the greater triumph. That Mr. Shaw is the one no one can deny; but whether his worshippers stand him is another question. From the fact they generally laugh in the wrong place *Blackwood's* reviewer surmises that they do not understand. They prate of the "Shavian Philosophy," but the writer admits himself unable to discover this vaunted philosophy.

Shaw, if only he knew it, is a dramatist first and last. He interprets his characters, not in the terms of this or that but in the terms of the stage. He has a gift of construction which no living playwright can surpass, and this gift is far rarer than an easy traffic in false doctrines. The reason of the world's misunderstanding of Mr. Shaw is not far from the truth. He is an ironist, often subtle and sometimes profound. The world does not like irony, and takes an irrational pleasure in believing all the silly things that Mr. Shaw says about himself and Shakespeare.

Coming to the French plays the writer says that the French actor, alike in acting and writing, is their great strength, and method can lend a distinction even to the most ordinary. French plays may be, and often are, different in character, but they are finished. The English stage knows neither moderation nor discipline; the French actor must know both. Until we make the discovery that Nature is an insecure guide, and that all must be interpreted through the medium of art, we may despair of improvement. The amateur is the curse of the British stage, and until he is got rid of the hope of betterment is small; and the writer takes a gloom that there is little hope of getting rid of him. We do not really love the drama. Those of us who go to see Coquelin do so largely to show that we are not French! The popular taste may be well illustrated by the extreme popularity of "Leahyanna," a melodrama of which the writer gives a very humorous account. In spite of Mr. Shaw and the French plays he is not hopeful of the future.

### PARADOX AND PRETENCE.

CHESTERTON'S "Heretics" is subjected by the writer of "Musings without Method" in *Blackwood's Magazine* to a severely scathing criticism, almost in the style of Macaulay when his wrath was aroused. Chesterton is one of the new generation kicking the old door, and his last book is another shout to attract attention. Of the making of paradoxes there is no end; and it is a form of wit "not beyond the reach of the youngest aspirant." "To make verbal paradoxes is a mechanical trick which a monkey might learn in a week." "A good bush needs no wine," is one of the "Heretics" witticisms, will doubtless be regarded as a masterpiece of ingenuity. *Blackwood's* reviewer simultaneously calls a spade a spade and the phrase "nonsense." Mr. Chesterton chatters

without his book; he is a blunderer always touches few subjects which he does not confuse. It is not his habit to produce any proofs of his arguments, and hasty generalisations his soul loveth. He rattles on from false premisses to insecure conclusions, with the air of a man who has accomplished a noble and useful task.

In short, clearly the writer considers Chesterton as a vice; and he rejoices that in Paris there are a few poets who esteem the practice of their art of more importance than the inculcation of a trite morality. Such a periodical as the new French quarterly *Prose* would be impossible in England.

### THE HUNDRED BEST BOOKS.

LISTS BY LORD ACTON AND MR. SHORTER.

In the *Pall Mall Magazine* for July Lord Acton's list of the Hundred Best Books is printed, with comments by Mr. Clement K. Shorter.

Since it would be impossible to quote the books here, some idea of its character may be gleaned from the following remarks of Mr. Shorter concerning it:—

It indicates the enormous preference which on the part of Lord Acton gave to the Literature of Knowledge over the Literature of Power, to use De Quincey's famous distinction. With the exception of Dante's "Divine Comedy," practically not a single book that has any title whatever place in the Literature of Power, a literature which many think the only thing in the world of books worth considering. Great philosophy is here, and high thought; while nowhere again we find the least important book of a well-known author.

#### THE "HAMLET" TEST.

In conclusion, Mr. Shorter gives his list, which excludes living writers, and, in explanation of the principle which has guided him in naming a hundred books with which to start a library in the department of Poetry, Fiction, History and Essays, etc., Biography and Autobiography, twenty-five works each, says:—

Surely Dante's "Divine Comedy" and Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" make a universal appeal. That universal appeal is the point at which alone guidance is possible. There are a few books that can be read only by the few, but surely the greatest appeal alike to the educated and the illiterate, to the man of rich intellectual endowment, and to the man to whom all processes of reasoning are incomprehensible.

"Hamlet" is a wonderful test of this quality. If "Hamlet" boards at the small provincial theatre, it is enacted by Crumhorns to an illiterate peasantry, and it is performed by the greatest actor to the most select city audience. It is the subject of study by learned commentators. It is world-wide. Are there in the English language, including translations, a hundred books that stand the test as "Hamlet" stands?

F. DE LAMOTTE, writing in the June number of *Revue Générale*, has an article on Russia and the Revolution in Belgium in 1830. At first sight the similarity of the Tsar Nicolas I. to the events of 1830 in Belgium seems strange, but, according to the writer, the Tsar's intervention arose out of his convictions regarding the principle of authority, and he believed it to be his duty to oppose in any part of Europe all ideas of independence.



## THE PHILOSOPHY OF STILES.

J. HARRIS STONE, who contributes a charming on the subject of Stiles to the *English Illustrated Magazine* of July, draws attention to the many of stiles to be found, and he proceeds to describe and illustrate some of the types by his own photographs.

### THE PERFECT STILE.

The first type described is the perfect stile of the prosperous man. Mr. Stone writes :—

"Come your stiles, and I will tell you what sort of man you are. The spick-and-span stile, of two-inch well-planking throughout, with a wide top-rail and conveniently arranged steps, proclaims the man of tidy habits, full of the comfort of others, considerate in all things, probably fond of the good things of this life, very prosaic, as an acquaintance, with few friends. The fields around are like himself—well kept and preserved. The weeds, wild flowers, and shadowy trees are not favoured and are . . .

### THE STILE OF DESOLATION.

The second type Mr. Stone goes to the stile "eloquently spells ruin." He says :—

"The fields grow unheeded around it, with their antelope, dock-adjacent; the trees embower it till it is difficult to locate its boundary, and the structure itself is dilapidated. The top rail is broken—or even are not. The top bar is in fragments, the rails faulty. The fields around are uncultivated and are largely neglected.

"The culture in this country has for years past been going to the dogs; here it has gone. The mortgagee is merely waiting for the land for his loan at two-thirds of its value, and he cares nothing for stiles. It is a saddening picture, too often seen in Essex and many other counties.

### CENTREPIECES OF RURAL SCENERY.

From these two extreme types Mr. Stone easily arrives at the ideal stile, describing it as follows :—

"Then there is the stile not too faultlessly perfect, but just sufficiently practical to fulfil its purpose, while appealing at the same time to the artistic eye, and beguilingly causing the wayman or woman to linger awhile. The surroundings, the overhanging trees of beech, birch or elm, are not artificially treated at stated periods, but bounteous Nature is left to revel at her own sweet will—to riot, in short, as she likes to do—and the stile becomes the centre piece of a characteristically English or Irish, as the case may be.

Mr. Stone, adds Mr. Stone, "suggest an owner of a staid temperamental, easy to get on with, indolent but delightful company."

### THE IRISH TYPE.

In Ireland, we are told, the deliciously inconsequent stiles are to be found :—

"There are no common stiles in Ireland (continues Mr. Stone). They are all uncommon—very. They turn up in completely unexpected places. Where they are obviously wanted you don't find them. Where you do find them in Ireland they are clearly suggested by you, or any one else, in the locality.

"Philosophers may suggest they are built to aid the sentimentalists, to stimulate contemplative faculties, or even, perhaps, to induce a very curiousness, to evoke wicked objurgations. In the town of Enniscrone, near Ballina, for instance, there is a stile at the end of a wall which ends abruptly on a common. It is an amusing instance of stiles by the side of gateless apertures, which are common all over Ireland.

## THOMAS EDISON.

### THE ARCH INVENTOR.

FROM an article in the *World's Work* on the Modern Profession of Inventing, we gather some interesting information about the greatest of inventors, Edison :—

To see him shuffling through his great laboratories, bowed, hands in pockets, the flaccid flesh of his face falling in loose rolls beneath a skin unearthly white, his hair uncombed whichever way it pleases to fall, his eyes focussed away, except when he flashes into some one else's a momentary instant understanding, his whole appearance, except his eyes and the humorous yet grim mouth, is that of a stolid, muscleless loafer. Yet this is the man who, eating practically nothing, and exercising not at all, works often for twelve hours without sleep, falls unconscious from exhaustion on his desk, and wakes to work again, sometimes for a week without dressing; electrical with mental energy; marvellous in the power of his inventive imagination.

### HIS VALUATION OF TIME.

An inventor, according to Edison, usually lacks the bump of practicality. It is this bump, in fact, which he considers chiefly differentiates him from the eccentric or garden inventor :—

In the practice of his profession Mr. Edison has to sacrifice. There is a pretty well developed suspicion among his friends that his deafness is largely a ruse to avoid hearing things which he does not care to pay attention to.

To Mr. Edison, time is so valuable that he does not even by taking account of it. Time to him is only the thing to get things done; and no matter how long it takes, the thing must be done. In his office safe there is a carefully locked £550 Swiss watch, given him by a European scientific society. It is never used.

### HIS VORACITY IN READING.

Once, it seems, Edison wanted to study a little of the mechanism of typewriters :—

"Have a look here next Tuesday of every typewriter," he said to one of his assistants. "Have each company expert to explain their machine. And get me out all the books in the library about this piece of mechanism."

Monday evening the assistant called Mr. Edison's attention to a stack of books several feet high, and reminded him of his appointment next day.

"Send the books up to the house. I'll look them over to-night," said Mr. Edison.

The next morning he appeared at the exhibition, and thoroughly had he read the books that he frequently consulted the experts' explanation of how their own machines worked.

Edison takes out an average of one patent every two weeks. At present he is experimenting with new chemicals used in batteries, improvements in Portland cement, and in his storage battery, and in the ideas that he still keeps to himself.

Ferdinand Laban has added one more item to the literature of "Hamlet." In the June *Nord und Süd* he interprets the ghost as something objective—a real being in fact. No dramatist, he thinks, would ever call a man out of the grave into the real world merely in order to reveal a crime which would otherwise have remained a dead secret. The ghost is no hallucination, but represents a piece of metaphysical reality with a place among the real persons, and the poet introduces his serious play as something objective for every one to care to see.



## THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE BERLIN CONGRESS.

BY THE LATE LORD ROWTON.

the *Nineteenth Century*, Mr. A. N. Cumming has statements made to him by Lord Rowton in as to the secret history of the Berlin Congress he attended as Lord Beaconsfield's private secretary in 1878. Lord Rowton told Mr. Cumming the story of his telegram ordering a special envoy to convey the British plenipotentiaries back to London, in order that they might declare war on Russia if four specified concessions were not made by Russia. One of the four, and one which was regarded as the most important of all, was the withdrawal of the Turks to garrison the Balkan fortresses, and which Lord Beaconsfield was prepared to go to war to enforce. It was conceded, and never a British soldier has ever ventured to occupy the Crimea! Yet for this illusory and worthless stipulation we were within an ace of plunging into a colossal war. The only new item of information is the very characteristic story as to how Prince Bismarck inter-

### PRINCE BISMARCK'S INTERVENTION.

Lord Rowton tells the story as follows:—

A few yards from our hotel I met Prince Bismarck driving in an open carriage. He stopped it and asked me where Lord Beaconsfield was. I told him that he was in the hotel. Prince Bismarck asked: "Can I see him?" "Yes," I said. Then he pulled out his watch and said: "Look here, at the present moment it is twelve minutes to four, and I am to see my Prince at the Palace at four o'clock. I wish to see Lord Beaconsfield, and I shall go up to him, but I wish you to go to us at five minutes to four sharp, and announce to me the exact time." We went along to the hotel, and I showed him to Lord Beaconsfield's room. Punctually at five minutes to four I knocked at the door. When I went in, the two were talking about the horribly bad paying of Wilhelmstrasse. I begged their pardon, and told Prince Bismarck that it was five minutes to four. He bowed and thanked me, and I left the room. In two minutes the door opened, Prince Bismarck came out, got into his carriage, and drove away. He would reach the Palace punctually at four o'clock. I went in to Lord Beaconsfield and apologized for having intruded. He said, "Don't mention it, Mr. Corry; you no doubt had a very good reason for what you did. But a very curious thing occurred. The moment after I left the room Bismarck turned sharply to me. We had been talking on indifferent subjects before, but now he said: 'Lord Beaconsfield, do these four points really represent England's ultimatum to Russia?' And I said, 'Yes, they do.'"

That day the Russians conceded all the four points:—

Subsequently discovered that my telegram to the stationer at Cologne had been promptly transmitted to Prince Bismarck. He thereupon saw that Lord Beaconsfield was in the right.

He knew, and this we did not discover until a good while later, that, as a matter of fact, the Russians had received from the Tsar, practically to submit to anything rather than to go to war with England. He knew that, but we did not.

### WHAT LORD BEACONSFIELD PLANNED THE WAR.

It was often maintained at the time that Lord Beaconsfield could never have been so criminal and stupid as to meditate war with Russia. But Lord Rowton maintained that all his "plans were ready

then for fighting Russia, and had been thought of the previous two years." I remember hearing A. Hornby's version of the state of readiness the British fleet was in in 1878 as the result of these plans. As for the Army, the less said the better. But Lord Rowton went on: "You forget that we should at that time have had the Turks as our ally as fresh as they were from a by no means unsuccessful contest with Russia." "Fresh" is a fine word to describe an ally whose capital lay in the hollow of Russia's hand, and a by no means "unsuccessful contest" is a curious description of a campaign in which they had been totally defeated both in Europe and in Asia. "In addition, it is almost certain that Austria would also have joined us in fighting the pretensions of Russia." "Almost certain" is a very weak word. Yet on such chances Lord Beaconsfield was willing to plunge unprepared into a gigantic war.

### IS THE "FOURTH OF JULY" THE WRONG DAY?

THE relentless investigations of historians have recently proved that the anniversary of American independence falls, not on the 4th, but on the 2d of July. So, at least, Mr. P. L. Haworth put the matter, writing in *Harper's* on "The Real Fourth of July." He says that when the decisive resolution was taken up on the 2d all the States excepting New York voted to accept it:—

Thus, on the 2nd day of July, 1776, the independence of the Thirteen United Colonies from the throne of Great Britain was definitely decided upon. The 2nd, and not the 4th, is called the true date of the separation. We could with propriety celebrate the "Fourth" two days earlier.

He quotes a letter dated the 3rd of July, 1776, from John Adams, then a representative of Massachusetts in the Continental Congress, which runs:—

The day is past. The 2nd of July will be the most memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty. It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations, from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward forevermore.

The writer adds:—

The popular fancy, however, seized upon the 4th, the acceptance of Jefferson's more dramatic declaration of reasons for the separation, as the proper day to celebrate.

The debate on the document continued until the afternoon of the 4th, but the oppressive warmth of the weather, and the hungry flies that swarmed and fiercer from the adjoining stable, made the delegates feel that "treason was preferable to discomfort," they agreed to the Declaration without further argument. The actual signing of the document by Congress took place on the 2nd of August.

Defenders of the traditional celebration may say that the final agreement on the 4th of July, rather than the general resolution passed on the 2d, should fix the anniversary.



## THREE COLONIAL GOVERNORS.

RD CROMER, LORD MILNER, LORD CURZON.

HAROLD SPENDER contributes to the *Leisure* for July a biographical sketch of Lord Cromer and his work. He opens his article with a little picture of Lord Cromer's life at Cairo to illustrate the simplicity which, he says, has been the secret of his successful rule in Egypt. Mr. Spender writes:—

### A FAMILY PARTY AT THE ZOO.

"If you want to see all the sights of Cairo," the English will tell you, as soon as you reach the Nile from Port Said "you must go to the Zoological Gardens on Sunday morning and see Lord Cromer."

If you have seen the lions feed, admired the chimpanzee, looked to the cockatoos, you will go and drink tea at the Island. Then, if you keep your eyes open, you will see the great sight.

A little family party—father, wife, nurse, and child—come along. There is no state—no escort, no footmen, no "Cavasses" sparkling in gold and white. It is just a middle-class party out for their Sunday afternoon—enjoying the holiday and the sunshine, gazing at the strange beasts—immensely concerned and interested in the baby. The father is grey haired, but still keen eyed, strongly built, and full of face. He seems more anxious about the baby than the mother or the nurse.

He is often told by the followers of other schools that the way to govern the East is by display. Lord Cromer knows that quite as well as any man; but he has chosen the way of simplicity.

### HIS LIFE AT CAIRO.

Lord Cromer's house is an old-fashioned mid-Victorian mansion, and his official study is a high, gloomy, sombre chamber. Lord Cromer's mode of life is described:—

His whole morning he devotes to seeing the "Advisers." In the afternoon he drives out with his wife and child. After dark he is accessible again to any person with a claim to attention.

He is, in fact, the hardest-worked man in Egypt. He can keep the work going by becoming the servant—almost the slave—of duty.

To do all this work at his age, Lord Cromer has to live the most possible life. Since his severe illness a few years ago he rarely dines out. His young wife, a sister of the Marquis of Salisbury, and a Thynne, dines out for him, and busily looks after the whole social side of his life. He himself goes to bed early and sleeps early.

One result of Lord Cromer's reforms the population of Egypt, Mr. Spender says, increased by 43 per cent. between 1882 and 1897, that is to say, it went from seven millions to nearly ten millions.

### IMPERIAL COLONIAL POLICY.

In the June *Velhaven* Dr. Hans Plehn has an article dealing with three of the most important personages of political life in Egypt, namely, Lord Cromer, Lord Milner and Lord Curzon.

The writer describes Egypt, South Africa and India as the great centre of Britain's Imperial interests, for her economic and political position depends largely on them, and in all three her position either has been or is to be more or less endangered by other powers. He notes that the British colonial governors have much freer hand than the German colonial administrators. He refers to Mr. Chamberlain as the

first English Colonial Secretary who was at the same time a great statesman, the distinguishing point of his administration being his choice of men to fill the most responsible posts. When he went to the Colonial Office he began a colonial policy in the Indian sense, and thus gave Cairo, Cape Town and Ceylon a much greater significance, while the three men who have held office in these three possessions have embodied an important part of England's Imperial politics.

Biographies of each of the three Governors are a necessity, the writer being careful to note that Lord Cromer and Lord Milner are both partly of German extraction.

## ENGLAND'S SHARE IN TOGO'S VICTORY.

MR. ARCHIBALD HURD, writing in the *Fortnightly Review*, remarks that "to the British people the achievement of the Japanese Fleet in the great battle in the Sea of Japan is of peculiar and intense interest. An Admiral who received his early professional training in England, and who served all his life in British men-of-war, has won the greatest naval victory in history—not excepting Trafalgar—with men-of-war constructed almost exclusively in British shipyards and using as weapons of offence guns and torpedoes similar to those employed by the British fleet squadrons. Admiral Togo's chief of staff, C. Shimamura, like many of his colleagues, served in the British Fleet, and he had the good fortune to be one of Rear-Admiral Percy Scott's pupils in gunnery. Years ago, when Japan was adopting Western methods, she was the pupil in naval matters of Admiral Archibald Douglas, now Commander-in-Chief of the Portsmouth, who was director of the Imperial College at Yeddo, and had round him a devoted staff of British naval officers and men. In later years, in fact almost down to the opening of the war in China, Rear-Admiral John Ingles was lent by the Admiralty to the Japanese Government as an adviser. While the Japanese authorities were studying their systems of training and administration on British models, orders were despatched to British shipyards for men-of-war, and in every respect the British Navy was given the hall-mark 'made in Great Britain.' The triumph of the Mikado's Fleet—small, but homogeneous—surely reflects some lustre upon the British Fleet."

The manner in which both the gun and the torpedo were employed points to long and persistent training in which the British and men profited by all the assistance to be obtained from the mechanical contrivances of Rear-Admiral Percy Scott. He adopted the "spotter," the loading-tray, and other appliances before even the British Admiralty had done so. The success of their reward in the most complete naval victory recorded in history. This unique success was achieved by the instruments made in England on the same principles as those mounted in the British Fleet, and, in view of the recent "made in Britain" as to British guns, the battle of the Sea of Japan may be a consoling to the British public. The Japanese by their triumph have given a testimonial to the heavy guns of the British Fleet which should set at rest any fears which may have been aroused.



## LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

### AND'S SALVATION AT LAST: IN HER BOGS!

*The World's Work* Mr. R. J. Lynn describes a invention which may at last make it possible use the wealth in Irish bogs; in other words, to use peat fuel as a paying commercial under-

### TREASURE WORTH A THOUSAND MILLIONS.

is proposed to be done by an invention using city for releasing the water from the peat:—

discovery of a substitute for coal in abundance cannot have a widespread effect. Experts calculate that Irish is capable of turning out 50,000,000 tons of fuel per year thousand years, and if this were sold at the moderate of 5s. per ton it would bring in £12,500,000 a year. This sum is multiplied by a thousand it will be seen that is richer in undeveloped resources than is sometimes d. At present Ireland pays to Great Britain something 000,000 a year for coal, but with the utilisation of the will be possible to keep this money at home, and, in a, to add considerably to the national income.

### AN IDEAL FUEL.

ready at Athy a peat fuel-producing plant is being d, with which it is hoped that fuel as good best Welsh coal may be put on the market at a he cost:—

a number of advantages are claimed for this fuel. In place, it is practically smokeless, and its use should help in the smoke nuisance which has now become so serious y cities. The importance of a fuel in the Navy which take up less space than coal and produce no smoke be over-estimated. It makes no clinker or cinder, ates but little by keeping, does not crumble by handling, a high calorific value. Another important consideration is out of space that will be required for the storing of this railway trucks, ships' holds, or bunkers. Ordinary coal n an average 40 cubic feet for a ton and weighs 55 lb. per ot. The electro peat coal takes about 34 cubic feet to and weighs 66 lb. per cubic foot.

### OTHER PROPERTIES OF PEAT.

e extent of the Irish bogs is almost as great as f those in the German Empire; and the prospect nausting them seems very remote. Moreover, it ight by a great authority that they will reproduce elves in fifty to a hundred years. And, again, ogs do not yield fuel only:—

use of peat powder as a disinfectant is on the increa e in ny and other Continental countries. It is used for g fruit, preserving ice, and it also makes a splendid g for hot-water pipes. Peat molasses as a food for cattle her industry which is coming to the front.

e practical philanthropy that pays is illustrated , in the *Magazine of Commerce*, by a sketch of the shown of their workpeople by Messrs. Jardine, cturers of lace-making machinery, Nottingham. ooms, mess-rooms, baths and recreation grounds rovided for employees, who also participate in a sharing scheme, and are given special inducements nd classes at the University College. A feature is ving of prizes of £1 to every youth in the works ains his certificate of proficiency in the Robin Hood olunteers, and another £1 on his obtaining a badge arksmanship. The firm has its own rifle club and

### HUMOURS OF TURKISH CENSORSHIP

IN a recent number of the *Quiver* Mr. V Dodge describes his experiences with the missi in Macedonia. He mentions two incidents have a symbolic as well as humorous signi He says:—

Early in the year a selection of passages from the appropriate for Easter, was sent to the censor with a re permission to print the texts on Easter cards for distrib Armenia and Macedonia. Nothing was heard of the ap for some time, and it is probable that no reply would e come if one of the missionaries had not called on the c person. The missionary was greeted like a long-lo (that is typically Turkish). The missionary pre business. The apparent meaning and every hidden me every verse had to be explained at length; a short serr to be preached, in fact, about each line of every tex censor passed most of the passages, but stuck at "I another." Such precepts, if followed by the people, or the European Powers, would end the Turk's day in Eur

The other story concerns a suspicious telegra

"The Turk is no fool, and yet his unparalleled suspici makes him act with absurdity. Mr. Bond, of the M Monastir, once had an amusing experience. A reanio missionaries in European Turkey was to take place a popolis in Bulgaria, but because of the condition of the at the time the staff at Monastir elected to remain at its did not attend. On the day of the meeting M sent a telegram to the assembly reading, "Greetin name of the Lord." The telegraph clerk accep message and the payment. Three days later a polic called at the mission. He talked about the weather for that Mr. Bond was obliged to ask him his business. come to ascertain who this Lord was. Mr. Bond expl him at length. The Turk seemed to understand, but asked if the Lord was a Russian or an Austrian. "I missionary replied, "He was a Jew." The Turk wer but called again the next day, and asked if Mr. Bon kindly put his statements in writing for the commanding Mr. Bond obliged the policeman with a brief stateme who the Lord Jesus Christ was, but the telegram w sent, nor was the money ever refunded.

THE chief distinction of the *Young Woman* for Miss Hulda Friederichs' sketch of the Countess e deen and her work. She describes her lady occupying the greatest and most influential position of any lady in the land. A talk wit Huggins, the eminent astronomer, tells of a v work in the world of stars. Miss Dora M. Jones' of Swedish women is quoted elsewhere.

*Macmillan's* for July is chiefly notable for t torical papers, one by Mr. Tallantyre descri Turgot, whose personal purity and honesty st conspicuous in the pre-Revolution era, and Hannay's account of peculiar incidents in the h the Spanish Bourbons. Mr. C. S. Walker cor some curious notes on the growth of our la among which may be mentioned the deriva "nice" from the Latin *nescius*, ignorant.

"CAMP Life in Palestine" is the title of the paper in the *Sunday Magazine*, wherein the Rev Dowsett describes a six days' tour of 120 mile Holy Land. "Holiday Camps for Schoolbo described by Mr. Basil Mathews, and those me visit the West of England this summer may consult the little article on "The Oldest Ch England," an ancient Saxon church at Brad Avon.



## PARTIES IN MACEDONIA.

A recent number of *La Revue* the place of honour accorded to an article on the Position of Parties in Macedonia, by Deputy Messimy, who endeavours to set forth the programmes of the various parties in Macedonia, hoping thereby to mix a little truth with contradictory, confused, and often exaggerated news sent every day from Sofia, Athens, Belgrade, Constantinople to the great journals of Europe.

What shall the various nationalities in Macedonia be classified? M. Messimy asks. According to race, to age, to religion, or to party? A classification according to race or language is almost impossible, he says, especially as the Ottoman administration will have nothing to do with any but its own, but it must be remembered that though all administrative officials transact their business in the Turkish language, they do not therefore belong to the Turkish party. The same remark may be applied to the Greek party, the language of the clergy; the Greek-speaking clergy and teachers do not necessarily belong to the Greek party.

A more precise basis of distinction is furnished by religion, for it accords more closely with the real position of parties in Macedonia. M. Messimy divides the following six parties in Macedonia:—

- The Turkish Party.
- The Albanian Party.
- The Greek Party.
- The Bulgarian Party.
- The Roumanian Party.
- The Servian Party.

The four last-named parties are kept up and subsisted by a national propaganda. In addition, there is the action of Austria to take into account.

Messimy concludes with a note on the rôle of Austria. Austria, he says, is practically the ruling power in Macedonian politics; her influence is even felt in Albania, where she has established a religious protectorate on behalf of the Catholics. Europe, in using Austria and Russia as civil agents, seems to allow these two powers to play a preponderating rôle in the pacification and control of Macedonia. Nothing is certain: while Russia is engaged in the war which is absorbing all her powers and all her resources, Austria will know how to take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded her.

England and France have a great rôle—a policy of peace and reform. Let France maintain her influence in the Levant and continue attentive to the matters which disturb the Near East, let her never forget that her greatness consists in lending assistance to the oppressed, no matter what may be their race or religion.

The July number of the *Girl's Realm* prints for the first time an account of the cruise of Princess Charlotte of Wales and the sloop *Zephyr* in 1814, taken from the Diary of a young Lord Jelbard, an officer. In a short interview, the Sarah Grand advises girls to take up lecturing as a career, and she gives many useful hints on the subject.

## A Possible Prime Minister?

IN *C. B. Fry's Magazine* for July the outdoorman whose portrait and sketch appear is Mr. Long. It is mentioned that he has been described as the only man in the House of Commons who looked physically fit and efficient. The article proceeds:—

It is beginning to be asked by students of the situation, the clever, the adroit, the cunning, the skilful, the compromise-making, the best servant of the State? Do we need a head of our commercial empire a philosophical mind, adroit at weighing evidence, skilful in effecting compromise, paralysed and powerless for decision in cases of emergency? Would it not be better, on the whole, even at the sacrifice of a little adroitness, and some rather brilliant legwork, at the head of our State a bluff, hard-headed, plain-spoken, right-thinking gentleman, capable of saying what he meant and determined to get sooner or later every iota of his despatch? Would not such a man have more respect in Europe than the *athlétique* of to-day's diplomacy, and would he not be at home to lead up all classes of the community in one voice and agreeable whole? . . . It is possible that he may be the Minister of England. He stands to-day for the far-seeing, hard-working, clean living, right-thinking England of the shires. He is the squire in Parliament. Of diplomatic, of philosophical, of philosophical, of forensic cant he has none.

## Some Schoolboy Essays.

IN the *Century* for July Miss Agnes D. Campbell, Principal of South Park School, Victoria, Columbia, gives the following gems of the uncorrupted humour which a jumbled association of ideas produces in the schoolroom. She says:—

Around the great striking figures of history the schoolboys weave curious answers. "Moses' mother pitched her cradle within and without with pitch and left him there in a pool of Solomon. But when the daughter of Solomon green leaf from the dove she hastened and brought for convenient for him, and the babe cried three and grew up in court."

I treasured the above answer for ten long years before I was worthy to go with it. Here it is: "When Moses went up to the Mount of Olives to pray, Moses drew a deep veil over his face, and, being drawn up in a chariot to heaven, cried aloud in a still, small voice that the Prodigal Son."

Again: "King Alfred burned the neatherd lady's house. He amused himself with Roman candles, but was an idle man to study; he translated the Fables of the Saxon and was afterward made the poet laureate. Queen Victoria gave him the Beautiful Pearl of her Dominions, and sadly died of his early death."

*McClure's Magazine* for June contains Helen's "Apology for Going to College," which one would have thought needed an apology; and an interesting rather colloquial paper on "Typhoid; an Unnecessary Evil," by Samuel H. Adams. The writer agrees with the distinguished sanitarian whom he once heard say: "Gave me a few million dollars and the power to change the laws, and I'll make any city in the world typhoid proof." He would do so by guaranteeing an abundant pure water supply. The amount of typhoid which is traceable to bad water is, Mr. Adams thinks, a negligible quantity. The article is calculated to make a virtue of the States refrain from drinking water, even under the direst necessity.



# THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

## AUSTRALASIAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

*Australasian Review of Reviews* for May is much ed over the vague phrases of Mr. Reid and his nt refusal to say what he means in his anti-ic campaign.

GOOD ADVICE FOR MR. REID.

matter of fact, what Australia wants is what New l has got, and if Mr. Reid would only leave off



*Fuller's*  
**Sir George Reid's Unsuccessful Strategy.**  
"He vanishes the bit of the land!"

ng a vague something, which exists only in the ot some of the most rabid of the Labour Party, fine his terms, he would find that his work was and that the sooner he made way for a new ssive Party in real earnest to compass true reform, t the eternal political ferment stopped, and the y at rest, the better would it be for the whole onwealth.

### HELPING FELLOW THE BELL.

ould appear that Dr. Torrey's summary method idels finds favour with the anti-Socialists in their ign against the Labour Party. Mr. Reid and reiterate with tiresome monotony that the Labour esires the destruction of the marriage tie and of life, and some of the organs of the Press devote s of space to its constant repetition, while publi- rs of both sexes keep up the proclamation of the The Labour Party has repeatedly stated that th- y of the home is as dear to it as to other members community, while the character of the members of our Party in Parliament gives the lie to such a tion. One has only to look at the character of E. Watson and his colleagues to know that the ent is a ridiculous subterfuge that is as unworthy

of his opponents as it is untrue. Taken as a the Labour Party in the Federal Parliament will cor with any party in the world for clean living and moral ideals.

### PROHIBITION IN NEW ZEALAND.

The Rev. Father Hays- the Father Matthews o time- is campaigning in New Zealand. The fight ap strong drink increases in vigour every week, in prepar for the great conflict in December next. Never before the country's history has such a phalanx of forces shall itself. Certainly the results of No License i electorates that have won it are such as to justify c in trying the experiment. Police cells are almost e If all the country were under No License, and the re equal to what they are in No License districts, would be to see fewer arrests in the country in one for drunkenness alone, to say nothing of other crimes sequent upon the drunk evil. Truly New Zealand solving the problem of the Liquor Trade through Option.

### A PROPOSED ANGLICAN CONVENTION.

Mr. Deakin has received from the Transatl Society of America a communication which has m little stir amongst Friendly Societies here. The l which is a circular one, seeks information as to desirability and possibility of holding a Conve National and International, of representatives of or sations or individuals who might be interested in he to still further promote friendly relations between ci of the United States and subjects of the British Ea



*McDonough Punch.*

### The Great What-is-it?

First A. THORNTON: "You will see, Ladies and gentlemen, the c is a big, regal, A. Thorne's. Its wings." Second D. H. H. "The animal is a big, regal monster. No one mistaken with that head." Third D. H. H. "It is a vicious brute. Observe its body, w that of a white elephant."

And the people are still a king. "What is it?"



## THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

kindred nations. The social and economic conditions which now exist could most advantageously be strengthened entirely apart from all political considerations. Reference is made appropriately to the organisations, newspapers and individuals, and aggressive, all decidedly opposed to, the maintenance of such friendly relations."

### OTHER ARTICLES.

A veteran missionary, Dr. Macgregor, advocates an alliance with France whereby we should acquire the New Hebrides. Senator Staniforth Smith, who just walked across New Guinea, reports that the natives are undoubtedly ahead of us in industrial progress, and the facilities they afford intending

### THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

*The Contemporary* opens with an excellent article on Social Reform by Sir Oliver Lodge, and closes with a poetic effusion by Dr. Dillon on the triumph of Science, both of which I notice elsewhere, as well as Mr. Lock's able essay, "From Matter to Mind."

### A PEN-PICTURE OF LORD ROSEBERY.

Mr. John Howley, in an ably-written paper entitled "Lord Rosebery and Faction," maintains that the governing class govern England, and that Labour is powerless. He does not see the one thing needful ere he can grasp the real valve of State: the Second Ballot. Until universal suffrage comes the enfranchised workers must remain stokers, to toil under the orders of well-born

At the close of this article occurs the following pen-picture of Lord Rosebery:—

"An achievement, incontinent of phrase, he preaches and he does not embody. A very Chrysostom of the age, he ever illuminates the obvious and is the abiding light of tired scribes gravelled for leaders, feeding them with text and matmed wit. Grateful editors wax titanic when ever it pleases him to discourse of Shakespeare through the musical glasses. Too arrogant to obey, too fretful to lead, too diffident to lead, too confident to be led, he is an enigma to himself and a stumbling block to the world. He is undoubtedly the best hurler; he remains resolute in the ditch. A sympathetic irritant, a gentle blister to the system, he strews not lies but the briar rose in the path of the noble. Around the noble edile flit dim Fabian shades, to whisper of the polls and point the way for Labour to the class index. But will Labour heed?"

### THE LIGHT IN OUR PARLIAMENTARY DARKNESS.

Mr. W. Massingham, after discoursing on the encroachments upon the power of Parliament due to the constitutional minister, Mr. Balfour, gives us in a few lines the following gleam of hope:—

"We seem on the eve of a reaction from the decline of parliamentary power in England. And the reaction has taken a very significant form. This is the increase of the powers of the Public Accounts Committee, which was especially empowered to examine the appropriation of Supplies. Its chief is Mr. Balfour, the Comptroller and Auditor General, who, with a staff of auditors, audits all the Government's accounts, and is responsible to the House of Commons. Through the work of this committee the scandal of the South African Contracts was brought to light. Its powers are very great. It can disallow items of expenditure, and thus throw the entire financial scheme of the Government out of gear. It is in the extension of such examining powers, and in their power of reporting to the House, that the Parliament of England may regain the supreme force which it seems to have lost. A second source of recovery is

the re-assertion of the Speaker's function, in independent of the Executive.

### EGYPT REVISITED.

In a brief paper describing what has been done for female education of late in Egypt, Sir Edmund Deneley gives the following comforting account of progress in the Nile:—

"Having visited Egypt at intervals since 1869, I have been greatly impressed this winter with its changed aspect. There is more life and movement everywhere; more flocks and herds in the fields; more boats on the river; in the country, which was once silent and deserted, are long processions of camels and dromedaries, and the population has enormously increased. The standard of comfort among the fellahs has risen with the higher prices they get for all their produce. In Cairo the police have got rid of the arrogance of Eastern officials; they are quiet, civil and admirably disciplined. The engineers employed on the irrigation works are alert and enthusiastic with the traditions of the British gentlemen. The social revolution will be complete when it has reached the families of the upper classes; when English tongue and English literature find their way into Egyptian homes the seclusion of women is doomed.

### THE REVIVAL OF GEORGIA.

Mr. Alexander Ular bids us hope for great things from the rebellion in Georgia:—

"It is to be remarked here that those who have a clear vision of the complexity of the problem want the Russian Empire to be dissolved into a federation of autonomous nationalities. And the Government is well aware that this tendency in the Caucasus is one of the greatest dangers for Tsarism even in the future. In a future Caucasian federation, as part of the Russian Empire, Georgia is bound to take the predominant place. She alone enjoys a stable organisation; she alone has a well-defined territory; the Georgians alone have a home country of their own.

### OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. J. K. Snowden, writing under the title of "The Law Memories," makes us shudder at the remembrance of the horrors through which England passed under the Corn Law. Constance L. Maynard describes "A Winter Holiday," and the Rev. G. S. Streatfeild discusses wisely and well on Christianity and Social Service.

### THE COSMOPOLITAN.

*The Cosmopolitan* for June is largely taken up with attractively illustrated papers on Society and Actors, Actresses and on Clowns and Clowning. One writer discusses what John D. Rockefeller, Junior, could do with the millions which he must presumably some day inherit, and concludes that not until he reaches his odd years will he have any real appreciation of philanthropy by making money instead of giving it away. In an article with the amazing title "The Modern Robin Hood" he deals with Sullivan, the Tammany Boss. This delightful-looking person, we are told, "has been bootmaker, newsboy, pressman, saloon-keeper, undertaker, senator, Tammany leader, congressman. He is the natural captain of men. Physically he is big—six feet tall and wide as a door. His face is round and winsome, moonlike, and he would look like the late Colonel Balfour if there were more dome to his head. Mr. Sullivan does not do right; he does good. Mr. Sullivan can walk through any business door in New York, whether he be a Morgan's, a Vanderbilt's, a Gould's or a Rockefeller's, for there is none beyond the pinching power of Mr. Sullivan. This is not a caricature, but a likeness. In finale, Mr. Sullivan never tastes tobacco, never touches liquor, never breaks his word."



## THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

### THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

*Fortnightly* for June is a first-class number. I noticed the articles on the war, Russia, and the position of women elsewhere.

#### A WALL FOR WAR WITH THE AMEER.

Angus Hamilton is in sore travail of soul because his four forbade Lord Curzon to launch us upon an Afghan war. Some people are incorrigible. Not the ancient sage say: "Though thou brayest in a mortar, yet will not his foolishness depart from him"? How true it is may be seen from the increasing demand for war:

measures are no longer expedient, and steps should be taken once to extract from the Amir of Afghanistan his contributions with our very just demands. There is no doubt that the present time is more opportune for such action than it is likely to be again. The risk of Russian intervention at the present time is of the slightest, while the trained troops of India will inflict a salutary and very necessary lesson upon the rabble of Afghanistan.

Of course the mission was a folly. But to have ended up its failure by war would have been a crime.

#### MR. ANDREW LANG ON JOHN KNOX.

R. S. Rait endeavours to put in a plea in defence of Andrew Lang's somewhat slipshod and irreverent criticism of John Knox, the founder of modern Scotland. He says:—

Lang's summing-up of his character may almost satisfy the most fervent worshipper: "That Knox was a great, disinterested man; in his regard for the poor a truly noble man; as a shepherd of Calvinistic souls a man fervent and considerate; of pure life; in friendship loyal; by jealousy excited; in private character genial and amiable, I am convinced. In public and political life he was much more admirable; and his 'History,' vivacious as it is, must be the work of an old-fashioned advocate rather than as the summing-up of a judge." Of whom among Knox's countrymen could an impartial student write in terms like

#### MR. FRED HARRISON ON "LYCIDAS."

"A Morning at the Galleries" Mr. Frederic Harrison empties the vials of his wrath upon the "Lycidas" in the West Gallery. He tells his artistic friend that "if I were here alone I should have taken it for a scraggy figure in an ungainly attitude—a sort of naked man, startled by the footprints of cannibals on the wall."

A testy amateur of the old school then takes up the brush, and this is what we read:—

"A call that scarecrow Art?" he said. "Why, it is a statue from a very ill-shapen pugilist. And the attitude is that of a Fiji Islander's wooden idol. . . . Just look at the fingers above the collar bones. The arms are those of an Egyptian mummy, and can anything be more spidery than the thinny thighs and calves? . . . He is a type of ugliness. . . . mere cast, or facsimile, of an emaciated bruiser, with his limbs stuck apart like a child's doll undressed. Look at his splay feet, the corns on his long toes, and the bunion on his right foot joint. Look at him from behind, and you will find a letter W stuck upon a pair of tongs. . . . There is no symmetry, nor balance, nor centre of gravity about it."

#### THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE.

The article by F. St. John Morrow under this head is interesting. But surely the editor might have seen to it that something less slovenly and unintelligible than this was forwarded us as an explanation of Lord Lansdowne's agreement with France:—

The Anglo-French Agreement of last year he bartered for obligations and advantages, certain inchoate rights in

Egypt and Morocco, in Newfoundland and West Africa, Siam, Madagascar and the New Hebrides, the exchange which provided a fertile source of friction between the Rue de la Paix and the Quai d'Orsay.

To give away rights and to accept in exchange obligations is too much like the method of buying and selling exposed by the Butler Committee.

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Spender recalls in an article entitled "The Stripes a Contemporary" how blind everyone was to the significance of the German national movement in 1871. No English statesmen realised the existence of Bismarck, and Lord Salisbury anticipated war from the only point where any attempt was made to secure peace. Gribble describes the earlier stages of Francis Newman's phases of Faith, and Mr. J. E. Fraser on the beginnings of Religion and Totemism among the Australian aborigines. There is a strong touch of human nature among the adult males of Tierra del Fuego, who dress themselves up as spirits of the wind and the clouds and the rocks, as they find these "a strong moral aid in dealing with refractory and wilful children." When the boys become men they are introduced to the bogeys, who "turn out to be members of their own family. Any boy or man who betrays a secret is quietly put to death; and the same fate takes any woman who is suspected of knowing more than is good for her." Possibly England was people of Tierra del Fuego.

### THE ECONOMIC JOURNAL.

THE *Economic Journal* for June has in it much that is of interest to the general reader, besides a few papers intelligible only to the expert. Mr. Acworth on British canals and Mr. Layton on Argentina and food supply have been separately noticed. An anonymous writer discusses the economic effects of protection, the importation of lean stock which can be fattened on the farms of this country. He proves that this legislation has not diminished the Canadian trade with this country, nor has it raised the price of beef. On the other hand it has kept out disease. Professor John Davidson discusses at length the intricate problem of the financial relations of the Dominion of Canada and the federated provinces. Professor Chapman pleads that manufactures are unstable internationally as Mr. Cunynghame says. The notes and memoranda on current topics are so much that is of value. Jiuchi Soyeda, writing from the Japanese Treasury, is very optimistic as to the effect of the war on Japanese trade. The war, he says, has caused scarcely any disturbance in the general economy of the country. There is a remarkable increase in foreign trade, international commerce, banking, wages, interest, postal deposits, and bank savings. Labour is well employed; distress or depression is nowhere to be seen. The reviews are, as usual, a feature of great value. Professor Davidson speaks in high but qualified terms of Dr. W. Cunningham's "History of English Industry" the new edition of which he describes as virtually a new book.

THE *Canadian Magazine* opens with a paper on "Winnipeg in 1904," the city of 100,000 having doubled its population in the last two years. In an article on "Public House Trusts," Mr. R. E. Macdonald discusses the possibility of applying the principle of Earl Grey's scheme to Canada; and concludes that nowhere are the difficulties to be faced greater than in England, and often they are less.



## THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

first five papers in the June *Nineteenth Century* voted to the consequences of "The Collapse of . . . There are two papers dealing with the national . . . These, together with Lord Rowton's "Secret of the Treaty of Berlin," are noticed elsewhere.

### THE FINANCIAL CASE FOR HOME RULE.

Dunraven, writing on the financial burden of . . . quotes official statistics which prove

land, with the same population approximately as . . . is blessed with 2,691 Government officials in com- with 942 in Scotland, and that the total payment in . . . for Government officials amounts to over £1,000,000 . . . while in Scotland the gross outlay is less than . . . Ireland has, as compared with Scotland, the . . . of entertaining many more Government officials and . . . a good deal more per head for them.

does not, like Mr. Redmond, draw the moral that . . . Rule is indispensable, but he goes so far as to

ist on burdening Ireland with a system of government . . . expensive in the world, the most irresponsible and the . . . effective of the wishes of the people of the country; to . . . allow public opinion to be brought to bear upon . . . ntal administration, to deny the people the right to . . . nomies and to devote the proceeds to the needs of the . . . nd the development of the country, appears to me a . . . tuous and irrational, and incompatible with the dem- . . . rit of the form of government under which we live.

### THE UNEMPLOYED PROBLEM.

Isaac H. Mitchell maintains that the Trade Unions . . . for the out-of-works than the Government Bill . . . s to accomplish. He suggests that—

surely be cheaper and better for public authorities to . . . money for extra labour cost in winter than spend large . . . extra Poor Law costs, or even on farm colony work. . . standing regulation, notwithstanding an intelligent . . . on of bad times and the pushing forward of public . . . is conceivable that still there would be those wanting . . . no could not obtain it. To supply this need the . . . ent Bill might be useful, but without the better regula- . . . present employment, which would aim at making the . . . labour, and not the number employed, the elastic part . . . ductive system, the Government Unemployed Work- . . . will be as disappointing in its results as its machinery . . . to prove dangerous in its operation.

### OTHER ARTICLES.

Rev. Dr. Jessopp gossips pleasantly about one . . . Kerrich, rector of Dersingham in the eighteenth

Mr. St. Clair Baddeley writes of The Sacred . . . Rome. His list includes the fig, the myrtle, the . . . the white thorn, the Cornelian cherry tree, the . . . d the verberna. The Bishop of North Queens- . . .cribes the founding of the Church of England in

1. Mrs. Corner-Ohlmutz describes a strange . . . of exorcism which she witnessed in Ceylon. It . . . have been a genuine case of diabolical obsession.

Heathen Rites is misleading. How would a . . . have dealt with the possessed girl? Mr. W. F. . . tes about a forgotten British Ambassador, Count . . . who represented this country in Paris on the . . . the American Revolution. Mr. Herbert Paul . . . the Butler Report.

*Quiver* for July Mr. F. M. Holmes tells how . . . ries are trained at the C.M.S. College at Isling- . . . the Livingstone College at Leyton. Mr. D. A. . . describes the palatial Club erected for boys at a . . . 20,000 in the city of Fall River, Massachusetts.

## THE MONTHLY REVIEW.

THE *Monthly Review* for July is pre-occupied . . . questions of Imperial defence. "J. C." argues in . . . of carrying the principles of the blue water school . . . logical development. He would dismantle the . . . stations, and place them under the charge of the . . . In future these

defences would require a very small garrison; some gun . . . section for the searchlights, and a company or two of . . . to furnish patrols. If we reorganise our defences on the . . . we shall gain for our field army a large proportion of the . . . men now employed on longshore duties.

He is followed by another anonymous writer . . . argues that such a change is outside the pale of pr- . . . politics. Mr. A. W. A. Pollock pleads for more c- . . . military training. Mr. Cope Cornford draws from . . . Japanese naval victory that Britain wants more . . . bluejackets. Mr. Arthur Clay, defending the meth- . . . the Charity Organisation Society in dealing with un- . . . scholars, refers to the experience of the Tower . . . Board School. Before 1897 sixty dinners on four . . . the week were given without investigation. Since . . . relief has only been given after complete knowledge . . . home circumstances has enabled the Committee to judge . . . necessity, and of the kind of relief required adequate . . . remove the distress. The result of the change of sys- . . . been that friendly communication with the parents show- . . . ability and willingness to feed their children.

In the past year only four children were fed.

Among the other articles are Mr. Aflalo's ex- . . . over the cessation of pigeon-shooting at Hurlir . . . Mr. Arthur Symons' essay on Gustave Moreau, a . . . on John Davidson as a Realist, and an article . . . patriotic Duke of Sermoneta.

## THE EMPIRE REVIEW.

MR. EDWARD DICEY discusses, in the July num- . . . the *Empire Review*, the prospects of peace in U- . . . East, and warns the public against taking too sa- . . . a view. He does not think peace is in sight y- . . . preliminary Note of President Roosevelt notwithsta-

In a second article Mr. Dicey expresses his sa- . . . tion at having diagnosed accurately the result . . . ministerial crisis in France, whereas nearly all . . . writers in the British press held that M. Delcassé's . . . tion was too strong to be materially affected by ex- . . . opposition. He thinks M. Delcassé's influence was . . . to decline with the decline of the might of Russia. . . situation with reference to Morocco, again, was, acc- . . . to Mr. Dicey, the result of M. Delcassé's domin- . . . policy, and he is of opinion that the removal . . . Minister has simplified matters.

The Rev. Clement F. Rogers takes up the quest- . . . Free Meals for School-children; Theory and Pr- . . . He advocates thorough methods of dealing with it.

Since the main evil does not arise from mere lack of . . . cannot be met by free dinners. It is, of course, obvious . . . one with real knowledge of the lives of the poor, that if . . . is insufficiently fed, a little soup two or three times . . . cannot possibly make any difference at all. By playin- . . . the question in this way real remedies are prevented, a . . . sufferings of the children prolonged and increased.

Each case must be considered by itself. It may be ne- . . . for the family to be dealt with by the guardians, or for t- . . . to be invoked, or personal dealing may cure the evil; bu- . . . cases the work should be thorough, and the aim to see- . . . child 365 dinners, as well as breakfasts and teas, each ye- . . . not merely two or three a week.



## THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

### THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

*National Review*, which has now attained a circulation of 7,000 per month, is always interesting, if only it is the fanatical organ of Germanophobia in this country. The current number is fully up to the mark in this respect, as may be seen by a reference to the primary in our Leading Articles, under the heading "Many as Diabolus."

#### "JAPAN'S TRAFALGAR."

Best article in this number is Mr. H. W. Wilson's discussion of "Japan's Trafalgar," which is illustrated by diagrams, and is a very picturesque, readable, and notably accurate account of the great naval battle. That Mr. Wilson disposes of the popular delusion that the Russians had the stronger fleet. The Japanese, he calls a paper advantage of 53 per cent. in actual strength. They could fire three times as many projectiles per minute as the Russians, and in power, he maintains, the Japanese had an advantage of five or six to one.

#### THE MIND OF A CHILD.

Katharine Tynan publishes some quaintly diverting glimpses into the Mind of a Child, a boy of seven and a half. During these years she has down any of his sayings she thought worthy of preservation. He was, she says, "clever, overwrought, and turbulent," yet tenderly affectionate, with a gleam of grace of humour. A few of his sayings (age five) we quote:—

"I came into the world, mamma, because I loved you so much. I say I'll be good, does God know whether I'll be again or not?"  
"Is there such a fuss made over ladies? God doesn't like ladies better than gentlemen."

#### FREEMASONS IN FRANCE.

William Barry naturally takes no lenient view of the Freemasons. Englishmen hardly realise how unlike they are to Freemasons in their own country. According to Dr. Barry, the 25,000 French Freemasons intend to rule France, and are actually on the way to do so—a rule which will be anti-military and anti-religious, or, rather, anti-Catholic. "*La porte ouverte aux talents*" is coming to mean that Masonic candidates alone are eligible for Government appointments. Mr. Coombes is, of course, a Freemason, put into office, says Dr. Barry, by Masonic influence has been all for the suppression of religious budgets and orders; and the education afforded by the Lodges is deplorably inferior to that given by the Catholic teaching institutions, which did undoubtedly answer a demand. The Freemason master and the soldier the Lodges have resolved to be their own. Their insistence that education shall be compulsory and secular means nothing less than the extermination from French training of belief in God, with the country finally divided into Catholic Helots, without any voice or influence, and Freemason masters in possession of all power and all honours. The Lodges have organised a spy system, of which Dr. Barry gives a glowing account, and which is, he asserts, the source of their power.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AT ETON.

The writer who has already evidently been banged on the head for mildly suggesting some possible improvements in Eton administration, now again mildly suggests reforms, especially that there shall be some suitable

hospital accommodation and a proper gymnasium for present cases of pleurisy and pneumonia even if they be treated "in a boy's own wretched little rabbit-hole of a room," the present Sanatorium being obviously insufficient. There is nowhere to send a boy with a broken thigh, for instance, unless to Eton Workhouse or Windsor Infirmary. Many of the houses he considers at all up to the mark in point of sanitary arrangements, bathroom accommodation and other matters. He suggests various modifications in the teaching curriculum, two hours less Greek, for instance, in the week, and more about the geography of the Empire—a subject "completely neglected."

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Reeves reviews Mr. Wells' last book under the title "The Expansion of Utopia." A worker who has been under Colonel Morgan takes up the cudgels for the officer and roundly declares that nothing so inimical to the malignant, and un-English has ever before figured in the lists of our State papers as General Butler's Major-General Barrow contributes an elaborate paper on Army Reform on National lines. "A Study in History" defends the system of reserves so assailed by Mr. Amery in the *Times* History of the War. Mr. J. Parker Smith, M.P., explains from the point of view of a Tariff Reformer why the Colonial Preference were given up.

### THE CENTURY.

THE *Century Magazine* for July is an exceptionally interesting number. The article on the Future of the Electric Railway is very carefully written and gently illustrated. Mr. Melville Store's account of the Associated Press is full of information. He says the Associated Press succeeded in reporting the proceedings of the last conclave day by day to the wonder of the world:—

Laundry lists sent out with the soiled linen of a cardinal, a physician's prescriptions sent to a pharmacy, proved to be messages which were deciphered in our office.

The magazine opens with a copiously illustrated account of the Secession Movement in Germany by Mr. Albert Kinross. Mr. Richard Whiteing's description of the great chateaux of Touraine is continued. The story of Perry's opening of Japan is retold, and there is an interesting paper on Princess Mathilde. The magazine is as copious and as good as usual.

### THE UNIVERSITY REVIEW.

OF the June number of the *University Review* it can shortly be said that it is worthy of its university. Mr. Hobson's subtle discussion of the possibilities of popular progress, Mr. Ramsay Muir's plea for a history, and Canon Barnett's study of university movements claim separate notice. The Rev. J. Hope Manners treats of Free Churches and the Universities, and from his experience of the theological faculty in Manchester University that, though belonging to the Free Churches, its members have never had a single dissent of opinion grounded upon Church lines. It has proved not only possible but easy to treat theology and other sciences, and establish tests for knowledge. He pleads for a similar advance in the older universities and hopes that from the universities will come a renaissance and a movement to establish the new universal tolerance. The university notes from home and abroad form a valuable feature of the magazine.



## THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

### THE WORLD'S WORK AND PLAY.

summer number of the *World's Work* is lighter in character than usual. The frontispiece is a photograph of "my" Lowther, and a special portrait of Edison adds interest to the number.

#### CARAVANING AS HOLIDAY SPORT.

Mr. J. E. Holland remarks in his paper on "Caravaning-Pleasure" that "gentlemen and lady gipsies," which is increasing in number, are still not common. He estimates the actual cost of a van, with sleeping accommodation for four people, at from £250 to £600. The horses will cost 35s. to £2 10s. each a week on an average, sometimes more. Their keep will be at least £1 a week each, and thus we arrive at a cost per month of about something like £40, not including the cost of putting it up in fields or inn-yards, at 3s. a night. Incidental expenses, such as tolls, repairs, etc., may be put at another £4 or £5, while living expenses he estimates at about 15s. a head, minimum estimate. Does it not come out per month? for if so this is very low; while per day it is high, especially as cost of all drinks is added.

#### DOGS AS POLICEMEN.

J. E. Whithy describes the training of police dogs in Belgium, a country where for various reasons the number of bad characters is very great, characters so wild and desperate and so expert in the use of deadly weapons that the use of the dog as a limb of the law is a necessity:—

It was originally at Ghent, where a canal-threaded district, and outlying market gardens offer dishonesty a constant temptation, the success of the experiment has carried the idea of the good seed to other countries, as well as to many towns; and as the capital, Brussels, has by far the largest brigade of these strange police officers, it is this particular which shall be described here.

A police dog must learn to jump walls, scale hoardings, swim rivers, and even climb ladders. They are of the sheep-dog breed, black, rough-coated, handsome animals. In four years their use has immensely reduced crimes in Brussels.

#### THE UTILISATION OF "CLINKER."

W. Meakin, writing of "Towns where nothing is made," describes the use which is made of "clinker," a waste which has passed through the destructor and purified by fire, in making excellent mortar, concrete, and slabs for paving, and even for the walls of work-dwellings. Leeds, Sheffield, Bristol, Birmingham, and Wolverhampton are among the towns where large patent destructors, mostly with steam production for generating electricity, all of them using, or about to use, their "clinker" so as still further to lessen charges on the ratepayers. Liverpool has used its destructors in part for making concrete for constructing work-dwellings.

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

Eustace Reynolds-Ball describes a run which he made in one of the G.P.O.'s motor parcel mail-vans from London, 10.45 p.m., to London (Mount Pleasant), 11.15 p.m. Mushroom farming is suggested as a possible industry, M. Edouard Charles describing his mushroom farms at Malakoff, near Paris. There are several other good papers, though none of great importance.

Rev. H. H. Jowett, of Carr's Lane, is the subject of a laudatory sketch in the *Young Man*.

### BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

*Blackwood's* for July is a Scotch number. Sir James Maxwell writes on "The Gentle Art of Blazon," for heraldry, as a far more interesting hobby than, for instance, stamp-collecting, especially as heraldry has a profound historical interest, and stamp-collecting being only recently possible, can have none.

A delightful paper deals with the life of "A Highland Gentleman," one Evander MacIver, of Scourie. His reminiscences quoted contain certain of his judgments on distinguished men of his day. John Bright is described as a disappointed sportsman—"the most uncomely and untempered man I had ever met in his rank." Sir V. Harcourt comes off even worse; but Mr. Gladstone "was a most pleasing, agreeable man in society," unlike Sir William, did not strike the Highland man as in the least elated by his reputation. A delightful picture of past times, when gentlemen remembered and cherished their Latin all their lives. Catullus and Martial were their friends and companions. The gracious lady who was for fifty-six years the mistress of this Highland Gentleman, "with snow-white hair and clear light-blue eyes," was "one of the kindest and most fascinating of Highland ladies, who, in spite of being the mother of eleven children, felt impelled to mother every young man who came within her ken." Now she would be more likely to want to flirt with him.

Eighteen pages are devoted to "Auld Reekie," who seems to have Edinburgh's associations at her fingers' ends. It is Edinburgh of the past before the city extended itself in lines of "unlovely villas, another by Ruskin and Louis Stevenson," that is chiefly described by the writer, indeed, not bringing his chronicle beyond the last years of the eighteenth century, "the last century."

The present state of education in Scotland is critically criticised; the Scottish Education Bill, the writer thinks, cannot arouse enthusiasm; "but in so far as it seems to open the way to greater freedom, it deserves support." He sums up Scotch education of to-day saying:—

The present educational arrangements in Scotland degrade the Universities to the position of professional nurseries, while at the same time the children of the working classes are taught the elements of a University education.

Comparing Drake's strategy in 1588 and Tokio in 1905, a writer thinks that the present Russo-Japanese war does but confirm, with added emphasis, the lesson taught by the Armada campaign, especially the necessity of being able to assume the offensive on land at a moment without delay:—

In their maritime aspect these two wars bear a striking resemblance. In both cases the possibility of war had been foreseen for some years, and active preparations had been made for some months previous to the outbreak of hostilities. Russia underrated the power of Japan, as did Spain England, and equally failed to make adequate preparations in time. On the other hand, Japan was better prepared than England in 1588. Not only was her navy more ready, her army was equally so, and added to her sea-power a power which it is difficult to overestimate.

*The Quiver* describes the Church of Palmyra erected at a cost of £100,000 in the centre of the Stanford University, which, in its turn, cost seven hundred thousand sterling. Half of the expenditure on the church was devoted to the decorations in mosaic and glass. The cost of the university and church was borne by the widow of a Senator to whose memory the whole was erected.



## THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

### THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

*North American* for June 15th is not a particularly attractive number to the English reader, although a good average number.

#### AMERICAN MAN AND THE AMERICAN WOMAN.

Henry James, in his third paper on "Impressions re-visiting New England," makes some curiously positive remarks upon the evolution of the sexes in America. Mr. James says:—

Impression so promptly assaults the arriving visitor of the States as that of the overwhelming preponderance, as he turns and twists, of the unmitigated "business face, ranging through its various possibilities, its extraordinary actualities, of intensity. Nothing, meanwhile, is more instantly striking than the fact that the women, over the allowing for every element of exception—appear to be of a finer texture than the men, and that one of the signs of this difference is precisely in their less narrowly used, their less commercialised, distinctly more general-

physiognomic character. It is, at times, no exaggeration to say that imagination at once embraces it as a feature of the scene, recognising it as a subject beyond the ordinary, and won-dering even if for drama, the of manners, touching anywhere touches it.

#### THE PANAMA CANAL PAY?

says Frederick Penfield, until America can pick up a trade with South America. At that trade the English, although Germans are coming in. Mr. Penfield says

the canal can never pay until we enter as shipowners into competition with Europe's trading nations, and these possess a vital interest in the Suez undertaking. The commercial present under the American flag could not pay a tenth of the Panama's operating expenses.

One way to compel the canal to pay *indirectly* is to make it vital to the development of a mighty commercial marine. It will carry American products to present foreign markets, and new markets, under the Stars and Stripes.

#### IS THE BRAIN THE MIND?

at all, says Dr. J. Sanderson Christison.

There is no invariable parallelism between brain condition and mental phenomena, such as should and would exist if mind were a mere product of the brain. And, in thus illustrating the separability of mind from brain, we have also illustrated the unity or individuality of mind; for we are all that our present mental activity is inseparable from our experiences, however dead our feelings may be to remote

Memory is thus seen to be not only the basis of mental activity, but the sign of an indissoluble power making for a pursuit that knows no end. Between the mind and the brain there is a conditional or cultivated correspondence. It is merely

the relationship of master to servant, the mind proving itself a rightful master by its demonstrated ability to substitute a servant for another and still retain its own integrity.

#### THE REGULATION OF EMIGRATION.

Mr. J. D. Whelpley, in a paper which gives a careful account of the emigration regulation of European countries, says:

If all the countries of Europe should enter into an agreement to restrain emigration by requiring official approval of the ticket at which a ticket could be sold, as is now done individually in Italy, Hungary, and Austria, the result would be most beneficial not only to the countries now losing population, but to countries attempting to raise the standard of admission. Every European country now compels an emigrant to secure a passport or some other form of identification paper before leaving; transportation interests are now quite generally restrained from inciting emigration; and, in many countries such as England, Italy, Hungary, and Russia, economic and political evils which have the effect of driving people from

homes are being recognised and no considerable effort being made to remedy them. Influences are being brought to the aid of all concerned.

#### A PLEA FOR THE INDIANS OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Colonel Stone writes briefly but effectively concerning the storekeeper's protection against the importation of coolies from Africa into the South African colonies. The South African colonies, he says, will come, and will come. For the white and the black are capable.



[Puck]

Canal Business is Business.

[New York]

THE NEW YORK TIMES.—"I'll buy Yarko's dis. view but I'll not buy the AMERICAN CONSCIENCE—A."

Indian, who has better education, civilisation and culture, barred out because of his skin.—

The outcome of all this cry for a "White South Africa" is the maintenance of a South Africa under a system of protection in favour of the storekeepers and Kaffirs; in a black man's country, if ever there was one. And such a man!

#### THE FUTURE OF THE AMERICAN NEGRO.

Senator Newland discusses the San Domingo question with a large outlook, which includes the suggestion of transplantation of the whole of the American negro to Cuba. He says—

Here we have in the Caribbean Sea islands of unusual fertility of soil and richness of resource, admirably adapted to the black race. The expense of removal would be light, and the ability to secure individual homes for each family would be within reach. The process of readjustment would have to be gradual one, for the immediate segregation of the black population of the South would cause industrial disturbances of serious consequences; but, if the colonisation of the negro is possible, it could not be accomplished under more favourable conditions, and we could easily afford the expenditure if in the near



## THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

could be inaugurated which would preserve this country for the white race.

the Southern States could do if deprived of their citizens Mr. Senator Newland does not say.

HOW SPURIOUS PICTURES ARE FORGED.

"Paris Authority" warns purchasers of pictures, to be by the great masters old and new, which are at the Hotel Drouot, that in many cases these are impudent forgeries. The business of manufacturing these frauds is systematised and lucrative:—

As an instance of what used to be done about the year 1850, a certain dealer in Paris bought one picture by each of four wing painters: Corot, Daubigny, Diaz and Théodore Rousseau. Engaging a clever copyist at a salary of 1,000 francs, and providing him with a house and garden in the country, he set him to work to copy each picture twenty-five times, slightly varying the subject in each case. The hundred copies were produced in ten months, during which time, according to agreement, the painter saw no one save his servant. All the copies were sent to the United States and sold as originals in the collections of this or that well-known Parisian.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Robb, a lady now occupied in the career of fiction, indignantly vindicates the character of King Arthur from Miss Magruder's attack. Maccombs advocates the adoption by America of the Hawaiian tribunal for settling labour disputes. Mr. Matthews glorifies technique, and Count Lutsow relates an interesting account of Stendhal.

### THE OCCULT REVIEW.

*Occult Review* for July contains a destructive bit of criticism of automatic handwritings by Miss Bramston. According to her, the majority of automatic writings are not automatic expression of the imagination of the unconscious mind. But she admits occasional instances of inspiration which are absolutely incompatible with her theory, and she forgets the explanation that discarnate entities are compelled to use the mental material of the mediums as mortals are compelled to be contented with an imperfect typewriter. Miss Bramston compels an ordinary English sentence quite differently from the way in which we are used to seeing it, by having every word preceded by a different typewriter in each line, so that certain letters were missing. Mr. Alfred Russel Wallace's paper on the "Evidence for Ghosts" is disappointing, although his conclusion is sound:—

A man who does not believe in ghosts because he has never seen one, or treats all ghost stories as mere lies or senseless hallucinations with or without some striking coincidence, should nowadays be treated kindly but firmly as a mental troglodyte, and given to understand that his views cannot be accepted in the twentieth century by those who are capable of seeing the light when it shines on them.

Goodrich Freer writes on Moslem Amulets. She tells the following story of the Evil Eye "on the excellent authority" of the daughter of Dr. Schick, the oculist:—

A Moslem, credited with the Evil Eye, was speaking of his misfortune and instanced that he could bring about that the flesh of a camel which was being driven along the distant slopes of the Mount of Olives should be sold that day as meat in the market.

Those present, doubtful that an evil glance could extend to so great a distance, encouraged him to attempt to prove his boast. He stared fixedly at the beast, uttered the words known as *shah-ka*, the Arabic expression of admiration, and, "Cursed be thou! How fat thou art, O camel!" the beast stumbled and fell!

When a heavily laden camel falls in Jerusalem it is broken up and its leg, and is slaughtered.

### THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

THE *Atlantic Monthly* for June contains no article of special interest for English readers except the first paper entitled "Gay Plumes and Dull," in which John Burroughs runs his head against too wide an application of the Darwinian theory of the protective coloration of animals. This theory, he considers, has been greatly over-applied. When the bird itself seems to be as if it were protectively coloured, as do the grouse for instance, it may be safely assumed that it is protectively coloured. But Mr. Burroughs certainly brings forward a great array of facts to prove his contention that the application of this theory must not be made universal. The neutral greys and browns in the animal world, the tints generally considered highly protective, are the result of the law or tendency of Nature to be generally adaptive and harmonious, a tendency to get rid of strife, discord, and violent contrasts, and to adjust every creature to its environment. The *bizarre* forms and gorgeous colouring prevail among semi-tropical or tropical birds and insects, he considers "clearly the riot and overflow of the sexual principle—the carnival of the nuptial and breeding impulse," like the cock or sham nests of the male wren. It is not even, in his view, female selection that accounts for the bright plumage of the male birds, but "the irresistible tendency of the masculine principle to riot and overflow." This same tendency, according to the writer, accounts for the males of polygamous birds being so much more strongly marked than the females. What a naturalist might say to the paper I do not know, but he would certainly read it with interest.

### C. B. FRY'S MAGAZINE.

THE July number maintains the characteristic combination of an almost encyclopædic survey of current sport with quick human interest and out-of-door business. Mr. Walter Long is described as an outdoor sportsman and as a possible Prime Minister. There is a facsimile of a symposium on the question "Is Golf an Old Game?" in which the answer generally appears to be "Not principally or exclusively." Mr. Fry continues "Points in Batmanship," with illuminative pictures of right and wrong attitudes. Mr. Hugh Trumble writes on the bowler and his art. Mr. E. W. Tilden investigates, with the aid of profuse diagrams, a subtle mathematical question, why a lawn tennis ball curves one way in the air and another after it bounces. Mr. R. C. Lehmann tells the story of the Leander Club, and infers from various documents that it must have been started between 1815 and 1820. Its triumphs at Henley are vividly portrayed. Doney describes the Dartmoor man under the title "The Freeman of the Moor." Anent village sports a proposal is made that every village should have provided for it a Morris tube shooting range, which requires more than the space of thirty-five yards. Le Fleming, describing country cricket in South Australia, mentions the singular fact that the wicket pitch is made by cutting away the veldt and then filling the hole with crushed ant-heap, with ants and gravel mixed together. It appears that ant-heaps, when broken and crushed and mixed with water, make wonderfully hard floors. The floors of the tennis courts are thus prepared. In the course of the survey the Australian cricketers naturally bulk large, also do the Queensland lady swimmers, who can swim five miles.



## THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

### THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE.

the most important article in the *Cornhill*, that Modern Italian Drama, is separately noticed. H. Pember, K.C., contributes some personal recollections of Lord Grimthorpe, whose chief characteristics seem to have been ruggedness, alike of mind and body. A strong and good man, with unessential faults and essential fine qualities, is the opinion of his forty years' friend. The Rev. Canon Ellacombe contributes an interesting paper on roses—roses red and roses white—the earliest mention of the flower to the present day. One of the delightful papers, "From a College Window," deals mainly with books and the right reading of them, from the least dogmatic point of view. One of the many summer holiday articles that always appear in this time is an account by the Vice-Provost of Oxford of a voyage on the Moselle, starting at Treves, and following almost unbeaten tracks.

### THE GRAND MAGAZINE.

The July number of the *Grand Magazine* is nothing but good as some of its predecessors, no article being of special importance or unusual interest. The one striking feature of the magazine is the announcement of a story by Mr. Barry Pain, "The Night of Glory," which has some of the characteristics of good French stories, was refused by every editor to whom it was sent. He wondered why, and so, certainly, will another. The editor of the *Grand Magazine* is to be congratulated on having published it at last.

#### REGISTRY ROGUES.

G. Sidney Paternoster, a recognised expert on the subject, exposes once more, and there is much need for it, the frauds of registry offices, both for servants and for governesses, etc. It is safe, he says, to conclude that any registry which advertises in the name of a firm from a presumably private address is fraudulent; the same may generally be said of an agency which asks for a booking fee before giving any servant's name. It is astonishing how easy it is for rogues and impostors to call themselves a registry office and to batten on the public's ignorance and credulity; and how difficult it is to punish them fittingly. Bogus advertisements are not infrequent, in one recent case, 774 five-shilling fees in a few weeks. The municipalisation of registry houses is not thought at present outside practical politics, as too Socialistic a measure; but the licensing of such agencies is quite feasible; and if the London County Council gets powers to control registries from Parliament next year "will see the beginning of the end of the fraudulent registry office in the Metropolis."

Charlotte Perkins Gilman, in her paper on "Falsehood," tells women that, in her opinion, they are morally as physically the inferiors of men; they are not even more unselfish than men.

#### IS THE ARMY WORTH JOINING?

A debatable question raised this month is whether the Army is worth joining. To this replies first a young sergeant, who says:—

"An overwhelming mass of evidence goes to prove that the Army is without a rival as a career for a young fellow willing to work hard and to go straight. 'Do well by the Army, and the Army will do well by you,' is what I always tell those I enlist, and I am convinced that I am right when I say this."

But the private, however, thinks that:—

"I want to work like a horse, live like a pig, to be ordered by everyone you meet, to swelter in unhealthy climates,

and finally to return to civil life when your best days are behind you with absolutely no prospects, then by all means join the Army."

"Ignota" tells of the methods resorted to by "aristocratic poachers," titled folk who desire to increase their income by trade without losing caste. The most popular aristocratic trade seems to be millinery, tout court, and the breeding delicate and dainty pet animals coming

### THE INDIAN WORLD.

THE second number of this plucky attempt to do a *Review of Reviews* for the Indian world reached us this month. On the cover is an outline map of the Kingdom of Asoka, as described in the Inscriptions and the engraved Edicts. The character sketch is devoted to Debendra Nath Tagore, who was the eldest son of the great man who, with Ram Mohan Roy, founded the Indian National Congress. He died this year at the age of eighty. The books reviewed are Sir Alfred Lyall's "Life of Lord Dufferin" and Krishna Deb's "Early History and Geography of Calcutta." The first place in the magazine is given to an article by "A Retired Anglo-Indian," in which is a tribute alike to the *Indian World* and to the British Empire. The second article is devoted to the discussion of what should be done for the protection of the ryots, or, as it is spelt, "the Raiyats." The following is a list of the leading Indian reviews reviewed:—The *Eastern Mail*, the *Hindustan Review*, the *Calcutta Review*, the *Indian Review*, the *Malabar Quarterly Review*, the *Mysore Review*. The editorial notes are merely relegated to the rear end of the magazine. I heartily congratulate the editor, Prithwis Chandra Ray, upon the success of his venture.



[Hindi Punch.]

[Boim]

#### Motherly Advice.

HIND (To Miss Congress preparing for a flying visit to England on your richest dress, your most winsome smile, and your best man dear, when in Sister Britannia's home, and you are sure to capture



## THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

### THE INDEPENDENT REVIEW.

most impressive article in the July number is a paper by Mrs. J. R. Green on the case of Sir MacDonnell.

#### "THE MARTYR OF ENGLISH MEDIOCRITY."

The writer exposes in scathing sentences the dark on which Ireland offers to the rule of English in government, whether democratic government in Canada and Australia, or absolute government, as in India. She declares, "As a matter of fact the wishes of the Indian native are more considered in legislation by the Indian Government than those of the inhabitants of Ireland by the Dublin Boards under alien officials, or the West-Parliament." She thus sums up the MacDonnell case :—

The story gives us the measure of Irish administration, its controversies and excited panics, the limitation of its power, and the monotony of its failure. There is nothing in the narrow, uninformed, parochial temper of Englishmen to enlighten them from the broad affairs of the world than in the government of Ireland. That island has never been allowed to taste of the benefits of English rule, far less of Imperial wisdom. Ireland has been the martyr of English mediocrity.

#### "A NEW WAY WITH THE LORDS."

J. A. Hobson's "New Way with the Lords" is very new to English politics, but scarcely to the mind of the leading Englishmen. He would provide against the obstruction of the Upper House under a Liberal Government, and its utter subservience to a Conservative Government, by instituting the Referendum to settle a link between the two Houses, and the Initiative to enable both Houses enacting measures opposed to the interests of the nation.

#### UNLUCKY FRANCE.

Robert Dell says there are only three choices before France : Napoleonic enforcement of the existing law by force and imprisonment against clerical offenders ; or submission to the Vatican ; or the present measure of separation. The provision it contains for handing over Church property in each parish to an association of less than seven persons might conceivably enable them to assert themselves ; whence the bitter opposition to the Vatican to this clause. But the writer thinks the likely result of Separation will be "an increase in the power and influence of the extreme Ultramontane party and a still further decline in the hold of the Church on the French people."

#### THE PROBLEM OF THE SMALLER STATES.

The "Swedish Patriot" thinks that Sweden and Norway should stand together against an enemy. He still hoped, he wrote, that they would stand together under the King. But in any case, he is confident—

The intimate form of the combination, whether reduced into one or not, will have to be found, and, when found, it will be an example for the whole world. The problem facing the smaller States must be solved ; and it is not unlikely that the examples on the Scandinavian peninsula will be forerunners of a solution. All the Great Powers are frankly expansionist and can, therefore, contribute nothing towards the solution of the problem how combination should be carried out to prevent further encroachment by themselves, singly or in concert.

The writer thinking of a Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, and possibly Dutch League, which might, with its naval forces, give even a Great Power pause?

### GOOD WORDS.

*Good Words* contains a paper by Mr. Tighe Hall on Mrs. Ballington Booth, "The Little Mother of American Prisons," a most admiring tribute to her work among the inmates of American gaols.

Mrs. Ballington Booth, it may be remembered, some time ago left the Salvation Army, and her Voice of the Prison League movement has nothing to do with it, is, indeed, absolutely dissimilar in method and management. At first she merely tried to meet the prisoners and get to know them individually ; then, having gained their confidence, to put them on their mettle, and finally induce them to stand up in prison with the Voice of the Prison League badge on their breasts. The rules of the members of the League are :—

First—To pray every morning and night.

Second—To read the Day Book faithfully.

Third—To refrain from the use of bad language.

Fourth—To be faithful in the observance of prison rules and discipline, so as to become an example of good conduct.

Fifth—To seek earnestly to cheer and encourage other prisoners in well-doing and right living, trying, where it is possible, to induce new members of the League.

Even men serving life sentences belong to this League. Mrs. Booth hardly ever enters an American city without coming upon some of those she had helped in the past, who, having left it, are now doing well.

### THE TREASURY.

THE July number of the *Treasury* contains several interesting articles. Canon Dodd, of Adelaide, writes the number with a sketch of Dr. Harmer, the new Bishop of Rochester, who has been working in South Australia the last ten years as Bishop of Adelaide. His administration in Adelaide, says the Canon, has failed to excite much enthusiasm, due perhaps to a temperance and retiring, and he has lacked boldness in putting his needs of his diocese before the public ; but in his philanthropic movements he has always taken an active interest.

This biographical paper on the new Bishop is followed by an article on Whitby, as the Paradise of Miss Linskill. Mr. Reginald A. R. Bennett thinks Miss Linskill deserves to be remembered for her descriptions of Yorkshire coast scenery, and in the story "The Under the Hill" Whitby comes in for a large share of descriptive writing.

### THE STRAND MAGAZINE.

IN the July *Strand Magazine* Father Capon writes "The Story of My Life," telling how he rose from the peasant class to the priesthood.

Mr. Gordon Colborne, in another article, writes "Genius, by Counties." He says division into counties is no mere arbitrary geographical distinction, the inhabitants in most cases have distinct physical and mental traits. Certain soils are propitious for the growth of genius. The writer traces our greatest men to their birthplaces :—

Warwickshire, he writes, contained the precise ingredients of Shakespeare—his sanity and serenity, his good-humour, his philosophy—and when circumstances were favourable he appeared. Shakespeare was Warwickshire crystallised.

Over sixty great names are attributed to London—"all the provinces pour their talent into the London, and talent breeds talent."



## THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

### THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

only political article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of June 1st refers to the War in the Far East. Pinon, who entitles his contribution "After the Fall of Port Arthur," gives a brief history of Port Arthur. The city, which was known only to a few missionaries and consuls twenty years ago, suddenly took its place in history in 1890. The events which followed made this strategic point the symbol of Russian rule in Northern Asia, and to the Japanese it was a great stake in the struggle, as it has since been the sign of victory.

The masterwork of the nineteenth century was the conquest of the world by the European nations, and the influences are just beginning to develop. By the side of economic and mercantile expansion a place must be made for the propaganda of ideas. The Christian missionaries have never shown more ardour or more disinterested zeal; they have conquered souls, but they have not transformed nations. The efforts of Europeans to make the Africans and the Asiatics real partakers of our civilization have only been incoherent and fragmentary. Temporary Europe is not yet ready to understand the lesson of Port Arthur. What do the examples of the matter to great commercial houses concerned with nothing but their balance-sheets? It is in the hands of States founded on commercial lines to be satisfied with immediate results. Christianity divided against itself has lost its power of cohesion. The power of the Church has been made, not so much by her regiments and marshes as by our discords, the want of an ideal of raising the European nations above their material interests. The real yellow peril is in ourselves. The lesson of Port Arthur is not a sufficient warning to European nations, it is to be feared that no other in this world would stop their economic régime till commercialism has achieved its work of destruction and imperialism has killed the empire.

The second June number René Doumic discusses the Personal Novel. He describes the personal novel as one in which the writer confuses himself with his chief character. In the personal novel the author reveals his life to the public. The most brilliant period of its history in France was the early part of the nineteenth century. The transition from the personal novel to the novel of manners was made by the historical novel in the middle of the century, and afterwards by the realistic novel.

### THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

ERT SAVINE contributes to the *Nouvelle Revue* of June a short character sketch of the King of Spain.

Alfonso XIII. was born on May 17th, 1886, six months after the death of his father, and he was again rejoicing in the possession of a king. His low-mother could only murmur: "A son! what a joy! and how sad that my poor Alfonso cannot see his father." Madame Tacon, his first governess, was very kind to the little king and she did not get on too well with him. From his earliest years he was conscious of his position as king, but he had the charming manners and the Bourbon courtesy befitting a descendant of Louis XIV. Among other accomplishments he plays the violin, whereas his father was absolutely musical. He is very popular, and likes to enjoy his popularity. The manoeuvres form one of his favourite pastimes, and he is specially interested in the Spanish War. He is an excellent horseman, but it is stated that he prefers his motor to his horse, and he has been

charged with running it in the streets of Madrid at a speed prohibited by the police.

A scientific article, by Lefebvre Saint-Ogan, gives an account of Benoit de Maillet, 1656-1738, as a precursor of Lamarck and of Darwin. In his "Telliamed: the Conversation of an Indian Philosopher with a French Philosopher," he expounded his views on the origin of the different animal races.

In another article, Henri Dagan writes on the Co-operative Union, a federation of some three hundred different societies, dispersed in almost every department of France. Its Central Committee is at Paris, and its economist, Charles Gide, is the President. The important question before the June Congress at Lyons is that of Licences. A recent law enacts that all co-operative societies and agricultural syndicates must have licences from the beginning of next year, and as a result an unusually strong protest will be made against the new law.

The second June number opens with a long unpublished article against the Censure of Plays by Jules Claretie, written some twenty years ago. It may be the preface to a book entitled "The Censure of the Second Empire," and the book was to give the secret reports prepared by the censors of Napoleon III. on the majority of pieces played between 1850 and 1870. In 1892 the book was published by Armand Charpentier without the preface. Jules Claretie thinks the Censure intolerable, and its chief defect is that it prevents nothing which it pretends to prevent. Its distinctive characteristic is ignorance. It makes war on words which it cannot interfere with gestures. In a play called "Pinto" occur the words "Down with Philip!" as the cry "Down with Philip!" might be supposed to refer to the king, the phrase was suppressed, and the actor replaced it by a mute sign producing the same effect. The first piece to suffer by the Censure of the Empire was "La Dame aux Camélias," and the second "The Prussians in Lorraine."

In the same number is begun an article on Ignace Guillotin (born 1738) and the Guillotine, by Quentin Bauchart. As a professor of anatomy, physiology, and physics, Guillotin was an important figure in the scientific world in the reign of Louis XVI. After his marriage he took up politics, and in 1788 he was the author of the "Petition of Citizens Donic Paris," which greatly agitated public opinion, and compared it for the great events of the following year. It was in December, 1789, that he proposed decapitation as the least painful form of capital punishment, it being the quickest and surest.

### LA REVUE.

IN the first June number of *La Revue*, Emile Faguet writes on the Louis the Seventeenth imprisoned in the Temple from 1793 to 1795. The mystery increased by the two Louis the Seventeenth have now become the real Louis XVII. and three substitutes.

Jean Longuet, writing in the same number, contributes an interesting article on Socialism in the United States. He quotes the words of the late Marcus Hanna to the effect that the future struggle in American politics will be not between Republicans and Democrats, but between the Republican Party and Socialism. In the last century America was the soil chosen by most of the United States and their followers, and the writer notices Robert Owen, Fourier, and Cabet. But he does not think there is any connection between these communistic colonies and



## THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

day Socialist movement. In the last fifty years growth of Socialism has been remarkable. The American Socialist Party and the American Socialist have an enormous influence—in the land of trusts. In Illinois, for instance, the Socialist vote, which was in 1900, became 20,000 in 1902, and in November, attained to the number of 70,000. This article is signed by one on the Fusion of the two English Aristocracies—of Birth and Fortune, by Jacques Bardoux.

Osell, who writes on Edouard Détaillé, protests at the placing of this artist's work, representing the execution of human butchery, in the Panthéon, opposite the principal entrance, at a time when the Russo-Japanese War is filling the world with consternation, and demonstrating that if war is a frightful necessity, it is in no case an occasion for glory. There is not the excuse of talent, and the pretended military heroism is not represented in its tragic grandeur. The work is immoral and vulgar; and the administration of the Beaux Arts is responsible for allowing Edouard Détaillé to succeed the sublime Puvis de Chavannes.

The writer goes on to say that in the art world there are certain reputations quite illegitimate, and it is necessary to enlighten the public as to the mediocrity of these pontiffs. In the present *Revue* he begins with Edouard Détaillé, and criticises severely his military paintings:—

In the work of M. Détaillé there is not an emotion, not a passion, not a natural movement, not a real gesture; there is only parade and salutes.

J. Regnault, in the second June number, raises the question, May we and ought we to hasten the death of incurables? Dr. Ox is reported to have written: "To prolong the agony of a man whose death is inevitable? To exhaust the resources of medical science to keep him in his bed? Would it not be more humane to deliver him from his sufferings? We do not hesitate to put an end to the life of a horse whose recovery seems impossible. Shall we show more respect to a human creature than to an animal?"

Under the title of "Medical Assassination and Respect for Human Life," M. Guérmonprez has written a book on this subject, from the triple point of view of medicine, law, and religion, in which he indignantly rejects the practice whatever which might lead to euthanasia, and regards it as medical assassination pure and simple.

Regnault refers to a case of a woman who remained in hospital for three years before death released her. She was suffering from ataxia and blindness, and was unable to move in her bed. The monotony of her existence was only broken by the frightful lightning flashes caused by her dread disease. She had no friends, and she was a useless burden on society, and that she was occupying a place which might have been of use to more curable cases. She begged for a quick and painless death, but no one dared to realise her wishes. The doctor's injections were measured parsimoniously, and sometimes replaced by distilled water, so as not to break the morphia habit. To-day, perhaps, adds Dr. Regnault, our action may be approved of; to-morrow it will be described as inhuman and cruel.

The June issue of the *London Bookman* is devoted entirely to Edward Fitzgerald. Mr. Wilfred Owen thinks the most surprising thing about Fitzgerald's "Omar" is that it was done at all. At forty-four he did not know a word of Persian, and up to that time he had not attempted any hard task-work. His version of the "Rubáiyát" forms a supplement to this number of the *Bookman*.

### THE REVUE DE PARIS.

IN both June numbers of the *Revue de Paris* J. Rambaud discusses the problem of Italian emigration to the United States, he says, have an attractive force. Italian emigrants which can only be explained by the progress of the country and the stability of the government. In 1898-99 the Italian immigrants in the United States amounted to 76,489, in 1900-01 the number was 135,658, and in 1902-3 it was 230,622, out of which the number of emigrants to the United States of America was 135,658 persons. This was the highest number yet attained by any nationality. This enormous afflux of Italians suggests that of Ireland in the years of famine, and it has become a serious problem for the United States, for the army in most cases fall into the category of undesirables. The Italian colony which is really prosperous is in California.

South America is more favourable to the Italian emigrant than the Northern Continent, and race, language, climate, and the immense uncultivated territory ought to facilitate Italian expansion. Argentina is the chief centre of attraction, and the larger Argentine cities have been built by American workmen. It is the writer's opinion, says, that if the continent of South America is not quickly taken up by European emigration, and European capital, the United States will soon take its place. That it may maintain its Latin influence the writer thinks the most desirable, for neither France, nor Portugal can send a sufficient number of emigrants.

In the number for June 1st Victor Bérard takes up for the subject of his article on foreign affairs. He discusses routes, railways, etc. For Algeria and Morocco, he says, ought to be the terminus of the land routes. There are two routes which might improve the fortunes of Spain, and which are necessary to the interests of France—Paris to Cadiz and Paris to Carthagena. New lines and new lines are necessary to shorten and accelerate the traffic. In conclusion, the terms of the Franco-Spanish Treaty of August, 1904, relating to three new international railways between France and Spain are quoted.

### The League of the Empire Record.

THOSE who follow either Imperial movements or those who are interested in the celebration of Empire Day or the Colonial and inter-Imperial system of linking schools in different parts of the Empire of like grades for correspondence and exchange of work, will find much of interest in the current number of the *League of the Empire Monthly Record* (League of the Empire Offices, Caxton Hall, Westminster, post free 3d.). Particulars of Lord Meath's silver challenge cup for the League of the Empire prizes for competition on Empire Day, 1906, are published, as well as illustrated accounts of the celebration of Empire Day this year, and an article by Lord Meath on "The Empire Day Movement." There is also an illustrated paper on the Palace exhibit of the League of the Empire. In 1904 Empire Day was celebrated, Lord Meath says, in 1904 by 100 self-governing and twenty-four Crown colonies, as well as by some 4,000 British schools. Empire Day in 1905 was celebrated by six self-governing colonies including all the Australian colonies excepting South Wales, besides British Columbia, Nova Scotia, Brunswick, and several other Canadian provinces in twenty-four Crown colonies, and by 5,415 British schools and education committees, including sixty-nine secondary schools, besides which 129 addresses and sermons were delivered on May 21st referring to Empire Day. The wonderful growth in the movement during a single



## THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

### THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

*pièce de résistance* of the *Nuova Antologia* this is Maggiorino Ferraris' solid article—seventy long—on Italy's naval finance. The distinguished, Italy's foremost financial authority, has embarked on a crusade in favour of the reform of naval administration, in order that the country may derive full advantage from the large sums expended on the navy. Needless to say his assertions have excited much controversy in the Italian press. The article, which consists largely of a financial comparison between the Italian navy and those of England and Germany, is far too long and technical for an adequate summary, but it is interesting for English readers to find so many complimentary references to the British Navy. The same writer openly laments the downfall of M. Delcassé, and declares that he has been treated with ingratitude by France and sacrificed to Germany, and declares that if a conference were to take place France would find a firm ally in Italy. P. Toldo discusses the identity of plot which exists between Shakespeare's two tragedies of "Hamlet" and "King Lear" and a Gascon folk-lore tale regards the first, and an old Corsican legend as the second. Certainly the "Hamlet" resemblance is very close, and suggest the questions whether or not what shape Shakespeare can have been familiar with the story when he composed his play.

The recent sacerdotal jubilee of Mgr. Bonomelli, the Bishop of Cremona, has been the signal throughout Italy for a great demonstration of affection for the venerable prelate, in which the *Rassegna Sociale* has taken no small share. The two June numbers, both of exceptional interest, deal very fully with the subject, and furthermore discuss the problem of Italian emigration, with which Mgr. Bonomelli's name is so intimately associated. In regard to the recent emigration, "A Piedmontese" describes the conditions that await the Italian emigrant in the United States, complaining that, whereas German and Irish immigrants are regarded as part of the nation, the Italians are regarded as foreigners. They herd in the poor quarters of the great cities, and to remedy this it is now proposed to direct the stream of Italian emigration as far as possible to the vast agricultural districts of the South—where, for climatic reasons, they ought to succeed better than immigrants from Northern Europe. Dr. Gray, on the other hand, writes concerning the condition of life of the temporary emigrants, those thousands of Italian labourers who annually cross the Alps for a few months of wage-earning in foreign lands. So Stanga gives excellent practical advice to ladies in country districts, describing first the wide-spread evils of absenteeism, and then indicating the various lines of activity that should suggest themselves, such as manual and domestic training for village children, and encouragement of co-operative associations.

Mazzini centenary has excited less notice in the monthly press than one would have anticipated. *Rivista d'Italia*, however, publishes a complete volume of considerable interest to his many admirers, dealing with various aspects of his career, philosophical and political. A large number of Mazzini's letters are printed at the same time.

*Nuova Parola* develops more and more into a serious research magazine. This month it contains interesting articles on psychic force, on W. S. Moses and his psychic studies, and on the history of superstition.

### THE DUTCH REVIEWS.

*Onze Eeuw* contains an able article by Mr. S. on the proposed law concerning compulsory insurance against illness. The principle of such a law, as modified by the German method, is to give the employer power to deduct a certain weekly or monthly sum from the wages of his workers, add a percentage himself, and hand the combined sum over to those entrusted with the administration of the municipal or national fund; the fund the State also contributes. One of the questions which is agitating the Dutch mind is: Should the administrative council consist of workmen, or employers, or both? There is, of course, the further suggestion that it should be controlled by State or municipal officials. There are advantages and disadvantages in all these methods, but it would appear to the onlooker that the fairest way would be to have a combination of workmen, employers and State officials.

In the same review Mr. Hugo de Vries gives a new instalment of his description of Tucson and the American Desert, where a land of plenty has been made to spring from the wilderness, mainly by means of irrigation. The essay on Proudhon, the French economist, and his system of contradictions is good reading. The writer contrasts Proudhon's ideas with those of Marx, from whom Proudhon appears to have drawn much inspiration in good part. Hegelism, we are told, is gaining much ground in the German universities, and is also spreading among the students of the Dutch universities.

In *De Gids* the subject of the paternity law comes for discussion as the result of the latest project of an Act to give larger powers to those interested in disavowing the father. The article is headed by a quotation from French, from Perreau, to the effect that so many of our laws by which we are governed appear to have been made by men for themselves. This condition is now being altered, and the new Bill, as we should call it, is another step in this direction of equality.

*De Gids* also contains an article which should be read in conjunction with one on the same subject, Municipal Finance, in *Vragen des Tijds*. Both are learned and lengthy, and have been inspired by the appearance of a book on that interesting topic, written by an author who has visited the Dutch towns, as a whole, are suffering from the same complaint as the London Boroughs—a constant increase in the rates. Some of the towns can bear it, but others are in a bad way, and Government action is necessary. Some people think that there would have been a different tale to tell if the town dues had not been abolished. The writer of the book in question is inclined to think that the trouble has arisen not because the municipalities have been too large-minded in their expenditure, but rather because they have crimped the expenditure at a point where they have practically frustrated the good intentions. "The Arrangement of Electoral Districts," a familiar subject with us, is another book on a question which comes in for treatment in *Vragen des Tijds*.

*Elsevier* has a well illustrated account of a journey to and in, Giethoorn; this place is so lovely and interesting that—so says the writer—it cannot be properly described, and the task would have been altogether hopeless had he not had the assistance of the lady whose photographs and views are reproduced. Some notes on the Battle of Waterloo, a very readable drama of the days of the Crusades (the locale is Jerusalem and the time 1173), and the usual features make up an average number.



**TENT, HOLLY BUSH, HAYLING ISLAND.**

READERS of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS who enjoy going out will be welcome at the tent, provided only come two at a time, and that they are either married or are of the same sex. There are two camps in the tent, which is in a field close to Holly Cottage, and within quarter of a mile of the



The Tent at Holly Bush.

Campers must supply their own food. The tent is in constant use at Cambridge House by members of the Mowbray House Cycling Association. All communications should be sent in in advance to Mrs. M. Jones, Holly Bush, Hayling Island. Holly Bush is about half a mile from the Parish Church, and a quarter of a mile from Hayling railway station.

**The Woman Movement in Sweden.**

THE *Young Woman*, Miss Dora M. Jones, describes the girls of Sweden. She thus reports on the advance of women in that kingdom:—

The girls of Sweden within the last generation have entered into the movement for opening new careers to women, and if they decide to prepare for a profession, to take up literature or art, or to devote herself to some form of study or work, no one is surprised. Last year there were in Sweden twenty women doctors of philosophy and nine doctors of medicine engaged in the practice of their professions. There was also a doctor of laws, who has been appointed to a lectureship at the University of Upsala. Madame Sonia Kovalesky, the famous mathematician, was the first woman appointed in Sweden to a University professorship. Women are doing valuable work as members of School Boards and Boards of Guardians, and take part at communal elections and engage in all sorts of social work, with little (so far as one can judge) of the asperity or consciousness which has sometimes discredited the "New Woman" Movement in England. Among living Swedish writers are two who have won fame beyond the limits of their own country—Ellen Key, as an essayist and lecturer, and Anna Lagerlof, by those extraordinary and powerful "The Legend of Gosta Berling" and "Jerusalem," which reveal the mystical and romantic side of rural Scandinavian life. . . . It is pleasant to note that Swedish girls, and vigorous both in body and mind, have not lost that good politeness which is one of the best traditions of their

**HOLIDAY SCHOOL FOR WALWORTH CHILDREN.**

SECOND YEAR: JULY 31ST-AUGUST 23RD.

CHILD-LIFE in the slums of Southwark at the best is indeed, but during the hot summer months it is in the extreme. The schools are closed. There is no park in the Borough. The district is in the very heart of the County of London, and at the greatest distance from the open country. Some of the more fortunate children go away on country holidays, but the immensely large proportion are left behind. The mothers, already overworked and overburdened, dread the holidays, when their little ones wear out their clothes and boots to no end. The only resort open to them is the street, dusty, and often overcrowded, or the still hotter and stifling tenement. Thus the holiday, which ought to bring joy and health to child-life, is here a time of monotony and dangerous monotony, and instead of being a time of refreshment tends to physical and moral degeneration.

The Browning Settlement last year did something to brighten and improve the lot of the children during their holiday weeks, by arranging some modification of the Vacation School.

There were no lesson books, only the attractive books of work and play. Classes were formed in painting, drawing, musical drill, bathing and swimming, stenography, clay modelling, story-telling, with the use of story-books, and each afternoon an outing to Tooting Common.

This experiment was a great success. The children enjoyed it to the utmost, and another School is planned for this year. The number and nature of the classes will depend on the extent of help which can be secured. The Settlement asks for the honorary service of persons who will act as teachers, play-leaders, story-tellers, accompanists, and guides to the Common and bathing.

The London County Council has already granted the free use of the Sandford Row Schools. The hours will be from ten to twelve.

A certain amount of expense will be involved in providing materials, tram fares, etc. Who will help in this, or kind or personal service? Friends willing to help in any way are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary, the School, Miss ETHEL LANCASTER, Browning House, Walworth S.E.

**The Quarterly Review and a Quarterly Reviewer.**

WHEN I wrote in the May number I ought to have discriminated more closely between the article in the *Quarterly Review* writing in the *Quarterly Review* and articles contributed by the same anonymous contributor over the signature of the *Quarterly Review* in other periodicals. His original article in the *Quarterly Review*, although extremely harsh in its criticism of the Tsar, refrained from inciting to assassination, and many words disclaimed any desire that readers should draw such a deduction from his exposition of the reign and character. It was not until he began to contribute to other periodicals that he threw off the mask and wrote what the *Daily Express* described as an incitement to assassination. It is rather hard on the *Quarterly Review* that because it opened its columns once to a writer that he should ever afterwards write "the author of the article in the *Quarterly Review*" adds a new terror to editors who publish anonymous articles. Who knows but that some day I may find an article in some magazine advocating parricide or bigamy, or opposing woman's suffrage, signed "the author of the article in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS on ———"?



# THE BOOK OF THE MONTH.

## "PICTURES FROM 'PUNCH.'"

For some time past our genial and witty contemporary *Punch* has been issuing, in shilling monthly parts, a reissue of the pictures which appeared in its columns during the past sixty-years. The complete series is now issued in four



Dressed Crab.

bound volumes at seven and sixpence each, or shillings the set. I have made arrangements with the proprietors of *Punch* to undertake the publication of the completed sets in Britain, Australia and the United States.

Good wine needs no bush and the pictures of *Punch* need no recommendation. The astonishing success which attended the republication of the complete set of *Punch* volumes is the best attestation of the value in which *Punch* is held by the British public. The set was sold at £15, and no one who had a good-sized library could find accommodation for the long row of portly volumes. I have had a set of the volumes in my house, and it was interesting to note what feature most attracts the attention of the general reader. I soon discovered that it was not the text, but almost always the pictures to which the usual reader turned. The political cartoons are only those who have some acquaintance with the political history of last century. The most of the text is of a passing interest, and the files of *Punch* without illustrations would be as unsaleable

as the files of a daily paper. The social sketches and illustrations are the cream of the set. Now in "Pictures from *Punch*," *Punch* himself has creamed the collection and offers the result in four handy well-bound volumes. There are about 500 pages in each volume and nearly 1,000 pictures. All the best artists who for half a century and more have devoted their talent to delineating the salient features of English life, from the highest circles to the slums, are here represented with their best work: Leech and Du Maurier, Phil Witte and Charles Keene, E. T. Reed, Corbould, Partington and Jalland are all to the fore. There is a laugh on every page. Humour, pathos, grotesque absurdity jostle each other side by side.

Sir F. Burnand, the present Editor of *Punch*, in his preface to the work, remarks that in turning over the leaves of these cunningly illustrated pages we behold in this so-called twentieth century what caught the fancy of our fathers and mothers and set our grandfathers and grandmothers a-laughing:—

Take, for example, the adventures of Mr. Briggs. Put him as you please, place him where you will, John L. is a short rubicund, simple, typical upper-middle-class hero immortal. He is own brother to Jorrocks, another of Leech's creations. Then look at Charles Keene's sober-m-



A Disenchantment. sent to

VERY UNSOPHISTICATED OLD LADY (from 1 on receipt of 10/-) is a very different-looking person from what she will be delivered in the morning of December



## THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.



CHARLES KEENE.

### "In Extremis."

PAT: "Do ye buy rags and bones here?"  
 MERCHANT: "We do, surr."  
 PAT: "Thin, be jabers! put me on the schkales!"

ss-like, self-satisfied citizens; at Keene's and Leech's matrons, prim housekeepers, grumpy four-wheeler "ies," chaffy drivers of hansom, and humorous 'bus men. *genus online* was then, so it is now, with little variety in species. Are not Leech's and Keene's butlers and coach- and their comfortable type of the old family servant, with vadays? We are grateful for their survival. It will be day for England when the ancient servitor who has been the family "or on the estate "man and boy," shall have eared. The type, including the gamekeeper, survives r. Raven-Hill's pictures, as also in those of Mr.

ur, who, as *Mr. Punch's* "Master Horse," gives us the latest type of, *more Americano*. Is there any these volumes we could not linger Is there a page we would will-allow to escape us? You will give sion to a note of heartiest admira- as you pause awhile before the id, dashing work of that great and-white knight, Sir John Gil- powerful illustrator, master alike of and pencil. What artistic power! broad humour does he not display "Knight before the Battle"!

quaintness of humour commend Mr. E. L. Sambourne's "Dressed as served up on the ninety-eighth of the first volume in such guise merriment being the sworn foe of stion, you may surfeit on this urnian crustaceous invention, and the better for the meal. "Dicky s" inimitable work, a laugh to ine of it, crops up now and again hout the collection. Sir John l, knight of the crayon, and *for sans peur et de cour*, gives eal the que 'al and roma. Illus- fe. . . . It is pleasant to no ys and vigorous both in body and min- politeness which is one of the best

What rich veins of humour, mind you, moral teaching into gain, if you only dig deep enou Maurier in the park and the o room; Keene in the street and kitchen. Phil May, with his mar life-like gutter-snipes, his real and 'Arries, is incomparable. N smartly Corbould turns out som mens of *Mr. Punch's* stud. Th is the fun and "go" of Jalland in the hunting-field. Examine t by Bernard Partridge; what rare inspires the pencil of this veritab cian, skilled beyond compare in t (and white) art. Irresistibly absu quaint work of Edward T. R. exceptionally gifted catcher of li in the Houses of Parliament, a on the spot "while he waits." have Tom Browne, in a line a peculiar to himself; Brock, with comedy manner; and Ralph with delicate touch and refined Besides the above, there is a display of work by Messrs. Howard, Keverard and Arthur ' *um multis alii*, the pick of the sion, whose names to enumerat occupy as much space as did Hor of ships, and whose works, in company, speak for themselves.

It is indeed a kaleidoscope of amusing p No better book exists for those who wish to away half an hour in a doctor's waiting-room. when spending some minutes in dread antic of the dentist's ministry, the victim may smi half forget his aching molar as he turns o pages of "Pictures from *Punch*." In a d room, in a boudoir, in a club reading-room t



JOHN LEECH

### The Christening of Jones' First. (A fact)

FIRST STREET BOY (without veneration, or sense of propriety): Holla! Bill! W all this 'ere?"  
 SECOND STREET BOY (without ditto, ditto, ditto): Why—don't yer see—it's on kitten going to be 'ung!"



## THE BOOK OF THE MONTH.



JOHN TENNIEL.

### Contemplative.

MAN (*log.*): "Ha! if them slops fitted him yesterday, what a awful night the poor feller must ha' passed to pull him down so!"

ensable. The four volumes are a veritable y of the social movement, the caprices of fashion, amenities and the vulgarities of life in nd, Scotland, and Ireland in the Victorian None of the pictures are dated. To place them must turn to the index. A very amusing hour e passed endeavouring to place from internal ce the approximate date when the picture first red. The rise and the fall of the crinoline, the ing of the æsthetic craze, the Great Exhibition.



"And SHE ought to know!"

's supposed to be a portograph of Lady Salisbury. Hat, bless yer, it ain't like her a bit in private!"

the advent of the gigantic female that Du M loved to draw—all these and many other well-features of English social life can be fished out meal from these amusing volumes, where the been mixed up in the most admired confusion.

Railway companies might, in charity to pass by overdue trains, supply their waiting-room sets of these volumes, and *trains de luxe* should them in their library. No volume would while the tedium of a long journey more successfully. no slight element in their popularity is .tha appeal to every age—man, woman and child



E. T. R.

### The Wild, Wild East.

FIRST COSTER: "Say, Bill, 'ow d'yer like my new kicksey fit, eh?"

SECOND COSTER: "Fit! They ain't no fit. They're a hap stroke!"

them equally attractive. Nor can the most se discover anything in these pages to scandal shock, or to pain. I append a few illustr reduced from "Pictures from *Punch*" as spe of the multifarious subjects dealt with, and the di styles of the various artists.

As only a limited number of complete set been printed, an early application is advisable. four handsome quarto volumes described abo to be obtained for thirty shillings. The fir volumes are ready now, and will be sent address in the United Kingdom on receipt of shillings, and the fourth volume will be deliv soon as it is ready (at the beginning of Decem



# The Review's Bookshop.

July 1st, 1905.

Whitsuntide holidays and the fast approaching season combined had a very noticeable influence on the publication and sale of books during the past

Many of the more important volumes have been put off until the autumn. Except for books of topical interest and fiction of the light and holiday variety, the shelves of my bookshop have but a moderate show of new

## BOOKS ON RUSSIA—GOOD AND BAD.

Russia has entirely displaced Japan as far as the book trade is concerned. Last year we had a plethora of

books on Japan, for the most part pitched in the key of extravagant eulogy. This year there has been a stream of books on Russia, most of them of the sensational type, or the work of biased partisans. Their object, if not object, has been to mislead and mislead opinion. I have one volume on my shelves at present. It is a good specimen of a mischievous book. It bears the title of "Russia from Within" by Hermann, 290 pp. 8s. 6d., and is written by a man under Ular. He has no assurance to inspire his readers in his preface that his "facts" are authentic, historical, and accurate, and he then proceeds to give up the most highly coloured and imaginative account conceivable. On this point I am all the more inclined to be able to welcome and commend two admirable books that give, as far as possible to do so, an accurate and true picture of Russia. Sir Donald Mac-

Sir Donald Mac-  
Wallace's book on Russia has long been a standard work. It has, however, not been easily procurable. It has now been republished in a new edition which has been brought up to date and largely rewritten. (2 vols. 24s. net). It is an historical record of the domestic, social and political condition of the Russian people that should be widely read and carefully studied. Another excellent volume is Luigi Villari's "Russia under the Great Shadow" (Unwin. 330 pp. 10s. 6d. net). It is a well-informed, well-written and impartial account of Russia at the present day. Mr. Villari travelled throughout Russia during the war, and his volume describes what he saw. His is not merely a general picture of Russian life, but a successful attempt to portray the nation as a whole. He points out with

much good sense that revolutions are not the work of a day or a week, but a long evolutionary process extending over a number of years :—

We must not expect to see the results immediately. We find Russia settling down under a Liberal constitution in six months. The English Revolution lasted from 1640 to 1688; that of France from 1789 to 1815—almost to 1871; that of Russia from 1821 to 1870. Russia, too, will probably have to pass through a long period of turmoil and unrest before she can attain lasting peace.

He also points out that the new spirit is due to the awakening of large classes of Russians, and "not to the work of mysterious secret societies about whose organisation, funds, and aims sensational writers of Russian affairs are so eloquent."

## THE JAPANESE TRIUMPH AND AFTER.

Every self-respecting correspondent seems to consider that he has failed in his duty unless he contributes in volume form his impressions after each campaign. From the three or four volumes of this description that have been placed on my shelves during the last few months I pick out one, "From Tokyo to Tiflis," by F. A. McKenzie and Blackett. (34 pp. Illustrated. 7s. 6d.). It is so not only because of McKenzie's narrative graphic and interesting, but because he has the courage of his opinions, and does not hesitate to express them, even when they run counter to popular preconceptions. In the concluding chapters of this book of uncoloured letters from the war he asks: "What is likely to be the result of this sudden pre-eminence of a strong new

Power into the front rank of world Powers? How will her advance work for or against the well-being of our own people in generations yet unborn? To that question he makes no uncertain answer :—

An overwhelming Japanese victory is surcharged with the possibilities of world disturbance. The plane of civilisation on which Japan stands is not ours. A victorious Japan means within a century a fermenting India and a threatened Australia. If Japan carry the war to a successful issue, her expansion will be phenomenally rapid. For the time we are working together in an alliance, planned and imposed on us by the Elder Statesmen of Tokyo. Without this alliance Japan could not have won the war. As the result of it we may at any time be embroiled with our European neighbours. I, for one, am convinced that the future growth of Japan will be at the cost of our trade, our prestige, and eventually our territory.



Russian Pilgrims.



## THE REVIEW'S BOOKSHOP.

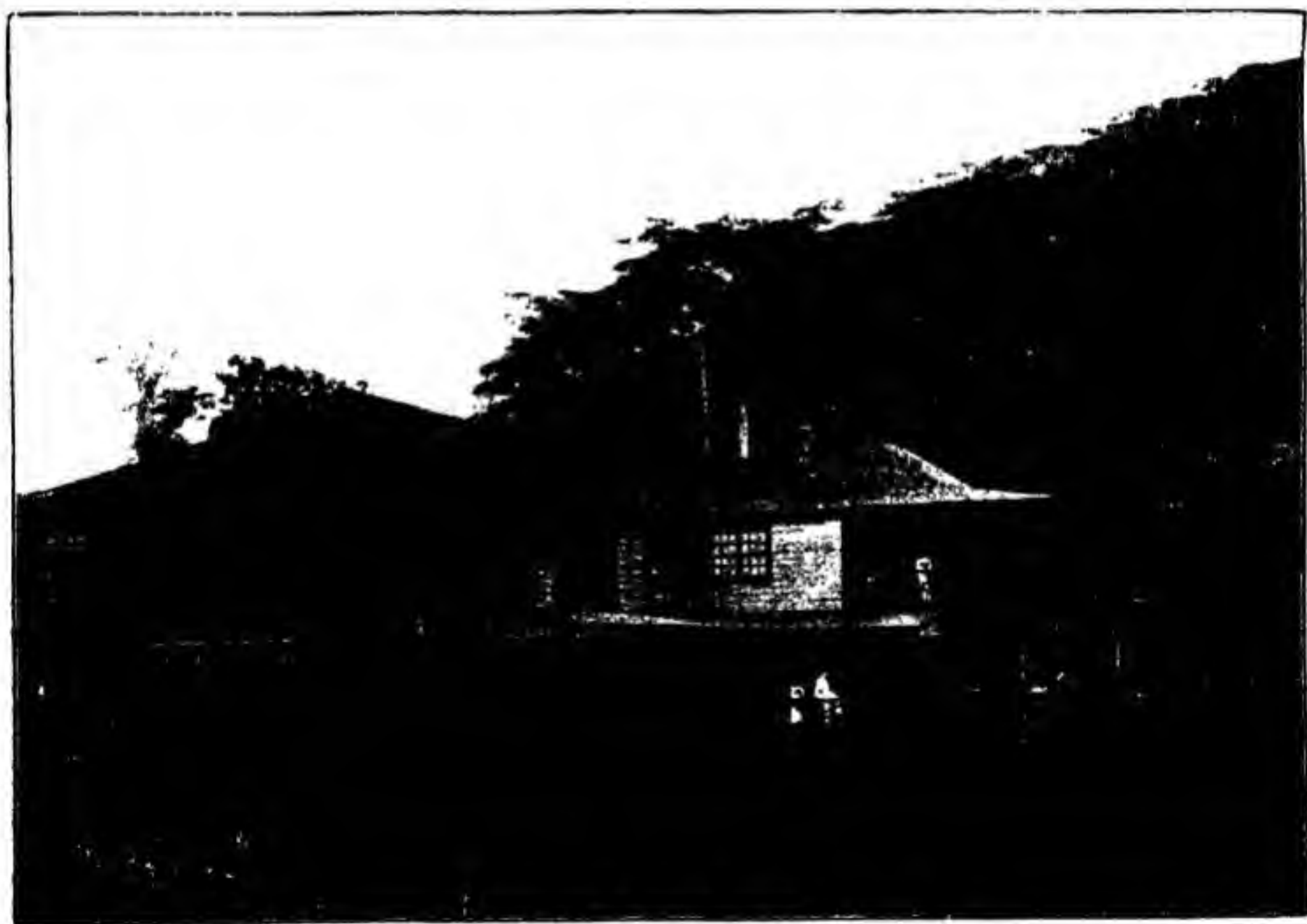
striking example of all this he points to Korea, "it is not too much to say that Japanese dominance is already gone very far to kill European trade there." McKenzie gives some interesting instances of the autocratic nature of the Japanese Government which is unworthy of the exploits of Russian officials in Manchuria.

### A HISTORY OF THE BOER WAR.

The *Times* History of the Boer War" moves slowly towards completion. After an interval of three years I received the third bulky volume, in which the events which preceded the Black Week are described in minute detail. (Sampson Low, 597 pp. Illustrated, 21s. net.) The scale is colossal, some 600 pages being devoted to the record of three months' warfare. Mr. Amery appears

### EDWARD FITZGERALD AND G. F. WATTS.

There are two biographies which you will read with much pleasure. Edward Fitzgerald has had many biographers. His latest is Mr. A. C. Benson, the author of a monograph in the English Men of Letters series (Macmillan, 207 pp. 2s. net). It is certainly one of the best sketches we have had of this eccentric poet who during his lifetime so strenuously endeavoured to conceal himself from the public gaze. Mr. Benson has made much use of Fitzgerald's letters, weaving them deftly into the narrative. The volume is almost equally divided between an account of Fitzgerald's uneventful life and of his writings, with a final and intensely interesting chapter on his habits and character. Another interesting volume is the book of Reminiscences which



Stevenson's House at Vailima.

has taken Kinglake as his model. He has done his best to make his narrative accurate, and at the same time readable. He is not sparing of criticism, and is especially in his censure of almost every British general in the field. No pro-Boer could be more scathing. The book makes sorry reading, and places on permanent record the manifold shortcomings of the British Army. Mr. Amery is a whole-hearted believer in the policy of the Boers. He is especially irate at the attempt to carry out the limited liability plan. He regards Lord Roberts' disinclination to incur heavy losses as the one blot on his fame as a general. Mr. Amery must read the lists of names from the Far East with a peculiar satisfaction. They, at any rate, are heavy enough to satisfy the most ruthless advocate of scientific warfare.

Russell Barrington has compiled as her tribute to the memory of G. F. Watts (Allen, 21s. net). For many years she was the great painter's next-door neighbor and one of his intimate friends. Gifted with a retentive memory, and aided by a vast number of notes and letters written to her by Mr. Watts, she has been able to present before the reader a most attractive and life-like picture of the man and the painter. It is instinct with personal note, and will enable many admirers of the painter the better to understand the man.

### STEVENSON FRAGMENTS.

The cult of Robert Louis Stevenson shows no signs of waning. There is no end to the number of books which are published about him. A book by him, however



## THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

te date is a rare occurrence. But last month one published, a volume entitled "Essays of Travel" (o. 247 pp. 6s.). It is a collection of some four-papers recording the impressions left on Stevenson's as the result of his wanderings in many lands. longest paper is his account of his experiences in ng the Atlantic as an amateur emigrant, several are devoted to Alpine memories, and one charm- ttle paper describes a mountain tour in France. ook is a collection of fragments, but will be none ss welcome on that account to the devout Steven- . Among these can hardly be numbered Mr. r Johnstone, whose book of "Recollections of Stevenson in the Pacific" (327 pp. 6s.) was issued aneously by the same publisher. Mr. Johnstone's y style is in some respects deficient, but he has an sting subject. The book deals entirely with nson's life in the Pacific, at Honolulu, at Vailima, ther places. It discusses his knowledge of the esian, and concludes that his judgment of that as much at fault, and that in later years Stevenson hat modified his first glowing impressions. There ch about the Damien letter, which Mr. Johnstone unintentionally cruel and unjust, and much about r Damien himself. Scattered throughout the book are many interesting anecdotes.

### A HANDBOOK FOR THE NORWEGIAN CRISIS.

lim little volume, which you will find indispensable lowing the Norwegian crisis, is Nansen's able atation of the Norwegian case under the title of way and the Union with Sweden" (Macmillan. 2s. net). It is a lucid review of the history of lations of the two kingdoms, and statement of the pal causes that have led up to the present rupture. en points out that all references to Home Rule in ase are beside the mark, as Norway is and has s been an independent and sovereign state, united eden for a century by a personal tie in the person king.

### THE ABLEST NOVEL OF THE MONTH.

far the most able and powerful novel published last a was Mr. E. F. Benson's "The Image in the " (Heinemann. 334 pp. 6s.). Its main theme is ssibilities that would ensue supposing the spirit of n who had been nearly four thousand years in his as was let loose on the world. Add to this that the is one of Evil, and you have a fair indication of the nts of Mr. Benson's story. If I read this interesting thoughtful book aright, Mr. Benson draws the est distinction between spiritualism—the communi- a of the spirits of those left on earth with the spirits se they love who have passed from earth in the ation of their actual though unseen presence—and ism, "Black Magic," the tampering in a spirit of ity with the unknown forces by which long ago the of Samuel was raised up. All forms of occultism, the materialising medium with the power of render- sible the spirit form, to the awful dominance of one or will over another, known as hypnotism, are, in riter's opinion, of the Devil. He does not deny the ility of the exercise by certain natures of the most le occult powers; he merely denies the rightness of xercise. The plot of the book is original, and the cter-drawing often careful and clever, but the real st lies in the underlying ideas. The "Black Magic" t of Ancient Egypt: the spirit raised that of an t Egyptian; the man by whom its power is ulti- y foiled an Arab. I cannot but feel, however,

in reading Mr. Benson's pages, that he does not a really deep knowledge of his subject. Had he he could hardly have made this novel the vehicle convictions.

### VICTORIA CROSS'S NEW STORY.

"The Story of Anna Lombard" was Victoria's greatest success. None of her subsequent stories a the high level of that most remarkable work. I bold thing, therefore, of this very audacious au to challenge comparison with herself at her advertising her new story, "Life of my Heart," companion volume to "Anna Lombard." It is, in variant upon the same theme. Anna Lombard a Sikh. Her new heroine lives with a Pathan. former case, the white woman's passion for the nat treated as a thing purely physical, and was brou strong contrast with Anna's white *fiancé*. But new story, Victoria Cross idealises and glorif conduct of the Anglo-Indian heiress of twenty w from her father's bungalow and lives among the as the Pathans do. No male creature so utter temptible as the Anglo-Indian as pictured by Victoria Cross exists in this planet, and as a foil we h Apollo-like young Pathan, who is not only as fa beautiful as a Greek statue, but who is so de lover that, although he locks his wife up all day, Paradise in her company from sundown to Victoria Cross has done a daring thing in thus the sacrifice of everything for the love of a bronz angel in disguise, and if she had not idealised b in the latter part of the book, she would hav perilously near suggesting that the best thing a do is to elope with the best-looking fellow—w coloured makes no matter—who crosses her path book escapes that accusation by a glorification intellectual and uxorious side of his character what, in the name of fortune, makes Victoria C crazy about exalting the superiority of natives bands over the typical Anglo-Indian? Compare her ideal Pathan, the Anglo-Indian subaltern servant is a kind of white-skinned, red-eared cousin chimpanzee. As a corrective to the conceit of the Indian the book may be useful. It is not equal to "Anna Lombard," which was more complex, and touched higher note. But it is admirably told, and some descriptions of India are almost equal to her neve forgotten description of the coming of the monsoo

### THE NEW KNOWLEDGE.

I have received two books which the ordina who takes an interest in the general conclus scientific research, while not troubling overmuch technical details, will heartily welcome. One reprint of Professor Ray Lankester's Romanes delivered at Oxford last month. Its title is "and Man" (Clarendon Press. 61 pp. 2s. net). luminous though brief survey of the history of development as it may be followed in the light new knowledge acquired by the "Nature-search and an urgent plea for greater attention being to obtaining a firmer control of the conditions under which we live. Man, he points out rebel against Nature, and if he is not to perish ably in the struggle he must make the most power which the new knowledge has placed wit grasp. He asserts, for example, as one of many ins that "by the unstinted application of known met investigation and consequent controlling act epidemic disease could be abolished within a pe



s fifty years." The other book is Professor R. K. M. 's volume, "The New Knowledge" (Hodder. Illustrated. 6s. net). It is a popular presentation of the results of the new scientific knowledge which has been acquired within recent years. He also indicates how the new knowledge has affected our views of many problems such as the sun's heat, the age of the earth, the pressure of light. It is a volume which should have wide circulation, and has appeared very appropriately when general popular attention is for the moment attracted by scientific investigation.

#### PARADOXES AND GOSSIP.

There are two books of literary essays which you will find all worth dipping into. Unquestionably one of the most and brightest books published last month was Chesterton's "Heretics" (Lane. 306 pp. 5s. net). There is much in it that you will disagree with, much that you will question. Mr. Chesterton is in startling paradoxes; it is his literary habit to produce them. They may not convince—they are not meant to do so—but they do not stop yet, at any rate. To most people the most valuable—they are certainly the soundest and ablest—essays are those on Mr. Bernard Shaw, with whose philosophy Mr. Chesterton has the honour entirely to agree; on "Omar and the Sacred Vine," and on the "Mildness of the Yellow Press." If you do not like paradox, but prefer literary gossip of the kind, you will find infinite pleasure in the volume of "Talks in a Library with Laurence" (Putnam. Illus. 457 pp. 10s. 6d. net). Mr. Laurence was an eminent American critic, who had the good fortune to be personally acquainted with most of the famous players, writers, and artists of his day. In his conversations, delightfully recorded by Isabel, he gossips pleasantly of the men and women he knew. The volume is illustrated by many curious and interesting illustrations, original letters, caricatures, and portraits. They add greatly to the charm and evenness of a very charming volume.

#### THE YOUNG NAPOLEON.

Biographical literature is so vast that it is strange we have had to wait until last month for an adequate account of the youth of the great Corsican. Mr. Oscar Reiss has chosen the apt title of "Napoleon: The Boyhood" (Lane. 316 pp. Illustrated. 10s. net) for an instructive and interesting monograph. It is the story of the first twenty-three years of Napoleon's life, from his birth with the siege and capture of Toulon. It is, on the whole, a pleasant picture of a laborious and brilliant boy, and will do something to fulfil Mr. Browning's wish that we should look with a kinder eye on the man who was the conqueror. Especially noteworthy are some of the juvenile letters and essays of Napoleon quoted at length by Mr. Browning.

#### TWO PATRON SAINTS.

Patrick, one of the most famous of all saints, has now found a biographer who approaches his subject in a spirit of historic research. Professor Bury's "St. Patrick and His Place in History" (Macmillan. 404 pp.) is the result of much careful investigation of the scanty material that is available. From the ordeal of legend Patrick has emerged a far more substantial and human personage than many persons would have anticipated. Professor Bury's conclusions in regard to the saint tend to show that the Catholic conception of his work is, generally,

more nearer to historic fact than the views of some anti-Catholic divines. He has followed a most commendable method in recording the result of his researches—throwing the narrative into the form of a literary biography, relegating to appendices the scaffolding by means of which the edifice was reared. John Knox may justly be considered to be the patron saint of Scotland, and to his biography, mentioned last month, must be added one by Dr. H. G. Cowan, contributed to the Heroes of the Reformation series published by Messrs. Putnam (404 pp. Illustrated. 6s.).

#### RAILWAYS AND THEIR RATES.

Mr. Edwin A. Pratt is a well-known authority on railways, and he has brought together a vast amount of information which has hitherto been difficult of access in his "Railways and Their Rates" (Murray. 361 pp. 6s. net). Mr. Pratt sets forth the companies' side of the rates question, and explains the reason for many of the apparent anomalies which are so irritating to the shipper and quite inexplicable to the general public. He certainly makes out a very good case, and it is one which needs to be carefully considered. Not the least valuable portion of his book is that in which he describes some of the Continental railway systems in order to afford a basis of comparison with the English lines. A most interesting chapter describes how the railways of Holland were made prosperous by the device of turning the station-masters into coal agents.

#### AN EDUCATOR OF KING DEMOS.

Major Stewart L. Murray, recognising the difficulty in the way of democracy conducting an intelligent and successful foreign policy, has made an attempt to educate his masters in the elementary facts of peace and war. His "Peace of the Anglo-Saxons" (Watts. 2s. 6d. net) is addressed to the working men of Britain and their representatives, and has received the endorsement of Lord Roberts. It is a curious mixture of sound common sense and much that is the antithesis of common sense. The whole structure is reared on the monstrous assumption, natural to a soldier, that the chief end of man is war. War he regards as the normal, peace as the abnormal condition of mankind. That I do not do Major Murray an injustice will be seen from the following sentence, which may be regarded as one of the chief foundation stones of his book—"This is the great point to firmly grasp, that peace has never been, and never will be as long as the passions of mankind endure, more than a lull of shorter or longer duration between the storms of war."

#### POETRY OF THE MONTH.

The lovers of poetry have been better provided for last month than usual. First of all they have the complete edition of the poems of Ernest Dowson, enriched by a most sympathetic memoir by Mr. Arthur Symonds and by four illustrations by Aubrey Beardsley, and a portrait (Lane. 166 pp. 5s. net). Ernest Dowson, when he was only thirty-two, "worn out by what he never really lived to him, leaving a little verse which has the pathos of things too young and too frail ever to grow old." He could never have developed, Mr. Symonds thinks, and those who read his delicate poetry will agree with this judgment. The first volume of a uniform edition of Swinburne's tragedies was published by Messrs. Chatto and Windus ("Queen Mother and Rosamond." 288 pp. 6s. net). The newly published verse, by far the most notable in Bridges' masque "Demeter" (Clarendon Press. 1s.).



E. Nesbit has collected a little volume of dainty poems under the title of "The Rainbow and the Rose" (mans. 142 pp. 5s.). They are filled with what Elizabethans would have called quaint conceits. They are short, musical, and, on the whole, less gloomy than most poetry of the present day. Among other slim volumes of poetry that have found their way into my hands during the month I may mention the following:—"The Love-Song of Tristram of Lyonesse" (Stock. 87 pp. 3s. 6d.), by Cyril Emrys, besides the title-poem, several smaller pieces, of them graceful and charming: some, like "The Song whose Soul was Dead," serious and thoughtful, and striking. Mr. Maurice Browne's "Zetetes and other poems" (Stock. 66 pp. 3s. 6d. net) is more ambitious in aim, the poems mostly taking the form of odes. There is some good verse in the volume. Mr. Leicester Lyne's "Tea Table Rhymes" (Johnson. 67 pp. 3s. net) are pretty and quaint, some of them in the old artificial style of Pope.

## HOLIDAY FICTION.

There have been many inquiries for holiday fiction—novels as it were, the driven foam; the sort of books one can read, half-asleep, lying by the seaside. There are many such on my shelves this month, in fact, they outnumber the volumes of all the other branches of fiction. Here are a few picked from the month's crop that may safely be commended. One, though not better written than the average novel, is Doris Porter's "The Country House Party" (Hodder. 6s.). It is a collection of short stories told in a country-house, mostly by men of the party, to illustrate some particular point, some phase of character, or some woman's character—that they have observed. The stories are good and the interest well sustained. Mr. Bennett rightly calls his "Loot of Cities" (Rivers. 6s.) "a fantasia." It is absolutely fantastic, yet redeemed from tiresomeness by a vein of satire. It is, however, a very lively story. A mordant satire on the life of a gentlemanly thief is Mr. Barry Pain's "The Moirs of Constantine Dix" (Unwin. 3s. 6d.). The thief has a soul above anything so low as ordinary thieves' tools; he is a very aristocrat, not to say a gentleman, among rogues, rising in his time by reclamation and living in princely style on the public at large. There is also Mr. William Le Queux's "Who Giveth this man?" (Hodder. 6s.), a fine specimen of Mr. Le Queux's methods and style. There is mystery, of course. The hero is an amateur detective, a young man of old family, employed as a clerk in the City at a few shillings a week. The Russian detective system also plays a part in the tale, which is original and ingenious. Among others, I may mention "Lagden's Luck," by G. H. Gallon (Arrowsmith. 3s. 6d.), a lively story of a chase after a priceless diamond; Mr. Louis Becke's "The Gerard" (Unwin. 6s.), a story of Queensland life, with strong and very good local colour, and a charming sun-browned Australian girl, terribly over-romanced with lovers, as heroine; a volume of short stories, of which are well-written and rather uncommon, by Hopkinson Smith, entitled "At Close Range" (Hermann. Illustrated. 6s.). The scenes are laid in the Western States of America. Mr. M. P. Shiel returned to the subject in which he first made his name of Ad in "The Yellow Wave" (Ward, Lock. 6s.). It is an utterly impossible tale of adventure and of a foolish war in the Far East.

## NOVELS WITH AND WITHOUT A PURPOSE.

Fiction other than the merely recreative does not occupy a very large space on my shelves. There are a few novels, however, that will provide reading for more serious readers of fiction. The Very Rev. Dr. Sheehan, for instance, has written another of his Irish life. The principal *motif* of "Glenanaar" (mans. 321 pp. 6s.) is the Irish hatred of an informer. The descriptions of Irish life, the light thrown on Irish character, and the ever-recurring, dominating theme, enduring even to the third generation, of an informer anyone with the tinge of an informer's blood in his veins makes a story which is pleasant in style and is of a real interest. A novel with a purpose, and a good one, is "The Unwritten Law" (Nutt. 6s.), by Henry. The scene is laid in New York, and the purpose of the book is to demonstrate the perils which arise from a wilful withholding from young people of the facts of life. It is well written, but somewhat too strenuous in tone. A tale of a different kind, and quite one of the prettiest stories I have read across for some time, is Gyp's "Cloclo" (Stock. 3s. 6d.). It has been well translated by Nora M. St. John. The story is lively, fresh and original, and Cloclo a delightful study of a little girl. A novel which is described by its author as "nondescript" is Mr. Furniss's "Poverty Bay" (Chapman. 6s.). It is a medley, in which a haunted house is a prominent ingredient. Mr. Furniss's sketches, of which there are many, are even better than his story. Two well-known writers of fiction have put forth tales which are a disappointment and which do not do justice to their ability. Mrs. Craigie was ill-advised when she attempted to transform her play, "The Flute of Pan" (Unwin. 6s.) into a novel. In this guise it is not a success. There is no backbone worth speaking of, and the action is disjointed and unconvincing. We are accustomed to much more careful work from Mrs. Craigie. I also expect something better from Mr. Algernon Gissing than his latest novel, "The Garth" (Chatto. 6s.). It is in a way a problem novel and aims at giving the reader something to think of.

F. C. G.

A collection of Mr. Gould's political cartoons needs no commendation to readers of the REVIEW, and the Westminister Cartoons (*Westminister Gazette*) are certain of a hearty welcome from them. It contains



A Cheerful Party.

"We're a fair old, rare old, rickety-rackety crew."



even of the best of Mr. Gould's caricatures, illustrating the political events of 1904 to 1905. Mr. Gould has also illustrated with several hundreds of his smaller drawings Mr. Lucy's diary of the sessions of 1897 to 1900, now published under the title of "Later Peeps at Parliament" (Newnes. 578 pp. 7s. 6d. net).

#### AN IRISH PRESS.

We have much pleasure in calling the attention of the readers of the Bookshop to a volume of stories by Miss Elizabeth C. Yeats, printed at the Dun Emer Press, Dublin. In many respects this is the most interesting volume that I have received during June. The stories, which they are written by an Irishman, printed on India paper, set up and machined on an Irish press. The volume, "The Red Hanrahan" (12s. 6d. net) is printed in a beautiful eighteenth century type at the Dun Emer Press. Miss Elizabeth C. Yeats and two young girls do the whole of the work of the press between them, composing, pressing, and all. It is a most encouraging attempt to revive the art of fine printing. After examining this specimen of the work Miss Yeats is doing, I am not surprised to learn that the first books issued from her press are now quite valuable, and fetch about four times the published price. Two of the stories of the Red Hanrahan are completely new, and the three others which have been published before have been practically rewritten. A little design facing the front page represents the four cities of wisdom in Celtic romance, the four from which the talismans in Hanrahan come. I have before now mentioned a similar enterprise that is being carried on at the Bever Press, at Laleham, near London. Two finely-printed little volumes have now been added to the books issued from this press—namely, John Cowley's "Essay on Liberty" and Hans Andersen's "The Old House." From the same press I have received the "Sayings of Jesus and a Lost Gospel Fragment," the title of a collection of village sermons edited by Canon Rawnsley in three papyrus fragments,

... from the dry,  
Dumb sands of Oxyrhynchus.

There are sonnets prefatory and valedictory. The volume is handsomely printed and bound by the Canon's daughter-in-law.

#### "THE REVIVAL OF GAELIC."

This is the title of a little shilling volume I have just received from the *Irish Times* office. It is an original and interesting monologue by a Welshman—Mr. H. P. Jones—who, being a practical man as well as an author, suggests that the Irish Celts, in reviving their language, should also revise it, using the Latin alphabet and phonetic spelling. The author has carefully studied his subject carefully, but for the sake of completeness he should have added the two alphabets, Latin and Irish.

#### STANDARD WORKS IN NEW EDITIONS.

Following my custom, I must briefly mention the new editions of standard works that have come into my hands during the past month. I am glad to see that Messrs. George Bell and Sons have now included in their excellent York Library Edition, which hitherto expensive and hard to obtain—Arthur Young's "Travels in France during the years 1787, 1788, and 1789," under the competent editorship of Miss Betham-Young, with notes and a biographical introduction. Cloth, 2s. net. With index. The editress, in introducing these travels, which are still a standard work of reference and an excellent travelling companion in that respect, says that while many fairly-educated English

folk have hardly heard Young's name, it is known to every French schoolboy, edition after edition of his unabridged *Travels* having appeared in the Macaulay's famous history being now out of copyright. Messrs. Chatto and Windus have taken advantage of this opportunity to publish it in five neat volumes, on India paper, and published at 2s. the volume. Mr. H. R. Allenson has done a real service to readers of first-class spiritual books by bringing out a new edition of "The Life of Madame Guyon" (6s.) and "History and Life of Dr. Tauler" (6s.), the old fourteenth century Dominican monk best known by his *Seven Sermons*. His life and sermons have hitherto only been obtainable at exorbitant prices. A volume that every reader will be glad to possess is that containing a reprint of "Nelson's Letters to Lady Hamilton," published by the Library Press (2s. 6d. net). Messrs. Hutchinson have added to their library of standard biographies an abridged version of Carlyle's "Cromwell" (1s. net) and "Jonathan Wild" (1s. 6d. net) to their classic series. Messrs. Bell have published "Swift's Journal to Stella" in cloth at two shillings net, and Parnham's "The Abbot of the House" at one shilling. Messrs. Methuen's standard library, published at sixpence a volume, now includes "The Imitation of Christ," "The Poems of Milton," Goldsmith's "Poems and Plays." You can also obtain Mrs. Bishop's "Korea and Her Neighbourhood," a popular edition, published at 5s. net by Mr. John Murray.

#### GUIDE BOOKS TO ENGLISH BEAUTY SPOTS.

Travel and guide books make an appropriate offering at this season of the year. Anyone who may wish to spend a portion of his vacation in exploring the Thames and its lower reaches will find "London to the Nore" (George C. Black. 60 coloured illustrations. 354 pp. 2s. 6d. net) a delightful companion and a pleasant souvenir of a day's ramble. "Beautiful Wales" (Black. 213 pp. 2s. 6d. net) is the title of another sumptuous travel book, illustrated in colour by Robert Fowler, with descriptions of the country in a light and humorous style, by E. Thomas. "Dorset" (Methuen. Excellent maps and illustrations. 2s. 6d. net) has been added to the Little Guide Series. The feature of the book is the first appendix containing a list of Dorset places and the assumed names given to them in Hardy's novels. Another little book which is an opportunity is a shilling volume on camping in the Highlands of Scotland—"Cycle, Camp and Camper in the Highlands," fully illustrated, by E. E. Hennell and John Walker (Menzies and Co., Edinburgh. 2s. 6d. net). It is not a guide-book, but there could be nothing more useful to anyone contemplating a similar tour, which the authors say, can be had for less than the cost of a week-end at a hydro, or a Saturday-to-Monday tour of the coast. Abundant practical information is contained within the covers of this useful little book, and the authors add that they will be glad to give estimates of the cost of any given tour to anyone wishing to undertake a camping expedition in the Highlands.

NOTE.—I shall be glad to send any of the books mentioned above to any subscriber, in any part of the world, on receipt of their published price, except in the case of books, when the amount of postage should also be added. Any information my readers may desire as to books and other publications, either of the current or of earlier date, I shall endeavour to supply. Communications must be addressed to "The Keeper, Review Bookshop" at the Office of the "Review of Books," Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.



# Leading Books of the Month.

## RELIGION, PHILOSOPHY, EDUCATION, ETC.

- Religion of Israel.** R. L. Outley..... (Cambridge University Press) 4/6
- New Testament in the Light of the Higher Criticism.** ..... (Sonnenschein) 3
- Line Vocabulary.** Edwin A. Abbott..... (Black) net 13
- Nox.** Prof. Henry Cowan..... (Putnam) 6
- esley.** Rev. Richard Green..... (R.T.S.) net 6
- elck.** Prof. J. R. Dury..... (Macmillan) net 12
- atherine of Siena.** Viola D. Scudde..... (Dent) net 6
- phical Studies.** Dr. David G. Ritchie..... (Macmillan) net 10
- in Society.** George Santayana..... (Constable) net 5
- ction and Reason in Common Sense.** George..... (Constable) net 5
- ivish Encyclopædia. Vol. X.: Philipson-Samoscz.**..... (Funk and Wagnall) 5
- orrected English New Testament.**..... (Higgin) net 6
- ion of Christianity. Vol. II.** Adolf Harnack..... (Norgate) net 10

## HISTORY, POLITICS, TRAVEL, ETC.

- zen.** Nathaniel S. Shaker..... (Constable) net 4
- Survey of British History.** C. E. Snowden..... (Methuen) 1
- ss on Law and Public Opinion in England.** A. V..... (Macmillan) 10
- l Progress in the Nineteenth Century.** Thomas..... (Chambers) net 5
- Years.** Hon. F. Leveson-Gower..... (Murray) net 10
- y Operations and Maritime Preponderance.** Col. C..... (Blackwood) net 13
- on: The First Phase.** Oscar Browning..... (Lane) 10
- Nelson.** R. H. Holme..... (Walter Scott) net 2
- Lord Nelson.** Rev. S. Baring-Gould..... (Skeffington) 7
- ar of Trafalgar.** Henry Newbold..... (Murray) net 5
- s Letters to Lady Hamilton.** Library Press..... (Constable) net 2
- House, London, Past and Present.** Walter H. Mayo..... (Smith, Elder) net 3
- olution of Pickering, Yorks.** Gordon Home..... (Dent) net 10
- gdon and the Great Ouse with St. Neots and St.**..... (Holt) 2
- ford, Gloucester, and Milford Haven Road.** 2 vols..... (Chapman) 32
- ful Wales. Illustrated.**..... (Black) net 2
- of South Wales.** Rev. S. Baring-Gould..... (Methuen) 6
- queen of Scots.** A. H. Millar..... (Simpkin) net 2
- gent of the Roués.** Lieut.-Col. A. C. P. Haggard..... (Hutchinson) net 16
- Sophia Queen of Naples.** Clara Tschudi. Translated by..... (Sonnenschein) 7
- Backgrounds.** Edith Wharton..... (Macmillan) net 10
- rdens of Italy.** Charles Latham and E. March Phillips..... (Newnes) net £3/3
- y and the Union with Sweden.** Fridtjof Nansen..... (Macmillan) net 2
- from Within.** Alex. Ullrich..... (Heinemann) net 7
- under the Great Shadow.** Luigi Villari..... (Crown) net 10
- of the East; or, Japan and Russia at War, 1904-5.**..... (Chapman and Hall) 6
- ne Russians in Manchuria.** Maurice Baring..... (Methuen) net 7
- ng the Sun-Flag in Manchuria.** John Fox, jun..... (Constable) net 3
- okyo to Tiflis.** E. A. McKenzie..... (Hurst and Blackett) net 7
- avels in China, Japan, and Java, 1903.** Rana..... (Hutchinson) 7
- Years in the Far East.** W. S. Percival..... (Simpkin) net 7
- eden in (Lucknow) the City of Gardens**..... (Lane) 6
- "Times" History of the War in South Africa.**..... (Low) 21
- nal of a Tour in the Congo Free State.** Marcus..... (Paul) net 5
- Eastern Tropics.** Alleyne Ireland..... (Constable) net 7

## POLITICAL ECONOMY, SOCIOLOGY.

- ral Position of Trade Unions.** G. F. Assinder..... (Heinemann) net 24
- andard Oil Company.** Ida M. Tarbell..... (Methuen) net 2
- ppbuilding Industry.** David Pollock..... (Constable) net 5
- ls of Black Folk.** W. E. Burghardt Du Bois..... (Constable) net 5

## ART.

- ek Painter's Art.** Irene Weir..... (Ginn) net 12
- l. A. R. Dryhurst**..... (Methuen) net 2
- atts.** Mrs. Russell Barrington..... (Allen) net 71
- Alfred Muskell**..... (Methuen) net 25

## MUSIC.

- of Modern Music.** Lawrence Gilman..... (Lane) net
- Studies.** E. New..... (Lane) net

## POEMS, DRAMAS.

- The Queen-Mother and Rosamond.** (Dramas.) Algernon..... (Chatto) 4
- Poems of Ernest Dowson.**..... (Lane) 1
- William the Conqueror.** (Drama.) James F. Waight (Allen) 1
- Demeter.** (Drama.) Robert Bridges..... (Baller) 1
- Borgia.** (Drama.)..... (Simpkin) 1
- Mahasena.** (Drama.) Maurice Baring..... (Simpkin) 1
- The Love-Song of Tristram and Iseult.** (Poem.) Cyril..... (St) 1
- The Tragedy of Asgard.** (Poem.) Victor Plars..... (Mathews) 1
- The Rainbow and the Rose.** (Poems.) E. Nesbit..... (Longmans) 1
- Windlestraw.** (Poems.) Pamela Tennant..... (Chiswick Press) 1
- Dreamland.** (Poems.) Eleanor Esler..... (Humphreys) 1

## LITERARY BIOGRAPHY, CRITICISM.

- Noteworthy Opinions on Bacon vs. Shakespeare.** Ed..... (Gay and I) 1
- Milton.** Dr. G. C. Williamson..... (Bell) 1
- Richard Wagner as Poet.** Wolfgang Gollhet..... (Heinemann) 1
- The Confessions of Lord Byron.** W. A. Lewis Bittany..... (Murray) 1
- Edward Fitzgerald.** A. C. Benson..... (Macmillan) 1
- Essays of Travel.** R. L. Stevenson..... (Chatto) 1
- Robert Louis Stevenson in the Pacific.** Arthur Johnston..... (Chatto and Windus) 1
- Talks in a Library with Laurence Hutton.** Isabel Moore..... (Putnam) 1
- A House of Letters.** Ernest Betham (Editor)..... (Jarrold) 1
- Heretics.** Gilbert K. Chesterton..... (Lane) 1
- Shelburne Essays.** Paul E. Moore..... (Putnam) 1
- Idle Ideas in 1905.** Jerome K. Jerome..... (Hurst and Black) 1
- Some of God's Englishmen.** Rev. Arthur T. Bennister..... (Jakenham and Carver, Here) 1
- The Poetry of the Future.** Laurence Owen..... (Simp) 1

## NOVELS.

- uting, Max.** **A Doctor in Corduroy**..... (Green) 1
- beck, Louis.** **Tom Gerrard**..... (Un) 1
- eddon, David M.** **The Honour of Henri de Valois**..... (Un) 1
- etson, F. F.** **The Imago in the Sand**..... (Hinem) 1
- Law, Carlton.** **The Grand Duke**..... (Hutchi) 1
- iehl, Alice M.** **Bread upon the Waters.**..... (Hurst and Black) 1
- attar, Mrs. F. A.** **Ruth Fielding**..... (Elliot St) 1
- etcher, J. S.** **Grand Relations**..... (Un) 1
- orbes, Lady Helen.** **It's a Way They have in the Army**..... (Duckw) 1
- onies, Harty.** **Poverty Bay**..... (Chap) 1
- illon, Tom.** **Lagden's Luck**..... (Arrowsh) 1
- astrowski, Wacaw.** **Napoleon's Love Story**..... (Duckw) 1
- issing, G.** **Will Warburton**..... (Consta) 1
- rant, Sadi.** **A Guardsman Japanese**..... (Digby, L) 1
- ray, Errington.** **Maurice Woodvil**..... (St) 1
- Henry, Arthur.** **The Unwritten Law**..... (N) 1
- Hobbes, John Oliver.** **The Flute of Pan**..... (Un) 1
- Howard, Keble.** **Love in June**..... (Chap) 1
- Howells, W. D.** **Miss Bellard's Inspiration**..... (Har) 1
- Huron, Fergus.** **The Scarlet Bat**..... (W) 1
- L'Amour, William.** **Who giveth this Woman?**..... (Horder and Stongh) 1
- Macquoid, Katharine S.** **A Village Chronicle**..... (Digby, L) 1
- Maculows, Alice M.** **I Charge You both**..... (Digby, L) 1
- Pai, Barry.** **The Memoirs of Constantine Dix**..... (Un) 1
- Shed, M. P.** **The Yellow Wave**..... (Ward, L) 1
- Shuter, Mrs. Dora S.** **The Country-House Party**..... (Hed) 1
- Syrett, Netta.** **The Day's Journey**..... (Chap) 1
- Whishaw, Fred.** **A Grand Duke of Russia**..... (W) 1
- Winter, John Strange.** **Just as it was**..... (W) 1
- Yeats, W. B.** **Stories of Red Hanraha 1.**..... (Dun Emer P) 1

## SCIENCE.

- Nature and Man.** Dr. E. Ray Lankester..... (Fowde) 1
- The New Knowledge.** R. B. Duncan..... (Hodder) 1
- Our Stellar Universe.** T. E. Heath (King, Sell and Olding) 1
- Strength and Diet.** Hon. R. Russell..... (Longmans) 1
- The Simplest Cure.** Dr. F. M. Burnett..... (Lawrence and Bu) 1
- The British Sanatoria Annual.** Bale, Sons, and Danielsson 1
- Wasps.** George W. Peckham and Eliz. G. Peckham. (Constable) 1
- Bird Life Glimpses.** Edmund Selous..... (Allen) 1

## MISCELLANEOUS.

- The Truth about Man.** A Spinster..... (Hutchins) 1
- Railways and their Rates.** E. A. Pratt..... (Murray) 1

## BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

- The London Manual for 1905.** Robert Donald (Editor) (Ll) 1
- The Argus Municipal Guide, 1905-6.** Arnold Wright (Edi) 1
- Baneroft's Americans in London**..... (Un) 1
- The Annual Charities Register and Digest**..... (Longmans) 1
- Auction Prices of Books.** Luther S. Livingston..... (St) 1



# Up! John Bull

*A Supplement to the "Review of Reviews."*

Issued as an integral part of the "Review of Reviews" of July, 1905.

## THE PHYSIQUE OF THE PEOPLE.

FORMATION OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR ITS IMPROVEMENT.

Last month the National League for the Improvement of the Physique of the People, with the formation of which Mr. Brunton and Lord Alverstone have been so long engaged for some time, was successfully launched at a meeting at the Mansion House. This League is distinct from the National Service League, whose object of physical training is merely conscription in the army. It is a *bona fide* organised effort practically as old as the lines laid down long ago as the scheme for the improvement of the physique of the people. It is a Civic Church and for the National Social League for the federation of all agencies now in existence working for the physical improvement of the people. If only the League succeeds in making the mother thoroughly ashamed of herself if she does not give the British infant of the rightful inheritance of her milk, it will have done no mean thing. But this is only its starting point. Its scope embraces all the details of the programme of the Departmental Committee's report, all particulars of which were published last year in the REVIEW. The deterioration of physique among our over-bred city dwellers can only be checked by vigorous measures than by increasing the opportunities for loafers to watch cricket and football matches. Imagine that by loitering round a field they are engaged in sport. The Duke of Argyll reminds us in the *fourteenth Century* that other nations—

all have the good sense to encourage bodily fitness. A gymnastic course is part of the education of boys in England, and Government manuals give the drill required of all in all boys' schools and normal institutions. In France the Minister of Public Instruction does the same, an official book being issued giving illustrations of all the best of exercise, from boxing and singlestick to running, and vaulting. In Germany "Turnier" festivals are one of the preparatory training in the excellent schools of the Empire.

Mr. Roberts last month made an eloquent appeal for money in order that rifle clubs should be established in every village. If £100,000 is available, it had much to be used in financing the Physical Health League. Mr. Roberts may become a very expert shot with his rifle by improving any part of his body with the exception of his eye. We heartily wish the Physical Improvement League every success.

## "WHERE'S WHERE?"

RAILWAY GUIDE TO THE PLACES IN FRANCE.

There is a need for a handy guide or dictionary to the Continent that would be at once a companion to the "Penny Guide" and a key to the Continental "Bradshaw" has been recognised. Who is there amongst us who has not at one time or another been suddenly confronted with the necessity of reaching some town or village in Europe when he has not the remotest idea as to how to get there, how much it will cost him, and the best

line of route to travel? The happy thought occurred to Mrs. W. K. Clifford that a handy book might be compiled under the title of "Where's Where?" which would enable the intending traveller to turn as easily as to an "A. B. C. Railway Guide" to an entry which would tell him precisely what he wants to know—the distance, the railway fare, the line of route, the length of journey, and the other information necessary to enable him to travel with a comfortable assurance that he knows exactly where he is going, how long his journey will last, what it will cost him, and what kind of a place he will find when he reaches his destination.

At the end of this month I shall publish the first of what, it is expected, will become part of the indispensable reference books of foreign travel. It has been compiled under the direction of Miss Constance Barnicoat, who has admirably carried out Mrs. Clifford's ideal. Part I. is devoted exclusively to France. The information which the book contains has been carefully compiled with the aid of the most experienced travellers, and most of the entries have been submitted to a careful examination and verification to the best authorities on the spot. The introductory chapters contain much interesting matter: one in particular—that which deals with the topographical romances and works of fiction in France—will be invaluable by the traveller who wants something that will give him an idea of the place to which he is going, and enable him to take a keener interest in the district and its people.

Part I., which is bound in cloth and supplied with a large-sized map of France, will be published towards the end of July at 3, Whitefriars Street at 2s. 6d. net.

## THE PREDOMINANCE OF BRITISH TRADE.

THE most sensational article in the *Engineering Magazine* for July is Mr. Del Mar's account of the ships and their anticipated vast cargoes of gold and silver. An article of next greatest interest to the general reader is that by Professor Elihu Thomson, consisting of personal recollections of the development of the electrical industry since 1876. Mr. C. R. King sketches the work of the Epervier for building and repairing locomotives. He shows that French locomotives are attracting the attention of English and American constructors. Mr. W. P. continues his study of the engineering exports of Britain, Germany, and the United States. He attempts to appraise their relative prominence in the most important trade zones. Without the diagrams and maps which accompany his paper, it would be difficult to convey much of its contents. One map shows that British trade predominates in the whole of America, Africa, Australasia, India, Burma, China, and Japan. The trade in the United States predominates in North America, and German trade predominates in the whole of Europe. The map is a striking tribute to the ascendancy of British commerce. The other articles of more interest to the expert reader.



## STATISTICS OF WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT.

educated women workers have heard of the Bureau for the Employment of Women, now at 9, Southampton Street, Holborn; many of us have possibly consulted it, many more have pro-criticised it. There exists a widespread idea, especially among women workers, that the Bureau is an employment agency. It is an employment agency no doubt, but to judge it solely on its work in this capacity is nowise just or fair, seeing that the fitting together of employers and would-be employees is part of its various activities, and a part, moreover, regarded by the Council of the Bureau as by no means the most important. For it is not merely to promote the employment of women, especially well-educated women, that the Bureau was formed, as was explained to me, in a recent call, by the present secretary, Miss Mary Spicer; it is to collect statistics and information in regard to any calling open to women, and to render statistics and information easily accessible.

### A WOMAN'S BEST CHANCES.

"Is by what we do in securing situations, I know," said Miss Spicer, "that we shall be and are chiefly successful; but to get the best possible post for the worker is best suited to it depends on much more than is on the surface. The Council think it of the first importance to obtain statistics of women's employment, and from women's employment agencies and allied employment bureaux all over the country, so that when we are asked, as we so frequently are, about the best post for a girl in any particular calling, we can at once give an idea of the actual state of the labour market, the pay, chances of employment, etc., in that particular calling. Nothing like this part of the work of the Bureau has ever been done before."

"Where do you get your information as to the pay, the best training, and chances of employment for different kinds of work, for instance?" I asked, "one of the best-known professions open to women, typewriting, from any London typewriting firms of standing, and, if not, from provincial reports?" "I asked, taking a much more difficult and complex profession."

Miss Spicer mentioned several well-known women typewriters who were always ready to answer any question asked.

"What about nursing?" I asked.

"Nursing is a profession that we do not touch," Miss Spicer replied, "at least not as a rule, though we fill up our positions. Any applicant for information as to the work of a nurse is referred to what we believe to be the best society or book dealing with the subject. With regard to teaching, also, we do not deal, as there are already such numerous agencies for teachers' employment."

### LADY SERVANTS AND LADY COOKS.

"What about the vexed question of lady servants?" I

"I am glad you mentioned them," was the reply. "We have constantly applied to for information about lady servants, as to how far they are a success, and what are the numbers; but hitherto, owing to the newness of the subject, there have been no statistics available. Now, however, we have a worker tabulating and getting the figures and details of our dealings with lady servants for the last six or six years past. We are beginning with lady servants. The others will follow. Lady servants have not been an unmixed success, though I know of many ladies who are abundantly satisfied with the

experiment. We still have an immense number of applications for posts as companion—the old 'companion' idea is dying very hard—and for lady housekeeper in position of trust. We have far more of such applications still than of any other kind, and often from women of twenty-eight or so, without the slightest of any training or special knowledge being necessary without the vaguest conception of supply and demand."

### THE NEED OF TRAINING.

"Is not that getting a little better?"

"Slowly, very slowly," Miss Spicer replied, with an air of one who does not expect a revolution all at once. "I do think women are beginning to look ahead more, and to realise the need for training. For instance—and this is really one of the chief ends for which the Bureau was created and for which it now exists—many of middle age often write to us to say that they are getting too old for their present work; they have no such qualifications; what is open to them? Much of our work consists in answering questions about employment openings open to women, what openings there are, what training is necessary, what it costs. You will have noticed," she continued, "the list of institutions and firms offering training, classified under the heads of various occupations, which we publish at the end of our little monthly penny paper *Women's Employment*."

"*Women's Employment* is, I believe, self-supporting, which is very rare in the case of such a publication."

Miss Spicer was glad to say that this was so. With its list of vacant situations, its statistics of women's employment in the provinces, its entertaining paper on holiday-making in Ireland, full of practical details, its other useful features, the June number of the publication is a really remarkable pennyworth. Perhaps the most generally interesting part of the paper is the prize essays on "My Profession: Its Advantages and Opportunities," one prize-winner's profession being physical training, the other that of an elementary school teacher. Nothing could be more practical than the 1,000 words papers.

### FEWER UNPREPARED.

"One of our great difficulties," said Miss Spicer, "is that people who have obtained employment through having acted on our advice, will not trouble themselves to let us know. This impairs the accuracy of our statistics. The most hopeful feature of our work last year was certainly that the Unprepared class diminished. Far more applications for information about openings and training are received than at first. About eighteen months ago a new edition of *Open Doors for Women Workers* was published. By means of a system of card indexing of all employers and employers we keep track, as far as we can, of every one who consults us. But, though I am in favour of developing the registry side of our work yet more, I yet agree with most of our Council, that to improve the status of the educated woman worker the first essential is the acquisition of and well-organised knowledge not only of all employment openings open to women, but of all possible opportunities for occupations either untried or very nearly so. In this information, I think, we can give as it has never been given before."

THE plea for one hundred more bishops which we regret to say, was erroneously mentioned last month as appearing in the *Sunday Magazine*, really appeared in the *Sunday Strand*.



# THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS: "CHEER UP! JOHN BULL."

## DYING OF LONDON AIR.

A PLEA FOR A HOLIDAY.

*ing of London air*—that was all the matter with  
ay Troff; so the doctor said. He had no special  
disease, and his mother did a  
mother's best for him, working  
early and late to send him to  
school so pathetically neat and  
clean that a casual observer  
might even have supposed him  
"too respectable" to want a  
gratuitous holiday. "*The only  
thing for him is at least a  
fortnight in the country where  
he can breathe some pure air.  
That would be life for him.*" But

is a medicine beyond the power of his mother's  
are are hundreds of such laddies in this teeming  
on—to whom ten or twelve shillings would spell  
and vigour. But there are some dear lads yet worse  
n Tommy, whose parents do not work for them, and  
on a fortnight of *regular feeding* is as great a treat  
holiday itself. These are the young working lads,  
small and intermittent earnings are every penny  
l to swell the meagre family income, lads who have  
ogged the days of school for a long incessant round  
our, of hours so interminable that when the day  
to give place to a short breath of hot palpitating  
they are too tired even to be glad. These are lads  
e outside the range of any of the holiday schemes  
ool children, yet they want the boon of a fortnight  
sea more than any. They are boys, too, whose  
as well as bodies may be said to be "dying of  
n air" withering day by day amid the sordidness  
don back-streets life.

such the wholesome surroundings of a fortnight in  
managed camp often mean a new start, morally as  
s physically. They are not only braced up in body  
e the hardships of another year, but their minds are  
with golden memories of helpful friendship, of fun  
edon unsoiled by sins, and of good resolutions  
ave made "ter live strite" when they go home again.  
these young working lads, who are so likely to get  
hind when others go for their summer treats, the  
ristopher's Camp at Deal is especially designed,  
r such we earnestly appeal. Body and soul, these  
ads are "dying of London air." Added to what  
manage to put by themselves, ten shillings will cover  
a holiday. Here is a chance of such great gain  
slight an outlay. Who will give the boys a  
y?

ations will be gratefully received, either in money  
oods for the commissariat, and acknowledged by  
uy Pearce or George Devine, St. Christopher's  
Club, 39, Fitzroy Square, London, W.

adly insert the above appeal. In 1903 a similar  
resulted in the receipt of money from our readers,  
enabled eighty boys to have a fortnight in the  
y. I hope that this year they may make it a  
ed by sending in £50. But I would not publish  
eal for London boys if I did not supplement it by  
n more earnest appeal for London girls. If any  
will send me 10s. to be spent in providing a London  
ortnight's holiday in the country, I will see to it  
e money is applied for that purpose. Address  
ay for London Girls," REVIEW OF REVIEWS,  
k Street, London, W.C.]



## THE MOVING PLATFORM SUBWAY

IN NEW YORK; WHY NOT IN LONDON?

THE *Magazine of Commerce* reports a new  
ment of American enterprise in the matter  
proved transit, and urges the prompt adoption  
novelty in London. It says:—

In spite of the many lines of electric tramways, of its  
railway, and rapid transit subway, the traffic of N  
remains congested in certain thoroughfares during the  
of the day. In order to remedy this inconvenience, a  
way is about to be constructed for the reception of a  
platform, on much the same principle as the we  
rolling platform of the Paris Exhibition of 1900. The  
will be of reinforced concrete, divided between the stat  
two vertical halves by a partition provided with n  
The moving platform will consist of four continu  
forms of steel plate, rubber covered to ensure a safe  
the first two of these nearest the station platform w  
at a speed of three miles an hour, the third at s  
and the fourth at nine miles. Platforms 1, 2, a  
merely stopping platforms, and are provided with  
support passengers moving from one to the other,  
provided with transverse seats, to seat three abreast  
the platform a seating capacity of 48,000 an hour.  
stations will be provided with two entrances and t  
equipped with escalator platforms instead of staircase  
first platform is an auxiliary which runs at three miles  
for a few hours after midnight, when the larger platf  
rest. This moving platform has a capacity exceeding  
four-line railway, with a service of one minute's head  
subways were built under the main London thoro  
running east to west and north to south, and provi  
moving platforms, they would prove of inestimable b  
alleviating the insufferable congestion which clogs  
arteries, during certain hours of the day more especially

## OBITUARY FOR JUNE.

- May 27.—Mr. Protah Chunder Muzumdar (Calcutta)
- June 1.—Mr. H. C. Richards, K.C., M.P., 51.
- June 2.—Sir F. R. Drummond-Hay, 74 ... Mrs. E. I.
- June 3.—The Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier (Paris), 82.
- June 5.—Rev. J. Hudson Taylor (China), 72.
- June 7.—Professor Steggall, D.M., 79.
- June 8.—Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, 69.
- June 10.—Dr. C. de Friesen (Stockholm).
- June 11.—Canon A. Storey Farrar, D.D., 79.
- June 12.—Prebendary Blomfield Jackson, 66.
- June 13.—The Archduke Joseph Karl Ludwig, of Av
- Baron N. Rothschild (Vienna), 68 ... M. Delyanni (Athens)
- June 14.—Colonel W. G. Webb, M.P., 61 ... M. A
- (Minister for Sweden and Norway to France), 65.
- June 15.—Mr. James Mansergh, F.R.S., 71 ... M
- Wissmann (African traveller).
- June 16.—General Sir J. R. Glyn, 80 ... Sir John
- (journalist), 63.
- June 17.—General Maximó Gomez (Cuba).
- June 22.—Herr Ellstätter, 78.
- June 23.—Dr. Blandford, C.I.E., LL.D., F.R.S., 72
- Romilly, 38.
- June 24.—Sir Augustus Gregory (Brisbane), 84 ... S
- Akerman, 79.
- June 26.—Dr. Max Hirsch (Homburg), 73.
- June 27.—Mgr. Nugent, 82.
- June 28.—Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker, 81 ...
- General Cunningham, C.S.I., M.D., LL.D., 76 ... Ri
- A. S. Hill, K.C., 80.

A SHORT time ago it was shown that the Ka  
partly of French descent. Mr. J. Vicars Foote no  
a note in the July *Gentleman* to show that there w  
connection between the family of the Duke of W  
and that of Napoleon.



# Languages and Letter-writing.

This time of the year my post-bag contains letter after letter earnestly asking if it be possible to make an arrangement whereby my correspondents can go to France or Germany during months' holiday season, giving their services for hard ; always with the pathetic adjunct, "I have a desire to study languages abroad, but my parents cannot afford the expense ;" for it is the poorer students usually the most eager to learn. Alas ! not once in years can I make the desired arrangement, for in France and Germany schools are, of course, shut and no one desires a holiday teacher. True, here and there the County Councils give one or two travel-scholarships. The *entente cordiale* this year has been nobly, and gives two scholarships in each ; but what is needed is generous benefactors. France can boast of. The *Revue Universitaire* annually several scholarships, and now twenty-six of £12 each are offered by another patriot. Is it possible to find such generosity in England? Will we go to wipe out such a national disgrace? The Esperanto Language Association would be only too glad to do so, and arrange if the money were forthcoming. I have seen the account of what our neighbours are doing :—a well-known magazine, *Les Annales Politiques et Littéraires*, 17, Rue St. Georges, Paris, receives exactly the same requests as we do. The editor thought much of the subject, and he had a generous friend, M. de la Roche, President of the Administration of the Crédit Foncier, who came forward with a magnificent donation. There was a foundation, which the editor of the magazine will increase himself, and so the sinews of war were provided. But in France all must be done with official sanction ; so then followed a succession of letters to the Minister of Education. Now came another question—How are you going to choose your scholars? By competitive examinations—we have long proved that such methods are very defective." Again, thought of consultation between the editor and his advisers, and the following is the ideal result. In each school or lycée of the twenty-six chosen, the scholars themselves will elect "that one amongst them who is most fitted to receive benefit, and is the most certain to do his or her country good by good behaviour." I earnestly hope some day we will find the power to do the same for our country. There are those who have the will but not the power.

Just from France of those who would like to make a change of visits grows very large.

Mr. Bieler writes that he is again arranging in France and a holiday home ; the cost is about £2 a week. A French gentleman would much like to exchange with an English gentleman for the summer.

The *Manchester Despatch* lately published a long article on the exchange of homes, quoting Sir Oliver Lodge, who has made use of the plan for his own children, amongst others, with the result that a Comenius Association has been arranged. The Modern Language Association is desirous of helping in the formation of a committee, but fears it is too late for action. Would any parents like to exchange with a boy or girl for a whole year? Several Germans in Hamburg would like English students.

## PROGRESS OF ESPERANTO

With so much to write about it is difficult to know where to begin, so let me first mention two occurrences. The *Daily Express* not so long ago described the arrival of a Portuguese warship to Plymouth. The commander had an accident and was lying ill. It was etiquette for the commander of a British warship to send and inquire about his health ; so a naval lieutenant and some other officers in full uniform went with a message from the British chief. They were received with great courtesy by the Portuguese officers, but conversation was impossible as they spoke only French and Portuguese, and our officers only English. Comment is scarcely necessary. A few days ago a North Countryman came to inquire about Esperanto. He went over to France for a holiday, and stayed at a hotel which bore the usual notice, "English spoken"—but the English speaker was out, and it was getting late. The landlord suddenly had an idea ; he went to the coffee-room where were a party of Germans, French, and English, all speaking Esperanto, which the landlord himself knew. Our Tyneside man explained his needs to a fellow-countryman, who translated into Esperanto to the landlord. Our friend naturally chummed with the Esperanto-speakers, but he was still very doubtful whether there was a "fake" somewhere. He is a good hand-writer, so his English friend dictated some sentences, which he (not understanding) transcribed, and then read out aloud—finding from the faces of the Frenchmen and Germans that they quite understood the meaning of the sounds, although he did not. He was assured that Esperanto is not difficult to pronounce. I must not forget to mention that an American agent cabled to his firm over here a single-word message in Esperanto, which was sent to me to see if I could give out its meaning. This was perfectly simple, and they got three English words for the price of one.

### THE FRENCH DICTIONARY.

The French-Esperanto dictionary which has been occupied M. de Beaufort and his colleagues in France and other countries will shortly be issued. Its price will be 15 frs. if ordered before the end of July, and increased afterwards. It is published by the Esper. Soc., 33, Rue Lacépède, Paris. Its value is great, for it is more a dictionary of phrases than of words. Take the word "touch," for instance ; some sentences are given around the word.

### LONDON CLUB.

The London Club has now arranged with St. Bride's Institute, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, and will hold weekly meetings there on Friday evenings from nine o'clock. Esperantists and enquirers will receive a very hearty welcome. The British Esperanto Association has now printed its examination papers ; a preliminary examination (London Club) will take place at St. Bride's on July 7th. No doubt other groups will do the same. The names of those who pass will be published in the August number of the *British Esperanto* (1d.). Special advantages will be granted to those who go to the Congress by the South Eastern Company, and it is to be hoped many will take advantage of this. Zamenhof himself will, of course, be at Boulogne.

Propaganda Post Cards, calling attention to the Congress, price 6d. per dozen, and a chorus, specially composed, price 2d., can be obtained at the REVIEWS Office—the manual and dictionaries also.



# Diary for June.

## PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

1.—A bomb is thrown at the carriage of President and the King of Spain in the Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris; is injured.

2.—The King of Spain visits St. Cyr and Versailles ... in Albania, is wrecked by an earthquake; 250 persons killed and injured ... There is a severe earthquake in

3.—Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the new American Ambassador, in London ... In a dense fog the battleship *Cesar* comes in collision with the sailing-ship *Afghanistan*, from Hamburg, sinks her, with her crew ... The King of Spain dines with M. Delcassé in Paris ... The Crown Prince's bride, the Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, makes a state entry into Berlin ... annual report of the L.C.C. tramways shows a net of £7,054.

4.—About 100 unemployed begin their march from Leicester to London.

5.—An Imperial Ukase published in St. Petersburg places all connected with the crime, public and police jurisdiction of the Assistant Minister of the Interior, M. Trepovalov, M. Bouloukhine resigns ... the King of Spain in London, met by King ... Mr. Whitelaw Reid ... his credentials to the King ... festivities in connection with the German Crown Prince's marriage.

6.—The King of Spain ... a reception at Buckingham Palace.

visits the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Westminster, the House of Parliament, etc. ... The London County Council ... a scheme for the creation of an Insurance Fund of its own to insure the Council's properties ... The Crown Prince of Prussia is married in Berlin to the Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin ... Count von Bulow is raised to the rank of a Duke ... M. Delcassé resigns the post of French Minister of Foreign Affairs ... In Russia the proposed congress of *Yemstev* at Moscow is forbidden by the Government; the members meet in a secret assembly privately, and adopt a resolution demanding the immediate convocation of a National Assembly.

7.—The King of Spain visits the City, and is entertained at the Guildhall ... Lord Goschen lays the foundation stone of new buildings of University College, Reading ... Mr. J. W. Mackenzie, formerly M.P. for Devonport, is charged at Newcastle with the fraudulent appropriation of over £89,000 of the companies' money while their managing director ... the Norwegian Storting dissolves the Union of 1814 with

Sweden, and passes a resolution setting forth their views on the subject ... they forward to King Oscar ... M. Rouvier officially takes the temporary charge of French Foreign Affairs in consequence of M. Delcassé's resignation ... The sitting of the Cotton Congress are resumed in Manchester and Liverpool.

June 8.—The King, accompanied by the King of Spain, reviews the troops at Aldershot; in the evening the opera performance at Covent Garden ... The submarine *Albatross* suddenly founders outside Plymouth breakwater, and the crew are drowned ... A special session of the Swedish Riksdag is summoned ... The Chancellor of the Exchequer sends a deputation on Imperial cables and rates ... President Roosevelt sends an identical note to the Russian and German Governments asking them to consider the question of

June 9.—The Tsar telegraphs his thanks to Admiral



The German Royal Wedding: Welcoming the Bride to Berlin.

A hundred young girls, chosen from all classes of Berlin society, dressed in white, with garlands of roses in their hands, greeted their future Empress. As the Imperial carriage passed the girls pelted its occupants with flowers.

... failing the First National Bank of Milwaukee of which he was President, is sentenced to ten years' imprisonment ... President Roosevelt receives Japan's formal reply to his note, not at present to be published.

June 12.—The submarine *A8* is raised and docked ... foundland protests against a proposal of their Government to hand over a large territory to Messrs. Harmer and Co. of London, for the manufacture of paper pulp ... The fifth Congress opens at Paisley; the inaugural address is delivered by Hans Muller of Switzerland.

June 13.—Russia's formal reply to President Roosevelt is received by him, but not yet to be published ... M. Theodoris, the Greek Premier, is assassinated on his way to the Parliament ... There is great demonstration of grief in Athens ... The Welsh Parliament opens ... King Oscar of Sweden addresses a letter to the President of the Norwegian Storting ... the Cambridge Mathematical Tripos is published. Littlewood and Mr. J. Mercer are bracketed as Senior

... vensky ... Baltic Fleet ... Allanlin ... leaves ... having ... 200 Canadian ... manufacture ... Lowther ... Minister ... by the ... Morocco ... new ... flag, with ... mark of ... hoisted ... citadel ... tiania ... a serious ... Minsk, ... nearly 10 ... are shot ... Swedish ... decides ... recognise ... visional ... ment in ...

June ... King ... leaves ... his return ... The ... employ ... London ... G. Bigel ... convicted



14.—The Report of Sir William Butler's Committee is issued as a Blue-book ... King Oscar issues a manifesto to the people of Sweden thanking them for their sympathy in the crisis ... The King and Queen give a wedding garden-party at Windsor, attended by 6,000 guests ... The International Ornithological Congress meets in London.

15.—Princess Margaret of Connaught is married in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, to Prince Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden and Norway ... The Very Rev. Dr. Gibson is appointed as Bishop of Gloucester ... Baron Fegerary receives the appointment of the Emperor to his programme as Hungarian ... The British Government refuses to take part in the international conference on the foreign affairs of Europe.

16.—The Honours conferred by the King in connection with the Royal marriage are gazetted ... The appointment of M. Rouvier, to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in France is announced ... Twelve thousand workmen at the works, St. Petersburg, go out on strike.

17.—The Prince of Wales, accompanied by his two sons, inaugurates the opening of the London County Council's new Thames River Service ... The Secretary for Scotland receives in Edinburgh a deputation of the four largest towns on the Scottish Education Bill ... The coronation of M. Delyanni takes place in Athens with great pomp ... The Emperor of Austria-Hungary goes to Hungary in order to part with Count Tisza, and to receive Baron Fegerary, the new Premier, and his Cabinet ... Five persons are killed by an explosion in a Russian coal-mine at Khartsisk ... Crowds welcome the unemployed delegates on their return to Leicester from London ... The Pan-European League opens its conference at Worms.

18.—The delegates of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association arrive in London, and are received by the King at Windsor ... The Tsar receives in private audience the delegates from the Moscow Congress of *Zemstvos*; he promises to convene the elect of the nation without delay ... The Report of the Commission on the agricultural and industrial colonies in the United States is published as a book ... King Oscar receives a deputation of officers of the British Army and Navy on the occasion of his attaining his majority as an officer in both branches of the service.

19.—The Spanish Ministry is defeated in the Cortes; the Premier tenders his resignation ... A Court-Martial is held in London on the four survivors to investigate the loss of the *Albatross* ... The Federal High Court of Australia gives judgment that the New South Wales Arbitration Court has no jurisdiction to order employers to give preference to Union men.

20.—At a meeting of the Venezuelan bondholders in the Strand, Avebury explains the Venezuelan Government's intention for the settlement of its external debt, which is £10,000,000 ... The Swedish Riksdag is opened by King Oscar, who reads his speech from the throne on the question of the dissolution of the Union ... he sanctions the recommendation of the Swedish Government to negotiate with the Norwegian Storting for the dissolution of the Union ... A vote of want of confidence in the new Hungarian Cabinet is carried both in the Chamber and in the Diet ... President Roosevelt directs that Bowen, the United States Minister to Venezuela, shall be removed from the public service.

21.—Mr. Fisher, in the Canadian House of Commons, declares that Canada is applying for permission to be included in the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of 1894 ... Owing to an accident on their line, the New York Central Railway abandons its eighteen-hour service to Chicago ... Sir John Lubbock, Military member of the Indian Viceregal Council, tenders his resignation ... The Swedish Riksdag decides to accept the Government's proposals of settlement with Norway to a committee of both Chambers ... At a meeting of the Local Government Council, the proposal of the L.C.C. to build a tramway over Blackfriars Bridge is passed.

22.—A circular is issued by the Russian Ministry of the Interior asserting that the Tsar's language to the *Zemstvo* delegates was correctly interpreted. The publication of the *Russ* is suspended for a month ... The new Liberal Spanish Ministry,

under the Premiership of Señor Montero Rios, is sworn in ... The town of Lodz, in Poland, is in a state of revolt; the rebels kill 50 persons and wound 200 ... The French Note on Morocco is handed to the Kaiser ... The Canadian Government enters into a contract with the North Atlantic Trading Company of Amsterdam to carry out a plan of emigration work in Northern Europe ... The First Commissioner of Works issues an order curtailing the privileges of motorists in Hyde Park.

June 24.—Fighting continues in Lodz between the rebels and the soldiers; the number of killed and wounded is large ... The Royal Commission is appointed to inquire into the military stores business in South Africa, with Mr. J. Farwell as chairman ... M. Ralli forms new Greek Cabinet ... The State Premier and Treasurer of New South Wales announce a large surplus.

June 26.—Prince and Princess Arisugawa of Japan arrive in London on a visit to the King ... The King confers a peerage on Mr. W. C. Gully ... The Corporation arrive at an understanding with the L.C.C. which assures the construction of tramways over Westminster and Blackfriars Bridges ... A Danish training ship is sunk in collision near Copenhagen; twenty-two cadets are drowned ... Prince George of Greece advises tender their resignation, which he does not accept.

June 27.—The King commands the Duke of Connaught to be Grand Master of the Order of the Bath, to invest Prince Arisugawa of Japan with the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Order ... The German reply to the French Note on Morocco is delivered by Prince Bismarck to M. Rouvier ... There is a long debate in both Houses of the Swedish Riksdag on settlement with Norway, which is referred to a Special Committee ... Lord Curzon threatens to resign unless the Government regarding military commands are modified ... At Warsaw, 100 persons are arrested. The Tsar issues a Ukase investing the Governor-General of Warsaw with supreme military power.

June 28.—A sailor having been shot for demanding food for the crew on the Russian battleship *Kniaz Potemkin*, officers were murdered by the crew. The mutineers bring the body of their comrade ashore at Odessa and threaten to bombard the town ... The Commonwealth Parliament is opened by Lord Northcote, at Melbourne; a Ministerial crisis is impending.

June 29 and 30.—The situation at Odessa is more serious; much property is destroyed by fire, the killed and wounded number 2000. Admiral Kruger is ordered to Odessa with warships to capture or sink the insurgent ships.

## BY-ELECTIONS.

June 1.—In the Whithy Division of Yorkshire, owing to the succession of Mr. Beckett (Conservative) to a peerage:—

Mr. Noel Buxton (L.)	4,547
Mr. G. Beckett (C.)	4,102

Liberal majority	445
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Liberal Party gain.

June 2.—In the Chichester Division of Sussex, on the death of Edmund Talbot's appointment as Junior Lord of the Treasury:

Lord E. Talbot (C.)	4,174
Mr. I. E. Allen (L.)	3,762

Conservative majority	412
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The 1892 Conservative majority was 1,875.

June 14.—In Cork, Mr. Augustine Roche is elected with opposition to succeed Mr. J. E. X. O'Brien.

June 28.—In Finsbury East, on the death of the Conservative member:—

Mr. J. Allen Baker (L.)	2,320
Mr. N. L. Cohen (C.)	1,552

Liberal majority	768
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## THE WAR.

June 1.—In the naval battle in the Korean Straits, Russia loses twenty-two ships, the Japanese three torpedo boats ... Russian loss of men is between eight and nine thousand, the Japanese under 800 men and officers.



- 3.—Three Russian cruisers arrive at Manila more or less with many wounded on board.
- 4.—Admiral Rozhdestvensky's wounds are healing. Admiral Togo visits him in the naval hospital at ... The Japanese decide to erect a lighthouse as a monument in memory of the great naval victory in the Sea of Japan. The officers of the British steamer *Oldhamton*, which was captured by the Russian Fleet on May 18th, are released at Manila by the Japanese.
- 5.—The Government of the United States decides that Japanese ships which have taken refuge in Manila Harbour must leave in twenty-four hours, or else be interned till the end of the war.
- 7.—The number of prisoners taken by the Japanese in the battle in the Korean Straits is reported as 6,143.
- 9.—The Russian men-of-war, not quitting Manila within the appointed twenty-four hours, are interned by the United States Navy.
- 10.—Both Russia and Japan accept President Roosevelt's offer to bring the two Governments together to discuss peace.
- 13.—The Japanese forces advance in Manchuria, occupying positions from which they have driven the Russians.
- 15.—The Grand Duke Alexis resigns his post of Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Navy. Both Japan and Russia select Washington as the place of meeting for their respective plenipotentiaries. News has arrived that the Russian cruiser sank the German steamer *Telartow* on May 30th in the China Sea.
- 17.—The Japanese occupy places north, south, east, and west, defeating the Russians severely.
- 23.—Count Lamsdorff hands to Sir C. Hardinge instructions to the captains of Russian cruisers to abstain from sinking British ships, these orders to be delivered by British war ships. The Japanese are ordered to furnish a report on the sinking of the *Prinzess Alice*.
- 24.—The *Dniester* arrives at Jibuti, having on board the Russian steamer *St. Aida*. News arrives that the Russian cruiser sank the British steamer *Ikhona* on June 5th, 150 miles from Hong Kong. The sunken Russian cruiser *Baput* is at Port Arthur. The Japanese defeat the Russians west of Nan-shan-chen-tai.
- 27.—A Singapore telegram gives details regarding the capture of the *Ikhona* by the *Terek*.

## PARLIAMENTARY.

### House of Lords.

- 2.—Afghanistan; speeches by Lord Newton, Lord Salisbury, and Lord Lansdowne.
- 5.—The Fiscal policy of the Government and the Colonial Conference; speeches by the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Spencer, the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Curzon.
- 6.—Importation of Intoxicating Liquor in West Africa; speeches by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Duke of Devonshire.
- 20.—The House approves the election of Mr. J. W. Lubbock to the Speakership of the House of Commons.
- 26.—Merchant Shipping (Aliens) Bill is defeated. The Bill is read a second time.
- 27.—Finance Bill passed.

### House of Commons.

- 31.—Mr. Akers-Douglas, in the absence of Mr. Balfour, moves on Monday, June 5th, for the debate on Sir E. Grey's motion of censure; to this Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman objects. The Criminal Law (Ireland) Bill; speeches by Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour; rejected by fifty-seven votes.
- 1.—Local Government Board: Supply. Motor-cars and accidents; speeches by Mr. Long, Mr. A. Stanley, Mr. Gerald Balfour. North-Eastern Railway Bill. Bill of School Children; speeches by Mr. Will Crooks and John Gorst.
- 2.—Plural Voting Bill: second reading rejected by 71.

June 5.—Mr. Soares questions the Prime Minister on the Colonial Conference. Mr. Balfour replies. Finance Bill read a third time by a majority of seventy-two. Workmen's Compensation Bill (brought up by the Lords).

June 6.—The Speaker announces his retirement. Mr. and Mrs. H. Campbell-Bannerman express the deep regret of the House. Supply—Board of Trade vote is passed by a majority of sixty-nine.

June 7.—Mr. Balfour moves the resolution which expresses the thanks of the House to the Speaker for his distinguished services; seconded by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Mond, Sir A. Thomas and Mr. Bell, as leaders of parliament. Church of Scotland Bill is introduced by the Lord Advocate. Debate on the Government's fiscal policy and the Colonial Conference.

June 8.—The House elects as new Speaker Mr. Lowther. Sir M. Hicks-Beach proposes, and Sir W. Dyke seconds his election; they conduct him to the Chair.

June 20.—The House reassembles. The new Speaker takes his place in the Chair. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman moves the Government's intentions on the report of Sir W. Dyke's Committee. Mr. Balfour suggests a Committee of Inquiry. Mr. Gerald Balfour moves the second reading of the Employed Workmen's Bill; speech by Mr. Long. All amendments are rejected; the Bill is read a second time by 221 against 11.

June 21.—South African contract scandal: Mr. Balfour proposes Royal Commission instead of a Committee. House. Annual grant to Mr. Gully of £4,000. Mr. Hardie moves the reduction of the vote, which is negatived by a large majority. Committee on Indian Revenue and speeches by Mr. Brodrick, Sir R. Fowler, and Lord G. Curzon. The usual formal resolution is agreed to.

June 22.—South African contract scandal: Mr. Balfour promises that the Commission of Inquiry shall be invested with statutory powers. The Education Vote for Scotland £1,817,290 is reported.

June 23.—Consolidated Fund (No. 2) Bill; speech by Mr. Arnold-Forster. The Bill is read a second time. The Secretary of State for India is authorised to raise a loan of £10 millions.

June 26.—Mr. Brodrick states that he has not received communication from Sir R. Elles resigning his position as a member of the Indian Viceregal Council. Sir R. moves the Opposition vote of censure in connection with supply and disposal of stores, etc., to contractors in South Africa at the end of the war; speeches by Mr. Brodrick, Mr. Arnold-Forster, Mr. Balfour, and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman. Motion is rejected by 320 votes to 255—majority 74.

June 27.—The Aliens Bill in Committee; speeches by Mr. C. Dilke and Mr. Lough. Progress reported.

June 28.—The Attorney-General introduces the War (Commission) Bill. Aliens Bill; progress reported.

## SPEECHES.

June 1.—Lord Lansdowne, in London, on the continuation of the Treaty with Japan and its consolidation.

June 2.—Mr. Balfour, in London, acknowledges the result of the by-elections go against his Government. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, at Oxford, on Sir W. Harecourt.

June 3.—Mr. Chamberlain, at St. Helens, on fiscal questions and our relations with the Colonies. Mr. Balfour, in London, criticises the Radical Party and praises his own.

June 9.—Lord Rosebery, in Edinburgh, on literature and commerce.

June 10.—Mr. Choate, in New York, on the "almshouse" relations existing between Great Britain and America. Colonel Sir F. Younghusband, at Cambridge, on the relationship of this country with India.

June 14.—Lord Rosebery, at Bathgate, on some aspects of the Scottish Church crisis.

June 27.—Mr. Chamberlain, in Birmingham, on the unifying the Empire.













*From the painting by W. L. Wyllie, A.R.A.]*

TRAFALGAR

*[By permission of the Art Union of London.]*



# THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

## THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

MOSCOW, Sept. 26th, 1905.

Writing from the ancient capital of the Russian nation, I must leave the task of chronicling the progress of the world as seen from

meridian of London to my staff at Mowbray. But I would not like even one number of REVIEW to appear, especially at this time, without a personal word of good cheer. We have, I think, reason to thank God and take courage, after a long time, for a period which is almost continuous with the ascendancy of the Unionist in Great Britain, there has been an apparent triumph to the forces of progress. Alike at home and abroad there have been wars, tumults and an unrelenting of the baser forces which war against the good. But it is evident the period of arrest is ending. Everywhere the human race is in movement along its upward path. And nowhere is the bugle note "Avant!" more clearly audible than here, in the shadow of the Krenlin. There is an American scientist in my hotel who, last evening, was telling me that the latest conclusions of geologists point to the fact that the ice which lay a mile deep over six million square miles of America and Europe during thousands of years during the glacial period, melted away in about ten thousand years. The ice cap of arbitrary rule that has lain heavy on the two continents is melting—melting faster than anyone believed to be possible, and already the released potencies of a mighty nation are beginning to reveal themselves with all the energy and brightness of glad some spring.

The conclusion of peace with Japan was not hailed with very great enthusiasm in Russia. It was so unexpected. Everybody had come to the conclusion that the war was to go on. The fact that the Japanese had consented to make peace

without a farthing of indemnity came like a thunderbolt from the clear sky. It seemed impossible. And those who resented the cession of Southern Sakhalin went about gloomily shaking their heads, declaring that they hated the peace even worse than they hated the war. After a few days, however, when they saw how disgusted were the English Jingo papers with the peace, they began to think perhaps the peace was not such a bad thing after all. When, on the top of this, the mob of Tokio began to riot and burn the Christian churches to express their dissatisfaction with the peace, their spirits revived. "You see we are barbarians they are after all," was the complacent reflection, and they began to love the peace the more the Japanese hated it. The felicitations and congratulations which poured in upon the Russian Government from all quarters also helped to convince them that they had not done so very badly after all. They were, however, in no mood to give anything like a popular welcome to M. Witte. The St. Petersburg Town Council refused to give him a public reception, and everybody seems disposed to say as little as possible about the war, and to settle down to business.

### The New Trend in Russian Policy.

One of the pleasant incidents of my foreign travels is to come every now and then upon "Constant Subscribers" who are diligent readers of the REVIEW. One of these known friends, who is now one of the Ministers of the Empire, expressed very happily the new direction of Russian policy. He said: "The Manchurian war was the last word of the extensive policy of the Russian Empire. We are now commencing our intensive period. It is with Empire as it is with farms. Hitherto the one idea of our peasant is to add to his acres. More land, always more land; that has been his idea of increasing prosperity. It has not hitherto



red to him that if he can make two blades of  
grow where one grows to-day he increases his  
h as much as if he doubled the acreage of his  
ng. One great task is to introduce the intensive  
n of agriculture among our Russian peasants.  
d of merely spreading themselves over a surface  
they barely scratch, they must go deeper into  
oil and develop the resources of their one  
ng. And the lesson is as important for the  
re as for the peasants."

The  
ure Relations  
of  
a and England.

The conclusion of the new Anglo-  
Japanese Treaty has excited less  
resentment in St. Petersburg than  
might have been anticipated. The  
hat it points directly at Russia, and is indeed in  
although not in form, an offensive and defensive  
ce against Russia, is not ignored; but there is  
disposition to emphasise that unpleasant aspect  
e alliance. I have talked with many people,  
high and low, as to the possibility of Russia  
enting to a similar agreement for guaranteeing  
*status quo* in Asia. Everyone without excep-  
agrees that Russia will not for years to come  
pt to extend her frontier in any direction, and  
nt guarantee of the *status quo* would not be  
reptable to many. I think, however, that the  
osals put forward in the English papers that  
ia should be invited to take Constantinople is  
ense, and slightly mischievous nonsense. Russia's  
est is peace, and if she cultivates her own garden  
as work enough to keep her busy for many years  
ome. The notion that Russia can be seduced  
an anti-German alliance by any such bribes is  
parently idiotic. The relations between the  
er and the Tsar were never more cordial than  
are at present. The Germanophobists can carry  
offers elsewhere.

LONDON, Oct. 2nd, 1905.

The Terms  
of  
the Treaty.

The new Treaty is more than a  
mere expansion of the old Treaty.  
It marks a new departure of a  
drastic kind in the history of our  
re, and of all that the Empire involves. Its terms  
re corresponding attention. Signed by Lord  
downe and Viscount Hayashi in London on  
st 12th, and given to the world on September  
it states its object very definitely in the follow-  
reamble:—

The consolidation and maintenance of the general peace  
regions of Eastern Asia and of India;  
The preservation of the common interests of all Powers  
ina by ensuring the independence and integrity of the  
se Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the  
erec and industry of all nations in China;

(c) The maintenance of the territorial rights of  
contracting parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and  
and the defence of their special interests in the said reg

The first article prescribes full and fran-  
munication between both Powers and joint co-  
tion if any of these rights and interests be n-  
Article 2 runs:—

If by reason of unprovoked attack or aggressive  
wherever arising, on the part of any other Power or  
either contracting party should be involved in war in  
of its territorial rights or special interests mentioned  
preamble of this Agreement, the other contracting part  
once come to the assistance of its ally, and will conduct  
in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with

In the old Treaty two Powers must attack e-  
the contracting parties before the other was r-  
to assist. Now "the aggressive action" of a  
Power involves both allies in war. This  
serious addition. Had it been in existence  
the last war we should have been compelled  
Russia. Before so vast a new responsibility  
assumed the British nation ought to have ha-  
chance of saying Yea or Nay. In Article  
Britain recognises Japan's paramountcy in  
In Article 4 Japan recognises the right o-  
Britain to take such measures in the pr-  
of the Indian frontier as she may find n-  
for safeguarding her Indian possessions. The  
articles refer the conditions of armed as-  
to consultation between the naval and  
authorities of both Powers; preclude s-  
arrangements with other Powers relating to c-  
interests except by joint consent; and fix te-  
as the period during which the Treaty shall be-  
twelve months' notice by either Power being th-  
sufficient at any time to determine it. The  
has generally been received with approval  
in Germany. Lord Lansdowne's covering  
to Count Lamsdorff showed, at least, his c-  
cause as little annoyance as possible to Russia  
ment. If only Great Britain and Japan keep  
the Jingo rabies during the next ten years, th-  
will, by maintaining the *status quo* in Asia, est-  
sort of Truce of God among the nations, givi-  
a much needed respite from the alarms of v-  
enabling them to attend to internal reforms.

Rose of  
the Dawn.

The Zemstvo Congress wh-  
300 strong at Moscow tow-  
end of the month hav-  
certainly providing pro-  
enough to keep Russia busily enga-  
home for a generation or two. They  
equality before the law for all citizens; th-  
dom of conscience, faith, speech, Press,



association; popular control over finance and taxation; representation based not on class, but on nationality; a national assembly elected by universal suffrage; the reform of education; a State of workmen's insurance; revision of land and distribution of land among the working class, etc., etc. These latter proposals "rope in" the peasants' Union. There have also been accepted proposals for the autonomy of Poland and other frontier areas; Home Rule all round, as we should say in an elastic federation. The multitudinous character of our "Newcastle Programme" is altogether outshined by this Moscow myriad of measures. Whether practicable soon, or late, or never, they are a glorious proof of the new hope. Evidently it is in this dawn to be alive." The prospect

of the East, with its Armenians, Persians, Georgians, have all been flung into an international hotchpotch; Moslems and Christians, Orthodox and heretic, have added the sauce of religious bigotry; while Social Democrats and strikers have imported the hatreds of industrial strife. At Baku, for example, the mayor and town council were mainly Social Democrats. The first shot is reported to have been fired by a striker at a car full of soldiers sent to repress a strike. Armenians and Tartars, already mutually apprehensive, mistook the signal, so the story runs, and flew at each other's throats. The Moslems proclaimed a holy war against the infidel. Then followed a welter of battle and massacre in which more than a thousand are said to have been killed, with many thousands wounded beside.



A General View of Baku.

Vitte becoming the chief Minister in the new cabinet was variously estimated. After an enthusiastic reception by the Kaiser as he passed through Germany, the returning plenipotentiary has received congratulations from the Tsar, along with the Count.

The  
Caucasus  
flame.

The immense difficulties facing those who are engaged in the reconstruction of Russia have been set in a lurid light by the outbreak of civil war in the Caucasus during the summer. How the trouble arose is not exactly known. The oil wells of Baku have drawn together a motley collection of the most diverse nationalities, creeds, and customs of culture. Tartar labourers, Russian arti-

police and military were powerless or inert. Forces fled in panic. Four Englishmen, after four days of siege in their works, were finally rescued and enabled to escape. As many as 15,000 Persians hurried to their native land. The havoc of fire was added to the horrors of carnage. The oil wells and oil refineries were transformed into a flaming inferno. Rumours put the damage at twenty million sterling and proclaimed the complete ruin of the oil industry. Both accounts proved later to be exaggerated. Some eleven thousand soldiers were hurried to the command of the Tsar with a battery of artillery. Meantime Armenian and Tartar, either tired of slaughter or afraid of Imperial justice, came to terms and are reported to have actually signed a truce.





Tartar Rising in the Caucasus: Map showing the Disturbed Region.

Order will doubtless be restored, although shooting down of a town's meeting by Cossacks is rather a rough start.

#### Peace Riots in Tokio.

At the beginning of the month the world was startled by news of rioting in a place where such an outbreak was least expected. The people had at last lost self-control, and their wrath at losing the anticipated war unity by tumult and arson.

versions seem to put the distances in another light. The account reads like a strange echo, with many differences, of the Battle of Trafalgar Square. It is alleged that the crowd went to demonstrate their disappointment as peaceable citizens in a municipal park, which, owing to the subsequent prohibition of the Mayor, they had a right to enter. But the Mayor refused to let them in. It was this exclusion that caused the riot. The Minister of the Interior, who was apparently responsible for the closing of the park, was certainly not responsible for the terms of peace, was at once marked out for vengeance, and his house was set on fire.

When the troops were called in the crowd of them, just as they cheered the Guards on Sunday in Trafalgar Square. But ball had to be used, with resulting wounds and deaths. Martial law was proclaimed. The police were specially obnoxious to the crowd, and were accordingly massed, for safety's sake, at central points, leaving the rest of the city unprotected. Rowdies and strikers saw their chance and took it. Ten Christian churches were burned down and other damage was done. Quite apart from these excesses, it is evident that the peace roused no enthusiasm in Japan. An unexplained fire which blew up and destroyed Togo's battleship, the *Mikasa*, on the 27th, might have suggested to a classic poet the fate of the good ship herself, like the hundred Japanese who took their own lives in disgust at the retrocession of Port Arthur after the Chinese War, had vented their wrath at the imperfect garnering of the fruits of their victories by committing *hari kari*. Japan does not seem to recover equanimity until the publication of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty on the 27th. The streets of Tokio were illuminated.

#### The Morocco Episode Closed.

The Peace and the Treaty of Commerce were probably responsible for the termination of German designs on the western Mediterranean. The first half of the month has been spent in diplomatic negotiation between France and Germany over the question of Morocco. But on the day after the Treaty was published, the world was informed that agree-



Oil Wells at Baku.



been arrived at on all points of dispute. The coming Conference of the Powers which, it is suggested, should meet at Algeciras, will, it is said, have little more to do than endorse with formality the various items of the Franco-German settlement. The litigants have practically settled the matter out of court, and now simply invite the Conference to pronounce formal judgment accordingly. France seems to have held her own, while allowing Germany any to "save her face"; but if the main purpose of the Kaiser in the episode was to win France her good fellowship with England and to make her his ally—or vassal—then it only remains to be seen what his diplomacy has had precisely the opposite

**The**  
**Pro-Hungarian**  
**Quarrel.**

While nations which are quite independent politically are peacefully settling their differences, nations which are politically united are approaching the brunt of open conflict. One is reminded of the old story of the quarrelsome husband dragging his quarrelsome wife to the peaceful way and dog lay side by side on the hearth, and receiving the late answer, "Tie their tails together and then see!" Austria and Hungary seem to be pretty much like the dog and dog tied together by their tails; and Europe is filled with the noise of their wails and growls. Since the September events have been marching rapidly the way from deadlock to separation. Baron Tisza, who held office as Premier in the teeth of an overwhelming majority in the Hungarian Chamber, resorted to the daring expedient of bringing forward a bill for Manhood Suffrage, and, it is whispered, enforcing it into law by Royal authority alone. This measure, it was calculated, would simply wipe out the Hungarian minority of the population, and now hold the preponderance of political power: it would bring in a Parliament concerned about matters other than the quarrel with Austria. The Austrians were clearly disconcerted by the move: for a move of this kind from a Prime Minister is not likely to be forgotten by the as yet unenfranchised multitudes. The Emperor-King was not prepared to go so far as to sanction the unconstitutional act—and bade the Baron to resign his proposals. The Baron then resigned, and Francis Joseph was left face to face with a majority committed to what he considered an acceptable policy. He sent them word that he would form from them a Ministry if their terms would wait upon him with an acceptable compromise.

#### A Curt Interview.

The chiefs of the Coalition army had just been meeting in Vienna, when the King of Hungary, Vienna, on the 23rd. came a dramatic surprise. Instead of hearing their proposals, the aged monarch told them his terms. These were, in effect, that there must be no meddling with existing arrangements as to the language of command and service of the army, nor as to the army generally or for its representatives; economic or other revision could only take place by mutual consent between the States; the ordinary estimates, military contingents and supplies must be voted, delegations elected to discuss a defence bill based on two years' service must be passed. In short, the Hungarian leaders must put themselves to do just what they and their supporters were resolved not to do. The monarch then told them they might give their reply to Count Goluchowski. So the curt interview ended. The Hungarian leaders sent their proposals to the King of Hungary. Count—Goluchowski is a Pole—an envoy summoning a national convention for the 3rd inst. to discuss the King's ultimatum. The party for independence are louder than ever. Among a number of considerations which may produce a change of temper, two may be mentioned:—(1) Russia is in Europe again; and (2) Pan-Germans are waiting their opportunity. To these may be added a general feeling of uneasiness as to the possibilities involved in the suggestion of manhood suffrage. For the time being at large the divorce of Austria-Hungary is fraught with such stupendous dangers as to make the temporary satisfaction of Hungarian *amour propre* a very temporary matter. Possibly these factors have influenced the Hungarian leaders to welcome the later explanation of their King that he meant no infringement of Hungary's rights in fiscal negotiations. The Austrian Premier has expressed the hope that "a new form of co-existence" will yet be devised.

#### The Parting of Norway and Sweden.

Further North an international divorce has been effected by mutual consent and in an amicable spirit. The decree *nisi* has been pronounced by the Swedish and Norwegian delegates, after more than three weeks' conference at Karlstad, and only waits to be made absolute by the two legislatures concerned. The most essential article in this agreement is the first—

All differences arising between the two countries which are unable to settle by direct diplomatic negotiations shall be referred to the permanent Court of Arbitration at the Hague, provided that such differences do not concern the independence, integrity, or vital interests of either country.



limiting clause is, however, rendered innocuous by the provision which follows, which stipulates that if differences should arise whether a question concerns the vital interests of this difference also shall be submitted to the opinion of the Court at the Hague. Some provision of this kind is needed in every Treaty which exempts independence, integrity, or vital interests" from arbitration. This article holds good for ten years. The Convention provides for the establishment of a neutral zone on either side of the frontier between the two countries, never to be used for military purposes, except against a common foe. This neutral zone is "perpetual." Recently built Norwegian forts in this zone are to be destroyed. The Convention, to last thirty years, forbids the importation of import or export of goods, or the imposition of higher transport dues. The waterways of the country shall be governed by its own laws, common and vested rights shall be respected in both countries. Nomadic Laplanders are allowed to exercise their ancient grazing rights in both countries. All disputes arising on any of these stipulations are to be referred to the Hague Tribunal. Public opinion in Sweden seems to accept the terms of the agreement. Only the aged King Oscar allows himself to vent his grief to the Press. But he, too, regards the decision as inevitable and irrevocable. The members for the Swedish Second Chamber did not dissent on the question of the union, but on proposals of constitutional reform. It is significant that on the present vote of franchise as many as fourteen Socialists have seats in the Upper House; but even without their help the Liberals have secured a majority.

It will have been seen that the Scandinavian scheme of the future really depends for its efficacy and success upon the Arbitral Court at the Hague. That tribunal, which at first was regarded in many quarters with something like conscious tolerance, has proved more and more indispensable to international business. It is to become the keystone of the international legal system. Already the need has grown urgent for the fuller development of the law which it has to administer. The inter-Parliamentary Conference at The Hague this summer even went so far as to consider an American Senator's proposal to establish at the Hague a legislature representative of the nations of the world, and enacting laws binding upon the constituent peoples. The Conference also received proposals for the formation of a World-Capital at the

Dutch metropolis. But while these things belong to a future, nearer perhaps than we now expect, certainly beyond the range of what is immediately practicable, the proposal of a second Hague Conference, made to President Roosevelt by the English Parliamentarians on their trip to St. Louis last year, has already reached the stage of diplomatic action. The President, it will be remembered, took the first steps in sounding the Powers, but the project was inevitably postponed till war had ceased. So soon as this hindrance was out of the way, Mr. Roosevelt wisely resigned his initiative into the hands of the prime originator of the whole movement. The Tsar took prompt action. Peace was signed on September 5th. On the 21st of the same month invitations to the Governments to take part in a second Peace Conference were despatched from St. Petersburg.

#### The Place of Russia in World-Politics.

No more conclusive refutation could have been devised of the idea that Russia's effacement in world-politics must follow her defeat in the Far East. Scarcely have the guns ceased firing in Manchuria than Russia re-enters the forefront of the nations as leader in the new world-policy of peace. Just as effectually does this decisive step dispel the absurd illusion that the Tsar is a weak and feeble man. His fine gentleness and personal modesty no longer mislead a bullying world into mistaking his strength of purpose which can, within three weeks, close of a most disastrous war, and while engaged on the task of reconstructing a colossal empire on the ruins of Constitutional freedom, calmly resume the leadership of the planet in the cause of peace. The business of the Conference, when assembled, will, it is to be purely of a practical kind, disposing of concrete questions which have arisen in the late war. Sir T. Barclay suggests that the assembled Powers should agree on the establishment of neutral zones on the oceans, in which merchant-vessels would be exempt from seizure or stoppage in time of war. This may be more difficult than the neutralisation of a canal or of a clearly demarcated stretch of territory. But the more widely the area of neutralisation extends the better. Whatever the business discussed at the Hague, be it small details or great principles, the habit of international agreement will be strengthened, and the planet will be made more of a world. The horrors which have been perpetrated in the Congo international State, which have again and again come up for judgment during the month, ought to come up for judgment; and if a crowned head



the criminal, we may gain some hint of the measures available by the world's chief court of justice.

**Round a Head for Chinamen.** The Congo atrocities are one phase of the Labour question—the question within what limits, and under what conditions, the capitalist may or not exploit the labourer. The same question is taken out with unusual violence in the southern part of the same continent. The imported Chinese seem to enjoy their life in the compounds on the Rand. It is officially admitted that more than 100,000 have “deserted” at one time, and 100 at another. During their escape came horrible stories of murder, robbery, rape, and mutilation. The police have arrested 300 runaways, but there are numbers still at large. In response to vigorous representations from white inhabitants, the Government has allowed a warrant to be issued for purposes of self-defence, imposing restrictions on the “liberty” of the compound, has authorised private persons to hunt “deserters,” and has offered a reward of £100 per head for every captured Chinaman. The South African paradox grows in grim humour every day. The Boers, disarmed lest they should use their rifles against the British garrison, have now been allowed to re-arm to protect themselves from the ruffians introduced by the British. And a Government offers rewards for the capture of the slaves! For, as the Bishop of Hereford lately protests, the forcible detention of these Chinese for the purpose of exacting from them a tax is practically indistinguishable from slavery. This is the outcome of a war said to be fought in the cause of freedom, of employment for the labourer, and of humanity to the “inferior” races.

The increasing import of opium and the extension of the opium habit are other by-products of the weakening of our sway. It is reported that even the mine-owners are growing sick of Chinese labour and are hoping soon to secure black labourers. Lord Chamberlain, though he perforce supports the Chinese Government, seems to be doing excellent work in dealing with the Boers, treating them as men and not as inferior creatures, and winning their affection as well as their respect. This new temper will make the task of changing all the easier and safer to accomplish.

**An Empire Labour Party.** The Chinaman on the Rand may be the symptom or cause of many crimes, but whatever comes of him, he has rendered one important service. As was remarked in these pages when his

arrival was first mooted, he has precipitated into the world something like effective agreement the scattered Labour parties of the Empire. He joined them all in a vehement and sustained protest against his country. The obvious consequence of an Empire Labour Party, which we then suggested, is beginning to take shape. The Labour Representation Committee is announced to be sending deputations round the self-governed portions of the British world to promote co-operation between all Labour parties on questions affecting them in common. This is precisely the Imperialism of the dynamic kind. The problem of the Unemployed, of access to the land, of improved conditions of work, of heightened standard of living, of public insurance against accident, sickness, old age, to emerge in all self-governed parts of our Empire, the competition of the coloured labourer near the white, is also universal. To get the forces of Labour to step on these questions in South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the home country will be the work of a statesman of the very first rank, and the army so disciplined would introduce a new era into the history of political strategy. But if these remote possibilities are realised, much might be done by more constructive accord. Steps so far have been acquiesced in by the Labour Party in the Australian Commonwealth during the last month, for facilitating immigration and for peopling the empty interior of the island continent, might be quickened and multiplied at the instance of Labour combinations in this country. Even on the most controverted fiscal question Labour may show greater solidarity than has been expected. The Trades Union Congress, which met at Hanley in the beginning of the month and elected Will Steadman, L.C.C., to be Secretary, reaffirmed its rejection of tariff reform by 1,253,000 votes to 26,000. A little later the Doncaster Trades and Labour Congress, meeting at Toxteth, unanimously declared its loyalty to the British Trades Union Congress, and condemned Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal policy as certain to impose fresh burdens on wage-workers both in Canada and in the home country. Poor Mr. Chamberlain!

#### A Portentous Contest.

In this connection the Northamptonshire fast election was a bit of a portent. A Labour candidate, Walter Walker by name, of the Carpenters and Joiners, opposed Sir Daniel Dixon—head of a great shipowning firm, Irish Privy Councillor, and at times Lord Mayor of Belfast—and came within a few votes of capturing this once-thought impregnable Tory seat. Mr. Walker is an L.R.C. candidate.



opposed to Home Rule, as is, of course, able in an Orange constituency, and was there called a Unionist; but he is in no way identified with the Unionist Party. His programme was the same as the Labour programme. More prominently than any other candidate in recent times he has put the question of Pensions for All in Old Age in the forefront of his platform. He polled 3,966 votes, and is the agent of victory at the next General Election. This achievement reveals the strategy of the new party to which he belongs. The Labour man may be a Unionist in Belfast, Home Ruler in Cork; a Disestablishmentarian in Wales, a Church Defender where the clergy are strong; a Tory in Lancashire, a Liberal in Yorkshire; always provided he does not identify himself with either party or wear their party colours.

But always and everywhere he supports the same programme. The obvious result will be that working-class constituencies conventional and traditional politics will take a back seat, and social questions will occupy the front row on the platform. Mr. Steadman, the new Secretary of the Trades Union Congress, has declared that if the Labour Party and the party that he calls the Nonconformist Party were to join together, the world would be the gainer. But this action could only extend to social and economic questions. By concentrating on these questions the new order of politicians will tend to place all other matters to the category of pious opinions; but the old order of politicians is likely to indulge in language that is not pious. It is needless to trace the same tactics would operate if applied to local politics, if Labour men were free to assume prominence in Australasia, South Africa, Canada, Great Britain, and Ireland, while unswervingly the same in England pushing forward certain elementary social demands.

The disgust with both historic parties and the weary barrenness of party warfare which has given rise to the Labour Party, receives a new expression from the pen of Lord Rosebery in his preface to Mr. Alfred Stead's new book on Japan. It begins by saying that Japan is the stimulating example and object lesson of efficiency. He goes on to say that Japan has been so successful in the world without efficiency that the ordinary course of events we shall be one of the last to follow for it without some outside pressure. Does we may be moved by the example of Japan rather than by sudden catastrophe or obvious decline. Her nation than ours, she scrapped "nearly everything but patriotism," and began again. But one

great obstacle to our quest after efficiency is imposed by our party system:—

Politically speaking, we begin and end with party. We are all striving to put ourselves or our leaders into offices of power, and to keep other people from them. . . . Do we ever stop to reflect that this is the outcome of it all; the net result of millions of words, words; of great debates and incessant divisions? Is it the result of spirited autumn campaigns? In truth, exceeding little. The hungry sheep look up and are not fed."

The fact is that party is an evil, perhaps, even a necessary evil, but still an evil. It is the curse of our age, that so many, especially in high places, should worship at the altar of party. Its operation blights efficiency. It keeps out of employment a great mass of precious ability. . . . Efficiency implies the rule of the fittest; party means the rule of the unfittest thing else—not the unfittest, but of the few fit, the accidental, the not unfit, and the glaringly unfit.

Lord Rosebery hankers after an arrangement of things that in which the Duke of Newcastle exercised his patronage and Pitt did the work of the Government. He bids us learn from Japan "how to attain efficiency in spite of party." Meantime, charity and religion pioneer the pathway along which collective civic effort will later travel.

#### General Booth's Scheme.

By a unanimous vote the freemen of the City of London have conferred upon the veteran General Booth of the Salvation Army. This action fittingly expresses the wonderful alteration in public opinion. A few years ago the General was scorned, slighted, even assaulted; to-day he is recognised as one of the foremost practical reformers of the age, whose opinion is quoted and followed even in Government reports. No sooner had he returned from his remarkable world-trip than he took a motor journey—which became a triumph of progress—through Great Britain. On his return to London he announced a great colonial scheme, and telegraphed to the rulers of our Colonies to know if they would co-operate. A few years ago who would not have laughed at the idea? The scheme embraced all the Colonies, but interested and centred chiefly upon what Australia would do. For the first time that the States have been directly challenged to prove whether they really wanted settlers for their sparsely-peopled land. The General approached Mr. Deakin—who is now Minister of Australia—offering to send 5,000 families to Australia if the Government would co-operate with him. Knowing Australia as he does, General Booth was very clear that the people he proposed to send would not be drawn from the lowest classes, but from the middle classes, who, brought up in the country, had drifted into the great cities, where they found it impossible to live. The Army would select and see to all arrangements for sending out the settlers. Mr. Deakin has





graph by Martin Jucollette.]

[South Kensington.]

Lord Chelmsford.

(Newly-appointed Governor of Queensland.)

supported the General's scheme, but could do nothing except telegraph on the proposals to the members of the six different States comprising the Commonwealth, for the Federal Government has absolutely no control over the land—that is entirely in the hands of the States. West Australia, Queensland, and New South Wales replied favourably, although many points will have to be settled before a definite arrangement is arrived at.

This scheme of General Booth's brings up the whole question of Australian immigration. It is a hopeful sign that the Deakin Government proposes to modify the clause in the Immigration Restriction Act which excludes everyone coming out under contract, whether from Great Britain or elsewhere, and generally seems inclined to do what it can to attract settlers. But the Commonwealth Government can do very little beyond making the way easier for people to get into the country. Once that is done it is for the States to see that the immigrant has something to take up land on which to settle. There

is plenty of State-owned land in Australia—tens of millions and millions of acres of it. Although some of this is good, the greater part is as yet unusable owing to inaccessibility or lack of water. The land has naturally all been taken up long ago by the early settlers, but a sane system of resumption has at last been put in force. Every State in Australia is now itself anxious to attract immigrants, but all say that the intending settler should have £200 to £300 of capital to carry him over the first year or two. There is no doubt that anyone so situated would do well in Australia if he went the right way about. Large-scale immigration on a large scale would never be undertaken by people possessed of so much money. It is hoped that General Booth's scheme will be the beginning of better things. If it is the means of bringing about radical changes in the immigration laws, and, still more important, brings order into the chaotic land laws—the despair of statesmen in the State—it will indeed be a boon.

**The Rescuer  
of  
60,000 Children.**

The policy of emigration on a large scale is enforced not only by General Booth's colossal scheme, but by the life work just completed by Dr. Barnardo. Of his general career this Review in July, 1896, contained a fairly extensive account under the title, which has since become current, "The Father of Nobody's Children"; and need not now be repeated. The close of his life came very suddenly; and tributes of profound esteem from all classes of the nation followed to his grave. The best tribute to his memory is the fact that he rescued 60,000 children, and for that purpose raised over three millions sterling. Dr. Barnardo was a great emigrator. For many years he has been sending out from 1,000 to 1,500 children to Canada, where nearly all of them have done well. We are said to be at the beginning of a great Collectivist era. That may be true, but even if the race does grow more and more so, it is not true that "the individual withers." Here is



Copyright.] [Stepney Causeway.]

The late Dr. Barnardo.





[Photograph by]

### The Funeral of Dr. Barnardo.

The Doctor's empty cab is following behind the coffin.

[C. H. Park.

capitals. South of the border a similar change is the transition from "territory" to "State." Territories they cover roughly half a million square miles, and contain as many as 1,000,000 souls. The inaugural ceremonies took place with much rejoicing in Alberta on the first, and in Saskatchewan on the fourth of the month, when the new Lieutenant-governors were installed by Lord Grey and Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The first Premiers were invited to form their governments. A notable feature in the Act creating the new autonomies has aroused considerable controversy. The existing agreement, whereby Protestants and Catholics are allowed to maintain separate denominational schools, is guaranteed for their support on that ground to receive education from the general school system has been rendered permanent.

at Booth — there was Dr. Barnardo — two individuals, each doing more "off his own bat" than many a State with all its machinery of taxation and officialdom. Possibly their greatest intellectual achievement has been to show the community can and must carry on the social service which they have devoted their

Of State success in the fostering of immigration perhaps no other instance can be shown to equal the remarkable development of Western Canada. The last years have seen a great tide of people attracted to these new lands from Europe and the United States. An annual increment of population of 100,000 has led to the "districts" of Saskatchewan and Alberta being promoted to the rank of "provinces," with Regina and Edmonton as the respective



[Photograph by]

### The Children of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

[W. and D. L.





Photograph by]

[W. and D. Devaney.

W. T. R. Preston, Dominion Commissioner of Emigration.

The man chiefly responsible for the great influx of population into Western Canada.

Federal Government. This compromise with denominationalism, which, be it remembered, was made by a Liberal Government, was vehemently but actually opposed in the name of religious liberty and provincial autonomy. More may be heard of it later, when the "religious difficulty" reappears in the relative arena of the Home country. Already the Archbishop of Westminster has, *fortiter in re* though *suaviter in modo*, proclaimed to his Catholic compatriots what is politically a holy war against the Liberal Party for threatening to interfere with the newly established privileges of Voluntary Schools.

More immediately serious than the quarrel over religion in the schools is the difficulty of maintaining them out of the local rates. The

in which has reached breaking point in East Ham and in other neighbourhoods where the rateable value is very low compared with the abundance of children,

has compelled the Government to announce the appointment of an inter-departmental committee to inquire into the whole question of educational expenditure. This problem of "necessitous districts" affecting, as it does, other questions than those of school administration, seems to demand some modification of the municipal system, which has, after all that is said and done, been one of the glories of the English-speaking race. From the Southern States of the great American Republic, famed as it is for educational enthusiasm, we hear of vast stretches of country without schools of any kind, and of populations growing up illiterate because the community is too poor to stand the requisite outlay. The desire that the starving children in our schools be fed out of public funds if private funds are not forthcoming, has been definitely refused by Lord Londonderry, but for all that will abide as a further complication of the local problem. Many signs point to education being counted more and more as a national rather than a local interest, and to its cost, like the cost of the Army and Navy, being defrayed out of the National Exchequer. The possibility of State-aid displacing rate-aid suggests other possibilities, which might render the religious difficulty with its "passive resisters" less acute.

The Volunteers  
and  
King and Country.

Our unfortunate Government has added much to its burden of unpopularity by its seeming capricious paragement of our Volunteer movement. This has been a bitter pill to that section of the working classes which have liked the Government for its Jingo tendencies, and have found in Volunteerism an innocent outlet for their own taste for militarism.

Whatever military experts may think of it, the nation does not relish attacks on its citizen army. With that instinct for the popular feeling which with his Majesty almost amounts to a sixth sense, King Edward has seen it necessary to express his mind



[F. C. G. in Westminster Gazette]

A Volunteer Medal.

Which will NOT be issued by Mr. Arnold-Foster to commemorate the Volunteer Review at Edinburgh.



the subject, constitutionally but unequivocally. The review of Scottish Volunteers, which was a special feature of the King's visit to Edinburgh, on a suitable occasion, of which his Majesty made himself right royally, affirming, in his message, his appreciation of the value of the volunteers. Members of this much-depreciated force are assured that whoever else is against them, the King and country "are on their side."

This "perfectly correct" intervention of the monarch may suggest to his sorely tried subjects a royal way out of a most grievous *impasse*. We are at present suffering from a veiled but very real dictatorship un-

Appeal  
to Dictator  
to King.

with Lord Lansdowne—and only commensurate as a *fait accompli* to the rest of the Cabinet. At the same time everyone knows, the monarch is in himself with the rest, that he is ruling in defiance of the will of the nation. The vastly reduced majority of the Ministerialist at North Belfast and the augmented Liberal majority in the Elgin Burghs are the latest electoral reminders of the national revolt. More and more the wistful look of the people are being turned to the only constitutional quarter whence relief may come, in the matter of securing national help for the unemployed, so stalwart a tribune of the people as Will Crooks appeals past Parliament and Cabinet to the King. And the longing grows in many



[Photo by] [C. E. Cowper, Redcar.]  
The late Captain Wiggins,  
Arctic Explorer.



[Photo. by Drummond Young and Son.]  
Colonel Sir Robert Cranston,  
Lord Provost of Edinburgh, who promoted the  
Royal Review of Volunteers in the Scottish  
capital.



Photograph by] [Piron.]  
The late M. de Brazza  
French Explorer.

constitutional in essence, though it may be correct in form. We are governed neither by Parliament nor by Cabinet, but by the will of one man. A most charming and delightful man he is, but we look below forms to the moral fact, as really a *tyrannos* as any of those who usurped supreme authority in an ancient Greek State. It is remarkable how he has gathered into his hands all the power usually supposed to reside in his colleagues and in the legislature. The Cabinet has sunk to little else than the council of our autocrat. It is disheartened among those who ought to know that the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, with all its tremendous significance for the nation's future, was dictated by the Premier—after consultation, it is true,

that from the autocrat who tyrannises over the Cabinet without overtly violating constitutional forms, the only relief may yet be delivered by the interposition of the monarch in harmony with the strictest constitutional correctness. If the Royal interpretation of the national will, conveyed to Mr. Balfour in unmistakable terms, found that Minister unwilling to assume responsibility for the executive action involved in the constitutional course is obvious. The King can readily find other Ministers to assume the responsibility, and the naked authority of the monarch would never appear. Mr. Balfour has, at other times, enlarged on the growing power of the monarch, and it would be interesting if he were to furnish the piquant illustration of that tendency.





showing the Region in Southern Italy affected by the Earthquake.

Boycott  
in  
India.

The peoples of Asia are seemingly bent on seizing the opportunity which Peace and Treaty afford for asserting themselves. China has single edict abolished the system of examination ancient classics as the means of entrance the Civil Service and substituted tests modern proficiency. This is revolution at a

It means the Westernising of the Mandarin. It annihilates all Chinese standards right away. Already new national self-consciousness has declared in the attempt to retaliate on the United for the Chinese exclusion law by a

or boycott of American goods. Asiatics apparently, if deprived of arms, mean to use the forceful weapon of the commercial boycott. The partition of Bengal, which has been accomplished, has kindled intensely bitter feeling. In a week over a hundred meetings have been held, attended by millions of Indians. Other motives are the present of an interested order, and the agitation has taken the form of a firm resolve to boycott British goods.

50,000 persons assembled at the great temple in Bengal swore, in the holy presence of the goddess, not to buy "anything made by a foreigner which our countrymen can make." Here is protec-

tionism, patriotic and religious, which the Reform League must envy.

#### Trade Prospects.

At the opening of the Iron and Steel Institute, the president, Mr. Hadfield, felt able to declare that there was an improvement in the trade prospects throughout the world; he thought there were signs of a wave of prosperity for both employer and employed. From over the Atlantic we hear that North-West Canada has yielded an unprecedented good harvest; and the reports of the yield from the Western States south of the border are exceptionally favourable. Opportune rains in certain districts of India have lessened the danger of famine. All cheering news, but the anticipation in parts of London where the unemployed mostly abound is of a very gloomy winter. Already the wives of the unemployed are organising in Poplar under the leadership of Mrs. Will Crooks, and the "distress committees" are being formed in the metropolitan boroughs. From far and near come news of the unemployed waiting on the Prime Minister. Perhaps the gloomiest forecast of all is that attributed to Mr. Rockefeller, who is one way the central sensorium of the commercial world. He is said to have declared that the present prospects of American trade would cease in two years, and would be followed by a season of depression intense and severe. During the last bad season three million were out of work; but in two years' time he predicted the workless would number ten million! If the prophecy comes true, it will be a bad time for Mr. Rockefeller and the millionaire class generally. Perhaps some of his kind might be induced even now, yet there is time, to save the unemployed of London from demoralisation or desperation. A single broker gave away to charities, at the beginning of September, the sum of £100,000—about twice as much from one person as the whole Mansion House Fund raised last winter for the unemployed.



The Earthquake in Italy.

A view in Tiscopio, near Cosenza, one of the hundred or more Calabrian villages devastated. It affords a good idea of the havoc made. About 150 people were buried under the ruins.



# CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE

"O wad some power the giftie gie us,  
To see ourselves as ithers see us."—BURNS.

PEACE has naturally been the subject of the majority of the cartoons during September.

These are now somewhat past, but I give a selection showing how the different countries regard the result. The Italian *Papagallo* published a large coloured cartoon—which I do not reproduce—showing President Roosevelt smoking the pipe of peace, the fumes of which, getting into the eyes of the little Japanese, caused him, blinded, to make peace. The three cartoons from *Ulk*, Berlin, are all clever. The first two contrast the quietness at the seat of war during the negotiations and the sittings of the plenipotentiaries at Portsmouth, erroneously assumed to have been stormy. The third, showing the angel of Peace embracing the President, explains itself. *Kladderadatsch* depicts M. Witte returning to the Tsar a bag of money marked "not a single kopek." Another shows him as Noah letting fly the dove of Peace, the string which retained it being cut by a Jewish financier. *Jugend's* cartoon is very much by the mark. *Puck* touches on one inevitable result of the war which the cartoonists, at any rate, seem generally to have overlooked.

President Roosevelt is one of those persons who, like Mr. Chamberlain, has been a godsend to the caricaturist. The former's teeth and the latter's eye-glass make them so easy of identification. The President's incursions into world-politics have had most gratifying results. *Judge* shows him enjoying the situation. The trip of the British fleet to the Baltic called forth a good many indifferent cartoons. I give one from the *Silhouette*. The same paper depicts the possible candidates for the Presidency careering around on pigs, probably wishing to recall that game at one time so popular, which consisted of inducing a small pill to enter a hole, and was termed the game of "pig."

*Jugend*, in "The Mousetrap Up-to-Date," like most cartoon papers, shows a lamentable lack of true

grasp of what the Douma really means. Most artists have at once assumed that it was not a proposal—in fact, merely one to serve as a prelude to further arrests and banishments. In *Kladderadatsch* the Tsar, speaking to the Grand Dukes, emphasizes the fact that the Russian lion cannot harm the Douma hole is too small to admit of its escape. This is an equally absurd view.

Alliances seem to be in the air, and King Edward's recent Continental trip gives a German cartoonist the idea of one between England and Germany. F. C. G. is as clever as usual in his sketch "Strengthening Process."



By permission of the proprietors of "Punch."]

Shelved.

CHORUS OF THE RESIGNED (crowding up to make room for Lord Curzon): "Hullo! Here comes another of the Old Brigade! Why, Arthur 'll soon be the only one left."

Norwegian cartoonists have been busy with Scandinavian matters. I reproduce from the *Vestnys Tidende*. Matters seem to be going from bad to worse in South-West Africa. A new Governor has been sent out, and it is to be hoped it will not catch on. It is called in German "Colonial Policy." This appears to be a new attack on the highest German officials, and to consist of a loss of the ordinary form of humanity in dealing with the natives.

was a case in point; Van Trotha seems to be a good example. The cartoon in *Kladderadatsch* on page 398 shows the latter say that the war appears to be international.

The suggested World Alliance of all the Powers, rather cruelly treated by *Ulk*. Such a thing could only be possible, it considers, if each nation were carefully put in a cage to prevent it harming any other.

Most of the American papers have been very busy attacking Mr. Rockefeller and those who are connected with "tainted money." *Judge* thinks it is about time that ceased.

Curzon caricatures have also been numerous. Quite the best was in *Punch*, and shows the pro-Consul climbing up the ladder to join the other side of the Government's outcasts on the shelf. And a shelf full!



# CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

## WHAT'S UP?



(1) At the Seat of War.



(2) At the Peace Conference.



Gratitude.

[Berlin.

Dear old Uncle Teddy! You are so kind to me. Just as if you had anything to gain by it!



*Kladderadatsch.*

A Russian Victory at Last.

THE LITTLE FATHER (to M. Witte): "Is that what laurel looks like?"



*Kladderadatsch.*

News from Russia.

At last Noah (M. Witte) finds himself in a position to let loose the right bird.



*Morning Leader.*

The Peacemaker.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT: "Well, it's something to be thankful I've succeeded in persuading those two to shake hands."



# THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.



[No. 37.]

**Roosevelt and Co.**

ROOSEVELT (to Baroness von Suttner): "The Cannon's iron mouth is  
ast." N: "And therefore the Tsar's leaden mouth roars all the louder."

[No. 37.]



*Puck.*

**The Drill-master of the East.**

[No. 37.]



[Sept. 2.]

**The President.**

"Yum yum! But I does love watahmilyun!"



*Collier's Weekly.*

**The President's Vacation.**

Getting into shape for the next Congress.

[No. 37.]





[Silhouette.]

[Paris.]

### The British Fleet in the Baltic.

THE KAISER: "Are you quite sure, Bülow, that it is a peaceful demonstration?"



[La Silhouette.]

### The Presidential Tournament.

Preparations for the election of President Loubet's successor.



[A.]

[New York.]

### Bother the Hague!

Oyster Bay is the Place for the Temple of Peace.



[Legend.]

### The Mousetrap Up-to-date.

THE TSAR: "Dear Pobedonostzeff, it is to be hoped the mice will be stupid enough to nibble at our bait."



# THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.



**A World Alliance of all Nations.**

ance was proposed by a New York paper. We quite agree, but recommend certain measures of a prudential character.



*Neue Glühlichter.*

**A Russian Parliament.**

Surely a curious kind of house! The Cossack is looking out everywhere!



*edger.*

JUDGE: "Boys, don't you think you have bothered the old man just about enough?"

(New York)





[Kladderadatsch.]

## Nicholas the Lion Tamer.

Don't be afraid, ladies and gentlemen; he can't get out of this little hole!



[Punch.]

## Sunset.

[Bombay.]

Curzon, the Viceroy of India, has resigned owing to differences with Brodrick, the Secretary of State, and the Ministry at home, on account of the appointment of the new Military Supply Member in the Council. Lord Minto, the ex-Governor-General of Canada, has been appointed the new Viceroy of India.



[Kladderadatsch.]

## King Edward and Prince Bülow.

BÜLOW: "He loves me; He loves me not; He loves me!"



[Westminster Gazette.]

## A Strengthening (?) Process.

The *Outlook* last week said that Unionists have "only to be determined to feel their unity and realise their strength."



[Vikings.]

## Home to Sweden.

[Christiansburg.]

The statue of the First Bernadotte is stepping down from its pedestal of the Palace of Christiania amidst the salutations of the people.





*Photograph by*

*[Valentine and Co., Dundee.]*

**THE LATE DR. GEORGE MACDONALD.**



# CHARACTER SKETCH.

## GEORGE MACDONALD: A NINETEENTH CENTURY SEER

By W. GARRETT HORDER.

SHOP EWING once said, "Should anyone attempt to write the *life* of Mr. Erskine (that is Thomas Erskine of Linlathen), the difficulty ever present itself to him that what he has to say is spirit and not matter, that he has to convey to represent sound—an almost insuperable difficulty." A similar difficulty arises in the case of George MacDonald. It is quite impossible to give an impression of what he was to those who never knew him. It is perhaps, as impossible to write about him so as to satisfy those who *did* know him. It would be easy

enough to give the events of his life and an account of his books, but when it had been done the portrait—who was so much more than these—would have been revealed. The title that best describes him is that which is put at the head of his paper. To the world he was chiefly known as a novelist. To the smaller section he was known as quite a unique writer. Some there are who attach great value to his poetry; but I rather think those who knew him best would think of him as one of the few great writers of the nineteenth century. The only other person I knew that I should have put in that category would have been John Ruskin. These men saw deeper into the nature of things than any

other knew. I think that George MacDonald would have been the least displeased at being called a Seer, for it was a favourite word of his, and I have heard him say that every real poet was a Seer—a man who sees more than others.

Mr. Gilbert Chesterton has said of him, "If we test him by strict originality of outlook, George MacDonald was one of the three or four greatest men of the nineteenth century Britain." That will startle those who did not know him, and they will say, "This is only Chesterton paradox." But no one who has known him will dispute Mr. Chesterton when he describes him as "the Sage—the sayer of things. He

is not the poet, for he does not sing, he is not the writer, for generally he cannot write. The things he produces form an artistic class by themselves. They are logia of great passionate maxims, the province of philosophy." And then he goes on to say, "I would have very much preferred to walk about the streets of some Greek or Eastern village with a long white beard, simply saying what he had to say."

Mr. Chesterton lays stress on the utterance of him he is the Sayer. But he could not have been the Sayer unless he had been the Seer. I am not

saying that he had not a vision of the Highland sunset, the sight which he describes in "The Portent," or that his best bits of work are not in his poetry. Anyway, you feel as if you had read his writings that you saw more than he expressed or could express.

And it was surely very providential that he came to a knowledge of great religious truth—when the anchors of faith were dragging in a gale—to tell of the faith which had held his generation hark, that at the time when the traditional faith was yielding to the searching scrutiny of modern days, he should tell of what he had seen of God—when men had been contenting to the report, and finding the report untrue, he should call

back to the thing. One of the greatest services rendered to his age—probably the very greatest service, this, that he led men to reverse the process described by Browning—of "faith in the thing grown, faith in the report," and made them feel that it was not in the report about God, but in God Himself as he had been revealed in Jesus Christ, the eternal life was to be found in an age which had been feeding upon the human schemes, creeds, formularies, articles, confessions came with his hands full of the very bread which came down from heaven, and which gives life to the world.

Together with Tennyson and Browning he produced more than all the professed theologians



A Medallion Portrait of the Novelist. Æt. about 35.

(By Alexander Munro.)



er to prevent an eclipse of faith in the latter of the nineteenth century. These men understood as the theologians did not, that the fittest and idiom for religion—the idiom in which the vital parts of the Bible are set—is poetry and prose. And with the vision of poets they interpreted the mystery. It would be impossible to say many souls, distressed, troubled, perplexed by Calvinism of thirty or forty years ago, found George MacDonald a refuge from the storm. I question whether any priest sitting in his confessional ever had any hearts laid bare to him as he. Certainly no one ever dealt with perplexed souls in a wiser way. Known persons to whom his decisions were like a gift from Heaven. In these and other ways he was a gift of God to the latter half of the nineteenth century. But for some years he has been hidden from public gaze. His voice has been silent, his pen laid down. To the younger folk of the present generation know him not, do not read his books, and do not realise what they owe to him. Dr. Hamilton had finished writing John Ely's Life he took the printer and said: "Now, do your work quickly, for our days are soon forgotten." Not ministers only, but all the very few outstanding ones. How many, or rather how few, of George MacDonald's contemporaries are really read or known by the younger folk of the present! The Walhalla of abiding fame permits but very few to find a place. And so, perhaps, it is well to give in briefest outline a sketch of his career.

He was born at Huntly, in Aberdeenshire, just over eighty years ago. He came of a sturdy stock. His ancestors were of the fugitives who escaped the massacre at Glencoe. The wildness of the stock may be found in the fact that his parents separated themselves from the distinct Scotch Churches, and associated themselves with the Independent Church, which has never had a large following in Presbyterian Scotland. Emerson has said that every true man must be a Nonconformist—or, to say it simply because it is such. George MacDonald was brought up in the freedom of Independency, or, at least, in such freedom as the Church of that day afforded, which in an ecclesiastical sense was not enough, but in a doctrinal sense was not very different. The atmosphere of his home was deeply religious, perhaps as to actual worship a little too so. In the matter of reading the provision was the amplest. Beyond the Bible the only food

for the imagination was to be found in the "Pilgrim's Progress" and "Robinson Crusoe." Even his favourite countryman, Sir Walter Scott, was forbidden. He had more fare than this for a boy fonder of reading than of play. From the parish school he passed to King's College, Aberdeen, where he had gained a Bursary.

There is no sign that he distinguished himself in the way of scholarship—beyond taking prizes in chemistry and natural philosophy. When he received his father's estate he found his way to London as a member of a family. Here he connected himself with the Wesleyan Chapel, Brompton, where Dr. Morrison, an Aberdonian and a friend of his father, ministered. Then his thoughts were turned to the ministry, and he entered Highbury College, which has since merged in New College, London. His stay there was, I believe, of the shortest. In this respect

he was like a kindred-minded man, Thomas Toke Lynch. Most of these men found what they wanted in the theological education of that day. They were Seers, and they wanted to see themselves and not through other men's eyes. It is astonishing when you come to think of how many of the most powerful preachers owed nothing to the training of a Divinity School. To name only the departed, this was the case not only of George MacDonald and Thomas Toke Lynch, but with Charles H. Spurgeon and Joseph Parker.

George MacDonald's first and only charge was of the Congregational Church at Arundel, Sussex, almost opposite the seat of the Duke of Norfolk. It was a lived ministry. His teaching was too original for many of the people to follow, and so it soon

came to an end—the ministry to one Church was but a prelude to a ministry to all the Churches. One could help being sorry that such a man was thus separated from the Church of his youth which really was in harmony with his ideas, and where there was the scope for their dissemination. But after all he was suited to a kind of universal ministry. And though he afterwards became a lay member of the Established Church, yet to the last he found the chief scope for his preaching in the Church of his early days, and, too, he had the largest number of disciples.

From Arundel he passed to Manchester. There he seems to have preached in a room unconnected with any Church and with little visible success. In Manchester he owed his friendship with Alexander John Scott, principal of the then recently established Owens College. He once said to me, "A. J.



An Early Portrait.

(Reproduced from a Daguerreotype.)



the biggest man I ever knew." Mr. Baldwin said the same thing. A. J. Scott is one of the ten prophets of the last century. The world does not know how much it owes to him. He has behind him only a single book, and that consists only of reported discourses, but he taught the others. He was one of the few men whose thoughts came from heart and brain direct to his hearers without being committed first to paper. On the most difficult subjects and to the most critical audiences he spoke without writing. But he was the inspirer of men like Thomas Erskine of Linlathen, Frederick Maurice, MacLeod Campbell, Baldwin, and George MacDonald. During his life he was always the speaker to the few. An old friend of

—the Rev. John Lockwood told me that he remembered a course of lectures in Manchester by Mr. Scott attended by only three persons — Mr. John Picton, George MacDonald, and himself.

George MacDonald found no room for himself as a preacher, so he turned to teaching and writing for a livelihood. His efforts were in poetry. But few works of poetry are few, save the well-known poets, and so he did not do much to drive the wolf from the door. One day his wife said to him, "You could write a story. Why not?" Wise advice—which he wisely followed. The first was the publication of the stories by which he will longest be remembered, "David Elrod," "Alec Forbes," and "Robert Falconer." These three had an immense influence on religious thinking of that time. At last he had found his strength, and he followed it as far as strength permitted. All the while he had to battle with

weakness of chest. And so he was obliged to seek the sunnier shores of Italy. There, at a place called Casa Coraggio, built for him by the generosity of some friends, he carried on a ministry open to all who cared to come and listen. He was found at Bordighera not merely bodily, but in spiritual health. His summers were spent in preaching and lecturing. His visits were always anticipated by a wide circle of friends, who found in his words help and comfort.

At the death of his wife some three years ago practically closed his life. Since then he has *existed* rather than *lived*, and on Monday, September 18th, he passed to the realm of which he had no dread,

but for which he longed, with a quiet trust that it would prove a life fuller than that of earth.

My acquaintance with Dr. MacDonald dates from the time I had just left college—a time when the worship of literature is usually strong. He was announced to give a lecture on "As You Like It" in a hall in Liverpool I think in Bold Street. Since then I have heard him deliver many lectures, but this first one stands most clearly in my memory, probably because it was the first, and because my memory at that time was more plastic. His method was to find the idea which the whole play grew, and then to trace its growth in the drama. This idea he found in the "Blow, blow, thou winter wind," which he read in the most remarkable way. He declared that the

idea of the play was the moral victory over adversity, which, with a new conviction I shall never forget. He said, "I believe not as a doctrine but as a reality." He dealt in a very forcible way with the passage, "All the world's a stage," which, he said, people regard as Shakespeare's idea of life. "Don't you observe," he asked, "that this passage is put into the mouth of Jacob, one of the worst characters Shakespeare ever painted." He dealt with it in detail. "The infant, mewling and pining in the nurse's arms." Do you think," said he, "this was Shakespeare's idea of a baby? Or the whining schoolboy, with his satchel and shining morning face, creeping like snail unwilling to school." Shining with what? Do you think that was Shakespeare's idea of a schoolboy?

And now that I am reflecting on his lectures, I may as well say that when he was well preserved and in good health he was a magnificent lecturer. To his lecture on "The moral

of Macbeth" was a thing not to be forgotten. His candour compels me to say that when he trusted to the inspiration of the moment he was very difficult to follow. I remember to have heard Mr. Binney say, "Everybody knows that I can preach the sermon of any man in London." "And the best," said one of his listeners. In the matter of lecturing George MacDonald was not always on the height.

On the platform, as in the pulpit, he was greatly helped by his appearance, which was most impressive. Mr. Binney and he were the most impressive-looking men I have ever seen. Wherever seen people were sure to ask—"Who are they?"

Those acquainted with portraits of George



Photograph by

[W. Neilson.]

At the age of about 42.



and at various periods of his life will be struck by the changes that passed over his face. The earlier portraits are of a man grappling with the problems of life, doubtful of what their issue will be. Later portraits are of a man who has fought and conquered—who has reached the sure place of firm foundation—who knows that

God's in His heaven,  
All's right with the world.

He has the advantage in formal beauty. Old age is in beauty of expression.

It is natural to pass from him as a lecturer to his writing. The man whose early ministry at Arundel was some of the small folk there thought, a failure, for years crowded any church in which he was invited to preach. People took long journeys

to hear him, as if he were an oracle. And at last he was essentially a writer. I once said to him, "You have done many kinds of work in your life. Which do you like best?" He replied, "I like preaching best, then writing poetry, then writing novels." Not only in the pulpit but on the lecture platform and as poet and novelist, he was always the preacher. He said to me, "I dearly love to get a bit of preaching into my lecture." On another occasion he said to me, "I would not write novels if I could not preach in them." The Apostle, he surely felt, is with me if I preach not the Word." But when you had heard him preach it was very difficult to remember or give account of what he had said. A most skilled reporter said to me, "It was impossible to give an intelligible report of one of his sermons."

Though it was thus, yet through the service you were more assured of God, more convinced of the Christian order. It was a kind of Mount of Transfiguration which brought vision. And in the effect—how he prayed; and reading—who could read the Bible as he?—both bore their part.

He gave the world three volumes of "Unspoken Sermons." I am not quite sure that I am not indebted for the second and third volumes. At all events the second appeared soon after I had said to him, "Why don't you give us some more unspoken sermons?" But the first volume is the best, especially the sermons on "The Child in the Midst," and "Our consuming fire."

He was one of the men who helped to overthrow

the old despotic idea of God, and to put in its place the Fatherly idea of Him. This is the great change in theology in the latter half of the nineteenth century. It is hard to believe now that this great idea of the Fatherhood of God has revolutionised theology has so recently established itself that half a century ago it was regarded as a heresy and that men were thrown out of the Church for teaching it. Such is the fact. This doctrine, which Thomas Erskine of Linlathen taught in books and letters, and MacLeod Campbell and others preached from the pulpit, was made current coin by George MacDonald's novels. The truth embodied in his writing entered in at far more doors than when spoken from the pulpit or printed in theological books. The establishment of that great fact to-day is due more to George MacDonald than any other writer.

Let it be said here that he gave the true idea of Fatherhood in God—the full idea in which the Father is at once the King and the Father. No writer ever entered so fully into Christ's description of God as the "Right Father." People of the old school described it as a weak sentimental idea of God. They would never have done so if they had read George MacDonald's delineation of the Divine Fatherhood which included both "the goodness and severity of God."

Out of this doctrine came the forces which have thrown the hideous idea of life as a *probation*, instead of being, as it is, an *education*, and the still more hideous idea of the future world brought darkness to so many souls, and turned so many from Christianity altogether.

Thus he bore a part in it was a great one, with

J. Scott, Thomas Erskine, MacLeod Campbell, Norman Macleod, Thomas Lynch, Baldwin J. John Pulsford, and others, in bringing men back from the arid paths of metaphysical theology to the newness, the simplicity, the healthfulness of Christianity in the Gospels. Those who to-day walk in these paths little realise the debt they owe to these men who were keenly persecuted at the time, but who were the restorers of paths to dwell in.

Let it be noted, too, that the faith which he preached both by pen and lip was a part of his life. It was no garment put on for holy days, and put off when these were over. I knew a man whose religion was so interwoven with his very being. I remember well a visit I paid



Mrs. Robertson: The Novelist's Grandmother.

(And the original of "Mrs. Falmes.")





**DR. MACDONALD IN HIS LATER LIFE.**

**(A pathetic interest attaches to this portrait, which has not been published before.)**



in Harley Street, just after the loss of a greatly loved daughter. He was ill in bed at the time, and with a velvet cap on his head he looked like one of the old prophets. I tried to express my sympathy—it was a difficult task. I shall never forget the look on his face and the tone of his voice as he replied: "It is all well." Resignation? It was more than resignation. It was assurance. It was joy in the assurance that "in His will is our peace."

A man that I ever knew more really walked with God. Spinoza was called a God-intoxicated

In a far more usual sense this was the cry of George MacDonald, the cry of whose heart was "Abba Father." MacDonald, too, his sense of Divine Fatherhood led to a sense of brotherhood. God was to him the God of the open hand. And he was, and was, the Father of the open hand. MacDonald had a family of eleven of his own, from time to time he added others who had been left destitute. I remember, on one of his summer visits to his country from Italy, MacDonald had been telling of how he had adopted an orphan child, and a friend said, "Thank God it is over." If he had a word it was that his poverty sometimes outstripped his means. He was straitened himself in the use of his gifts to his

to his printed works, need be said. His gifts were, to a large extent, sermons in disguise.

He took little notice about the plot, in nearly every story was one character

through which George MacDonald communicated his thoughts to his readers. His output was very great—too great for his permanent reputation. Some of his writing was done when he was out of health, and should have been resting rather than writing. He is best represented in his earliest novels, "David Elginbrod," "Robert Falconer," and "Alec Forbes." I once asked him which novel he thought the best. He replied, "I have no best models before me in 'Robert Falconer.'" The popular way of calling it his best. The popular opinion agrees with this. This book to many twenty

or thirty years ago was a veritable well of life. It shows how far we have travelled to remember this book was offered to Dr. Norman Macleod in *Good Words*, and he was afraid to publish it.

As to his poetry, Mr. Ruskin has said that "Diary of an Old Soul" is one of the three greatest poems of the last century. If that be true—a rather a big statement—it is true only of the age and not of their lyric form. I once said to MacDonald, "There are lovely ideas in your hymns, but they lack clearness." He replied, "Yes, you are right. I

had time to polish them. Probably his finest poem is "A quiet heart," which is missive, meek," which is clear, picturesque, and lyrical. Lovers of MacDonald say that "The Watery Deck" is the finest in the language. Probably they are right. I should not be surprised if his fairy tales do not hold their longest in public esteem. To a large extent his novels have accomplished their work, and his ideas have become current coin, and so have lost their novelty.

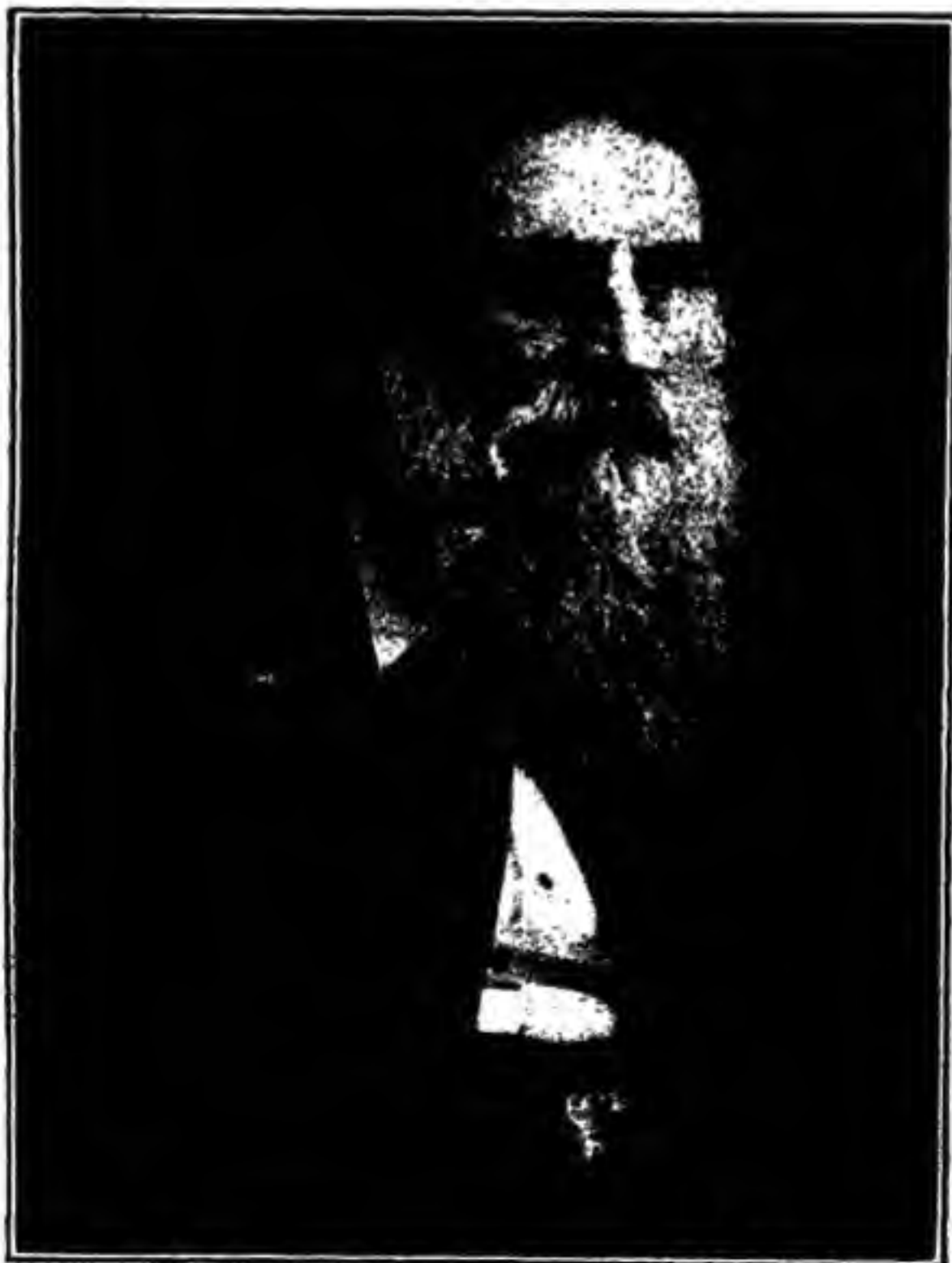
Had he not been himself so fully to himself he might have been one of the surest and most critics and expounders of English literature. We know of no treatment of English sacred literature more satisfactory than his "England's phon."

Many people were astonished, and some may be, a little shocked at the announcement some twenty years ago that George MacDonald and his family were to appear in "The Pilgrims' Progress."

Very charming it was. No one who ever saw it will forget George MacDonald as the Heart.

Dr. MacDonald was really a fine actor. I was present at a private recital of "Macbeth" where he played the title rôle and his eldest daughter, who had magnificent histrionic gifts, that of Lady Macbeth.

Altogether he was a many-sided man, who in his life played many parts, but chiefly that of a Seer of the Unseen and Eternal, through whom multitudes have seen the "life that is life indeed."



Photograph by]

[T. Milman Brown.

A portrait taken in the prime of life.



# Interviews on Topics of the Month.

## XXVI.—LORD ESHER ON THE ARMY.

There is one man in the British Empire more qualified than any other to speak with authority on the condition of the British Army it is Lord Esher. As a member of the South African War Commission, and as chairman of the committee of three which reported on the reorganisation of the War Office, he

has an unrivalled opportunity of studying the whole problem of military reform. Unhampered by military tradition and unfettered by official position, he looks at the whole question from the point of view of the statesman who can give full weight to factors which are of less breadth than would ignore the need to recognise. A year or two after the Boer War, Mr. Roberts and Mr. Balfour Forster startled the country by declaring that notwithstanding the labour and expenditure that has been lavished on the reorganisation of the Army it is still unprepared for war, and that the opportunity of re-organising the Army is now at hand.

"We are then to have no real reorganisation of the Army?"

"Certainly not. Ever since the alarmists say, the Army is efficient to-day

it has never been before. Mr. Brodrick, what mistakes he may have committed, at any rate gave us good army corps at Aldershot trained and equipped for war. That is something we have never before. It is true we were promised six army corps but one is better than none. And this one is efficient, the officers in command are those who will actually command at the outbreak of war, and

in a very few months, when the new guns are supplied the army corps will be fully equipped to take the field under the most modern conditions. Mr. Brodrick is more than this, for he originated the idea of organising and equipping large units ready for war, which is followed up by organising complete divisions in Ireland and elsewhere.

There still remains a great deal to be done, of course, in reorganising the regular force, efficient, but the lines have been broken down and a great deal of admirable work has been accomplished. The Army Council is re-arming the army, its cavalry scheme is a good one, and reforms as it has effected have produced general satisfaction among the officers.

"That is cheering news. But what about the auxiliary force? Has any progress been made towards putting them on an efficient footing?"

"No; as regards the auxiliary force we are at a complete deadlock. Mr. Balfour Forster has a plan of an Army Scheme of his own. But he has been unable to get either the Army Council or his colleagues to adopt even in a modified form. The result is that everything is at a standstill. No

lines of reorganisation on a large scale can be carried down so long as the present situation continues. No progress will be made. The Royal Commission on the Militia strongly recommended the reorganisation of that body. At present the Militia is looked upon as a recruiting ground for the Army in time of war. It is badly officered, badly instructed and badly equipped. The Volun-



Photograph by]

Lord Esher.

[Lafayette.



of being carefully fostered, are anxious and d. The principle of a great volunteer army be encouraged and maintained. At the same we should know how many of the Volunteers be willing to serve abroad in case of need. is the same unsatisfactory condition of things ard to the Yeomanry. Then there are the es, who sent large contingents to South Africa. understanding ought to be arrived at with them der to know what forces would be available the necessity arise, and under what limitations ould be depended upon for assistance. It is at the Colonies look askance at the War Office. at is no reason why an arrangement should not ered into by which they would at least know at break of war with whom they ought to com- te as to the sending of troops, etc. That not be left to be improvised at the last nt. While as regards the regular forces much work has been accomplished, nothing can be o make the auxiliary forces efficient, because rdnal-Forster's scheme, which he cannot get ed, blocks the way."

at what about Lord Roberts' declarations that my is quite unprepared for war?"

ou must remember everything depends upon int of view, and from Lord Roberts' standpoint quite right. He looks at the Army, and sees we have to wage a great war on the Indian it is quite inadequate for the purpose. But eatest need in all questions of Army reform is e British public should make up its mind what ts. When it has done so it must not expect possible. If you wish for an army which in cy and cheapness can be compared to that of ny you can only get it in one way. You will o adopt conscription. In a conscript army n treat the men and officers as you please, you ke them do things without paying them in a at is utterly impossible in a volunteer army."

n whatever other questions the British public e in doubt, it has very clear and decided views conscription."

uite so, and rightly. On moral, politic, and other ground the British public would be very to approve of conscription. For it would be tion at all of the problems which confront an e like ours. You cannot defend the Indian rs or our dominions over seas by a conscript But, granted that conscription is definitely ut, what follows? You must be content with nteer army, and recognise its limitations. You ot compare it with a Continental conscript nor can you reasonably expect it to be as ous nor as cheap. You must make up mind to have a second-class regular army. cannot maintain a volunteer army cheaply. gh you may consider the cost of the Army enormous, since we are paying millions a year for it, you must remember

that if you paid the British soldier as like the wages he would obtain in the open the Army instead of costing you thirty millions cost sixty. There is also another aspect of the tion. If you were to pay the British officer and the full value of their services you could then demands upon them which at present are out question. As long as the Army, in addition to a volunteer army, is also maintained on half-pay must treat both officer and man with great con tion. You cannot bully them. You must us Take the case of the officers, for example. Yo a boy a commission and pay him £80 or year. But you expect him to provide hi uniforms, in some cases his board, and gener live at a minimum scale of £200 a year. cannot be surprised that when you make de such as these that many officers are not so e as some civilian and military critics desire."

"But cannot you bring the Army up to the level of efficiency as is found in the Navy?"

"It is useless comparing the Army with the just as it is useless to compare a volunteer arm a conscript army. In the Navy the ship is the In the Army it is the man. Then there are paratively few men in the Navy and relatively are better paid. But, while it is impossible to more than a moderately efficient army, judged continental standard, there are degrees in s best. Much has already been done and muc still be done to make it more efficient and capa performing its duties. But it is an imprac proposal to suggest that all officers who do not up to a certain standard should be swept out Army. You cannot do it because it would be possible to fill their places. You must work and you must use tact. But if the limitation volunteer army are clearly recognised there reason to despair of Army reform."

"But surely a great deal of the money spe the Army has been wasted?"

"Certainly it has. Money is wasted in the in many cases work is done twice over, nor always done in the best or most economical w do not say that large savings might not be mad the Navy Sir John Fisher has saved three millio getting rid of old and useless ships, and will pr save other millions by running his departme sound business lines. In the same way there doubt that economies could be effected in the without in any way impairing its value. B must remember one thing. It is a great deal to get rid of useless ships than to dispense wi services of useless men. Vested interests, to much stronger in the Army than in the Navy, a process of cutting down useless expenditure m a slow one. In the Army they have not yet t of effecting economies on Sir John Fisher's lin there are many directions in which money mi saved."



example?"

Take, for instance, the question of recruiting. The War Office has never recognised the root difficulty of the problem. The supply of recruits is influenced by economic and other causes over which the War Office has no sort of control. Experiment after experiment has been tried. Much money has been spent in slightly raising the rate of pay and in offering special inducements. But this is only tinkering with the problem. When you are paying a man at a certain rate, you will not make the Army much more efficient by raising the scale a fraction. Whatever you do in that direction, you cannot hope to bridge the gap. But while you get no more recruits you are spending several hundred thousand pounds of money for no purpose!"

That is to say, if the Army were run on business principles it would be both more efficient and less expensive?"

Yes, but if any permanent improvement is to be made, it is absolutely essential that a consistent policy should be laid down and followed. The great defect has been that there has been no continuity in the administration of the Army. The policy has varied with the differing ideas of the successive heads of the department. For instance, until recently there has been no authority that could lay down the governing condition and say how large an army we required for the defence of the Empire, what was expected of it. There has been no continuity in Army organisation or administration, or in the attempt to separate these two important functions. In this direction, however, very substantial progress has now been made. The constitution of the Defence Committee provides us with an authority which can deal with the question of the defence of the Empire from the broadest point of view. It is the most important constitutional development of the last half century."

How so?"

The Defence Committee is still in its infancy; but its records are already immensely valuable, probably the most interesting collection of documents that we have. It has provided the Prime Minister with a permanent staff, and though at present it practically consists of the Prime Minister alone, with Lord Roberts as a permanent extraordinary member, it contains the elements of a body which may yet federate the various departments. Power gradually passed from the House of Commons to the Cabinet, and now the centralisation of authority in the Cabinet has increased until we have the whole of the power practically vested in the Prime Minister. Cabinet Ministers are buried in their despatches, and they have not the leisure nor the opportunity of looking at the needs of the Empire as a whole. Hence the great value of the Defence Committee, presided over by the Prime Minister of the day, which has at its disposal the information of all the branches of the Government, and yet is sufficiently unfettered that it can organise the defence of

the Empire on broad lines. It should be the duty of the Defence Committee to say how large an army or navy we need at any given moment. Our requirements vary from time to time. For instance, at the present moment, in view of the Japanese alliance it is obvious that we shall not be able to maintain as numerous an army for the next ten years as we should have done had not that alliance been concluded. We have, therefore, ten years in which to reorganise the Army."

"You would leave the administration of the Army to the Army Council, I presume?"

"Certainly; that is a matter which is their proper concern. It is the duty of that Council to see that the Army is as efficient as it is possible to make it, but it oversteps its sphere when it attempts to decide what the organisation of the forces of the Empire shall be. The need of the Defence Committee is apparent on every hand. Take the case of India, for instance. The Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief may be fully conversant with the state of affairs in India. But they are quite ignorant of the state of Europe at any given moment, and that is a factor which must be taken into consideration in laying down of any line of policy which might lead to a war with a great Power on the Indian frontier. India, after all, is only a portion of the Empire. A false step in India may vitally affect the fortune of the whole Empire. Hence the absolute necessity of a central deliberative and controlling authority, of which it is essential that the Prime Minister should be the head. To suppose that Parliament can do this is antediluvian."

"Do you expect any further development in the composition of the Defence Committee?"

"Yes; I think the permanent Imperial element should be strengthened, otherwise, although our records are kept, there is a danger that with the change of Governments continuity of policy would be lost. Our countrymen should realise that the Defence Committee contains the germ of a real Imperial Council. It should some day number amongst its representatives members of the great colonies. They will hardly be expected to acquiesce in defence and foreign policy schemes in which they have no voice, and acquiescence is nevertheless a condition and a necessity of Empire. It is impossible to give them representation in the Cabinet, but they might very well have their representatives on the Defence Committee. Then, too, it is eminently a field for retired statesmen. Consuls like Lord Curzon and Lord Milner, whose experience and capacity may otherwise be lost to the nation. At present their services are, in reality, not to the Empire on their return home, and it is a reflection on the business capacity of the Empire that this should be so. It is for these reasons, and under these conditions, that I firmly believe that some day will come when the Defence Committee, if developed along these lines, will federate the Empire."



## XXVII.--DR. NANSEN ON THE FUTURE OF NORWAY.

was to avoid raking up old scores or scratching that will be a little tender for some time to that in my interview with Dr. Nansen last at the Royal Societies Club I questioned him the future rather than as to the past. One he categorically denied, at least so far as his information extended, and that was that King had suggested the *modus vivendi* to which peaceful settlement was due. It all looks now

much as if a fact, a little diplomacy Sweden's part and have and the coil which the n's affairs at last drag themselves.

is a great said Dr. Nansen, "that n cannot that she once a great She was, arse, once a great Power, he wants to the great still, while really only a little Power, no influence opean poli-e ourselves. ruth is, Swe-as always ed Norway mpensation e loss of d, and by entirely got management l foreign in her own she has lly managed

Norway's independence was threatened. She treat her as a vassal State, in fact. Now Norway is absolutely independent, and while she could t her foreign affairs only by means of the h Foreign Minister, she could not be said to e an independent sovereign State. Moreover, eden to claim the right to appoint the foreign s, while Norway did by far the greater part of reign trade, and owned at least two-thirds of et, was regarded by us as interference with our

internal affairs. Until quite recently Norw even paid two-thirds of the cost of the C service; but this was too bad, and latterly s only paid one-half. All these and other matte Nansen reminded me, "have been discussed three years' Swedish-Norwegian Commission sat from 1895-1898. But it came to nothing added. "The Swedish and the Norwegian de could not agree on the essential points. Th

the Swede been anxi tell us tha were now prepared to upon the they then r But, as alw Swedish l politics, the too late wit offers. It old story Sibylline over and again.

"It will b difficult for give up th oldest and famous fort the new o think, will molished, in to show our peace. On people alwa get," adde Nansen, as cusing the forts, "is Norway h reason for b fortresses Sweden ha If Norway invaded, w from outsid Peninsula



Photograph by

Dr. Nansen.

[E. H. Mil's.

her capital is only a few days' march from the fr whereas Sweden's is much farther away, and n parts of Sweden would be exposed to danger attack across the frontier. Besides, it should be in mind that our forts near the frontier are intended for defence, in order to check a s attack, and I am sorry to say that we did not fee confident that some people, at any rate, in S had not thought of such a possibility, for in 189 threatened us in very strong language, to say th



and there were rumours that preparations were made for a sudden attack; this was even mentioned in the Swedish Riksdag.

Now, we do not think it ought to be Sweden's privilege to threaten us. We thought it not only our duty to secure our frontier against any attack, and to prevent any future possible recurrence of such a situation. We smile in Norway at the fact that these small forts seem to have created in Sweden, and certainly we do not understand how it can be 'a permanent threat'; we cannot march into Sweden with those forts. I may also add that it is, of course, ridiculous to hear Swedes talk as if they were afraid of an attack from Norway; we should never be of such a thing; we should consider it a crime, if we had anything to gain by it. The fact is that whilst Sweden has at least 60,000 men under arms and her whole fleet mobilised near the Norwegian coast, we have had till recently only 4,000 men and a few ships. Is that the way a people behave who are supposed to be hostile? We are, of course, a very brave people, but still we do not expect to defeat Sweden with 4,000 men only; and we did not expect the people of Charles XII. and a Gustavus Adolphus to be so easily frightened."

"That truth," I asked, "is there in the statement made that Sweden is friendly to Finland, and in the case of a revolt in Finland the Finns would look to her for help, and not in vain; and that Russia, in 1812, tried before the war to set the Scandinavian peoples by the ears?"

"I do not like all this talk about Russia and her intentions. I can say for certain it is all mere speculation, based upon possibilities or probabilities. It is entirely untrue that Russia has tried in any way to stir up ill-feeling in Norway, as certain Swedes have been unscrupulous enough to state. If Russia should ever try to take any part of Scandinavia, it would cost her a hard fight, as we should not surrender easily, and in the end it would probably cost her more than it was worth."

Something would have to compensate

for the loss of the land, and this is not the case in the North." "I asked, "I am satisfied with the way things have turned out?" "Yes," was the answer; "I am so; very satisfied. It is not much to be asked for Norway. She has got what she wanted in complete in-

dependence, which, after everything that has happened, means also entire separation. She will have her own Foreign Minister now, of course, and appoint her own Consuls. The existing Consuls who are Norwegian—about two-thirds—will probably be left. We have our own Ministers, of course, in all the capitals—London, Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Madrid."

"Do you think that Norway ought to be a republic, or do you consider a monarchy most suitable to her, even though she has no aristocracy?"

"I think that Norway could be very well governed by a republic; we have the necessary political experience. But I consider a monarchy to be the best solution as matters stand at present, even though we have no aristocracy. Especially now we could possibly make the change; we may find difficulties enough as it is, and it is not the right time for experiments. A republic would mean altering the Constitution."

"As to the extra expenses entailed by a King and a Court of your own, and by your own Consuls and Diplomatic Service, how will they be met?"

"That will make no very great difference directly. The expenses will not be very much greater than hitherto, and in practice I believe a republic would come more expensive than a monarchy, if only because a Norwegian republic must get a somewhat isolated situation in Europe, which must influence our business life, and our credit would hardly be as good as with a monarchy. You may say that this is a very sordid view to take, and that one has to pay for one's independence, but I am afraid that would not appeal to our business men."

"Surely the long period of strained relations has harmed Norway? It must have meant more uncertainty, and affected enterprise. Now, may a certain expansion be looked for?"

"I don't think it has harmed Norway very much," Nansen said, "but very likely now that things are settling down and Norway feels her independence as there may be a forward movement. I see how things can go now, having got rid of the cause to quarrel with Sweden. What I see he continues that there is an *entente* between the two countries, the Anglo-French *entente*."



Photograph by Wilse.]

Fortress of Fredriksten: The Bone of Contention.



## XXVIII.—THE OPEN DOOR IN RUSSIA: THE MASTER OF ELIBANK.

The Master of Elibank visited Russia in June, the war was still raging. He was much impressed by everything that he saw, both by the density of the resources of Russia and the oppor-

which such a wilderness of latent wealth offered for the utilisation of British capital. For a time past the Master of Elibank has given his heart and soul as to the sincerity of his devotion to the cause of peace and a good understanding between England and Russia. But it was not until he had witnessed with his own eyes Russia that he conceived the idea that, as soon as peace was made, the door would be open for a new and fruitful development of business relations between Russia and Great Britain. Coming over this conviction, some of his friends and business men of London—they so far recognised the soundness of his conclusions as to ask him to return to Russia and see for himself the prospect there was of doing the British importing public in Russia as much good for good business. The Master of Elibank—“Marquis,” as the hotel people call him, or “Mr. Morier”—has been in Russia for a month seeing Ministers, bankers, railway men, and all manner of officials, in furtherance of his quest. As he stayed at the Hotel d’Europe, in a room adjoining mine, I had ample opportunity of seeing how he got on.

“I am more convinced than ever,” said the Master of Elibank, “of the magnitude of the opportunity now offered both in Russia and in Morocco. Talk about the open door in Morocco: there is more British business to be done through the open door in Russia than—”

“It is not a case of ‘There is a gate that stands

ajar,’” I interrupted, “but the Russian door wide open; only the tariff seems to me like the bit of wood that, in North country cottages, is put across the doorway in order to prevent the bairns from running out or the dogs coming in.”

“The fundamental principle,” said the Master, “is in spite of the tariff, Russia is one of the high countries of Europe, we even net her for £10,000,000 of goods to Russia. But as we export £20,000,000 worth of Russian produce, there is room for a considerable development. But it is not the tariff which is the way so much as the things.”

“What are these things?”

“First and foremost the feeling of antagonism engendered in the Russian mind by the persistent ‘nastiness,’ to use a familiar word, of many English papers whenever they write about Russia. If you always make a point of being as nasty as possible to anyone whenever a chance of annoying him comes, you need not be surprised if you find it difficult to do good business with him.”

“I know what you mean,” I replied; “what Sir Robert Morier used to describe as a policy of continually bringing our pens into the of the Russian bear.” “I was very furious about seventeen years ago,” said in those days General von Scherff, “would hang the editor of the interests of peace.” Sir Robert Morier, “offer them all up as a offering on the altar of trade.”

“But,” rejoined the Master, “I am delighted that a change for the better has set in since then, and now we have even Jingo papers writing in favour of an *entente cordiale* with Russia. From my



The Master of Elibank.



sons with men of all classes here I am convinced there is every disposition to reciprocate that sentiment. Take, for instance, the Minister of Finance, Kokovtseff, with whom I have had many conversations, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, whom I know well are both of one mind as to the desirability of inaugurating a new era of mutual helpfulness. I do not speak too highly of the courtesy and conciliation that has been shown me by M. Kokovtseff, but of his deep sense of his broad and statesmanlike attitude to the interests of the two countries. It is a blessing also for the future development of this friendly and happier feeling that we have at the British Legation an Ambassador as sympathetic and as clear-headed as Sir Charles Hardinge, whose personal relations with the Russians are a prophetic foreboding of the happy relations which I hope to see established between the two Empires."

"I think you are right," I said; "but what are the obstacles?"

"The second great obstacle is the somewhat tactless and unsympathetic methods adopted by Englishmen who have tried to do business in Russia. The Russian is a sure person. He does not like to be hustled. An Englishman came to St. Petersburg some time since to submit an important proposition to the Minister of Finance. As he did not get any reply the next day, he dispatched an ultimatum to the Minister saying, 'I expect to get a favourable answer by ten o'clock to-morrow I leave St. Petersburg at once.' The result, as you might have expected, was that he got no answer at all. The Germans adapt themselves much more readily to the Russian temperament."

"Now you mention the Germans, how do you find your feeling on that point?"

"I find everywhere a strong disposition to favour us as against German enterprise. I don't know whether this is, but the Russians seem to feel that the

Germans began all the troubles in the East by taking Kiao-Chau, and there is a general feeling, when the Germans offer their help, of *timeo Danaos et dona ferentes*."

"In what direction do you think English enterprise can most profitably turn its attention?"

"In the building of railways and in improvements in ways and communications. Russia needs more railways, and at this moment is urgently in need of rolling stock. It seems to me—and the idea has been met with considerable acceptance in influential quarters—that if the British investor, who is also a manufacturer, provided the money for building railways, it would only be reasonable that a certain proportion of the material for construction and of the rolling stock should be purchased in England."

"Would that conflict with the Protectionist sentiment of Russia?"

"No doubt Russian Protectionists would like much for their country to supply everything she needs within her own frontiers. But she cannot do this at present, and the attempt to do it would cripple her and postpone the material development of the country. Even now, with a ruinous tariff, it is Lancashire engineers who supply the machinery for all the cotton mills of Moscow. The Russian mill owners have to pay twice as much for the English machinery owing to the tariff, but as that machinery is the best in the world, they simply must have it. Now the idea is that if Englishmen advance the money for railway construction and other works, a certain portion of the English money thus lent should be spent in buying English goods—always provided, of course, that we can supply them as cheap and as well as any of our competitors. If this is done, I see no reason why Russia might not become once more one of the most profitable fields for the investment of British capital."

## THE HUNGARIAN SQUABBLE.

EMIL REICH contributes to the *Contemporary* a first paper on the crisis in Hungary. He endeavours to make known to English readers the Hungarian point of view. His statement is scarcely calculated to appeal to Liberal readers. In effect he says that Hungarians are an Imperial people. They exist to maintain a polity established over the heads of a set of incompatible nations. The Hungarians are a set of noblemen, who cannot "afford to endow the well-to-do in the country with tasks for which long hours, practice, deep personal interest, and family connection can qualify a man." "In Hungary the nobles, or what is even now practically the only set of full citizens, form one-twentieth of the population. One can judge from this how the idea of universal suffrage must alarm the Hungarian leaders. The *National Review* Francis Kossuth, leader of the Hungarian Party of Independence, writes in a provocative style, but is equally certain of the priority of Hungary to the rest of Franz Joseph's

dominions. He describes the attempt of the Fejervary Ministry to make an alliance with the Socialists on the basis of Universal Suffrage as a "dirty trick." He recounts the way in which the Hungarian counties, which enjoy considerable autonomy, are going on strike against an unconstitutional Ministry. Two-thirds of them have refused to obey the Government, both with regard to the collection of taxes and the supply of recruits. In view of the desire of Great Britain to maintain a strong State in Central Europe, he thinks England is mistaken in regarding Austria as either strong or as an element of peace. He says there is only one State in Central Europe capable of playing the rôle which England has hitherto elected to allot to Austria. That State is Hungary. A powerful nation of twenty millions of people, it can resume its ancient rôle of peacekeeper. As a constitutional country and a land of liberty, Hungary, he maintains, is nearer to England than any other country on the Continent.







complicity in some riots of the unemployed in the East-end of London. I do not say these things for the sake of boasting. It is quite possible that such a statement may appear very compromising in the eyes of some of my Russian friends. That, however, cannot be my concern. The facts are indisputable. Although I have never agreed entirely with their programmes or their methods, I have ever been ready to do what I could in the service of all men who have suffered for liberty, and at this moment there are few of the advanced workers of the working classes whom I am not proud to count among my friends.

It is true that I cannot for a moment put myself in comparison with the multitude of heroes and martyrs who have suffered in Russia for the defence of the cause of the people, I may at least make a reference to the fact that I also have been in the service of my devotion to the helpless and the weak. Now twenty years since I was sentenced to three years' imprisonment for the part which I had taken in exposing the crimes committed upon the girls of Britain who at that time were by the law treated as free to consent to their own seduction at the age of thirteen! By publishing "The Maiden of Modern Babylon" I brought down upon myself a storm of furious indignation, and I landed myself in gaol. But I compelled a hostile Government and a reluctant Parliament to alter the law by which the age of consent to sixteen. The imprisonment which I suffered for my love for these poor workers of the people is a greater source of consolation and of pride to me than the highest honours that could be bestowed by Kings or Emperors. And it also gave me this great advantage. It enrolled me as a member of the great brotherhood of those who have suffered imprisonment in the service of the people.

It will be objected by some that while I have championed Liberty and Right in my own country, in France, in Bulgaria, in South Africa and in India, I have been the friend of liberty in Russia. The objection is needless. But I can well understand how it has arisen.

I have all my life been the opponent of the Russian Jingo party, whose policy has been hostile to the interests of the Russian people. I have always regarded the possibility of a war between England and Russia as one of the greatest calamities that could befall the human race. I deplored this inveterate hatred of Russia on the part of Englishmen, because it tended to discredit the principle of constitutional Government among the Russian people, who naturally could not be much influenced by the political principles of a nation which was always threatening them with war. One of the most effective methods of rousing the popular sympathy to Russia was, and still is, the habit of regarding the Russian Government as black as the Devil. What irritated me most was that those who made the worst things against the Russian Government were often Tories who, in my own eyes, were the advocates of the reactionary

principle against which Russian Liberals have protested. Therefore, in order to frustrate the designs of the reactionaries of my own land, and to combat the designs of the advocates for war with Russia, I never joined in the savage and often dishonest attacks made in England against Russia and her rulers. I dislike seeing even the Devil painted blacker than he really is, and I have constantly attempted to expose the lies and calumnies circulated by the war party against Russia. Hence the accusation that I have been "the apologist of despotism."

How baseless is this slander I can disprove by pointing to my action in the case of Finland. I was probably the only Englishman who has in person visited the meeting in St. Petersburg itself lamented the policy of General Bobrikoff. That was in May, 1899, on the eve of the Peace Conference. I do not ask you to think that natives of one country can render any service to natives in other countries by attacking the internal policy of their Government. Whenever a wrong is done, it should be done with an absence of *parti pris* and with a sincere desire to approach the question from the point of view of the Government and of criticism. But the case of Finland appeared to me so grave, and the consequences of the Bobrikoff policy so disastrous to the true interests of the Russian Empire, that I ventured to address an "Open Letter to M. Plehve" arraigning his policy in Finland with a severity which has seldom been exceeded. I wrote the letter as a friend of Russia, writing not in the interests of humanity, but especially in the interests of the Russian Empire. I pointed out how suicidal was the Bobrikoff policy, how it prejudiced Russia everywhere, and in short I presented an argument which was hailed with enthusiastic gratitude by the Finnish people. So far from resenting my criticism M. Plehve replied to it in a letter to which I replied, in terms to which I feel sure even you would take no exception. The correspondence attracted wide-spread attention and it won for me the kindest feelings from the Finns, who regard me, not without cause, as one of their most devoted friends.

But I have no need to go further into my relations with Finland and I must apologise for what must seem an unparliamentary outburst of egotism to those who do not know the calumnies which provoked it, because the fact that I am here and actively working in Russia at this moment is the best proof of my passionate zeal for human liberty and my devotion to the great principle of the "government of the people by the people for the people."

The ukase of August 6th ordering the election of the Douma seemed to me, and to many other Liberals throughout the world, as the dawn of a brighter and happier day for Russia and mankind. But now it was this bright promise of better things proclaimed in our hearing than I saw, to my regret and amazement, that many Russian Liberals, angry and suspicious after many disappointments, were disposed to be very unfriendly welcome to what seemed to



ing of a new *régime* of liberty and progress. I heard with even more alarm and distress that a few days of the proclamation of the Douma by Liberals who had accepted the Douma as a step to better things were arbitrarily arrested by the police while holding a social meeting in a private house and thrown into gaol without trial. I felt at that time that there had been a cruel misunderstanding here, a misunderstanding which, if not removed, would do irreparable harm to the new-born hope of Russian freedom. For so long as arbitrary arrests could be made by the authority of the police alone, without any legal warrant, and so long as private meetings could be broken up, as was the case in London as well as St. Petersburg, I realised that it was quite impossible for Russian Liberals to accept with confidence the new Douma.

It occurred to me—the thought may have been inopportune, but it was prompted by a single-hearted devotion to the cause of humanity—that, foreigner as I was, and unable to speak a word of Russian, it might be the humble means by which this misunderstanding might be removed. After thirty years' devotion to the cause of Russia in England, it seemed that no one could possibly imagine that I was not always acting in the interests of England, except in so far as her interests are identical with the interests of Russia and mankind at large. And it also seemed that my lifelong advocacy of advanced Radical principles might be something of a passport to the Russian Liberals, with whose demands for Liberty of Association, Liberty of the Press, and the abolition of arbitrary arrest, I so entirely coincided.

There was a still more cogent reason which urged me to think that my humble services might be of some little help at this juncture. Six years before the Imperial Rescript was issued summoning the nations to the Conference at the Hague, it was my good fortune and my privilege to do something towards rousing public enthusiasm in Europe in favour of a noble effort to realise a glorious ideal. This brought me into personal relations with the Author of the Rescript. I saw him three times, and on each occasion he conversed with me not as an Emperor and a journalist, but as man with man. At these successive interviews I conceived the highest respect and quick sympathy, the keen intelligence, and the humanity of your Ruler. And nothing could shake my absolute conviction in his transparent honesty and his patriotic devotion to the welfare of his subjects.

It seemed to me nothing less than tragic that such a sovereign in the very act of self-limiting his own power should have his good intentions maligned

and his sincerity impugned by arbitrary acts, which were absolutely contrary to the whole spirit of the ukase of August 6th. As there seemed no other method of ascertaining the secret of these unfortunate incidents, and of reconciling them with my deep conviction of the liberal intentions of the Emperor, I came to Russia. Since my arrival I have been privileged to have been afforded opportunities of meeting those who could best enlighten my ignorance, from General Trepoff to Professor Milukoff, without mentioning others, who were graciously pleased to receive me. Wherever I have gone, to whomsoever I have spoken, and in every newspaper in which I have written, I have always stated with the utmost frankness the English Liberal point of view. That point of view is that it is sheer nonsense and an absolute contradiction of terms to summon the nation to a new Douma and at the same time to persist in the same system of arbitrary arrests, the breaking up of meetings, the suppression of newspapers, etc. The institution of the Douma, from the English point of view, is without it as its indispensable preliminaries the establishment of the four fundamental liberties without which no free election could be held.

These four liberties upon which the Douma must rest are Liberty of public meeting, Liberty of Association, Liberty of the Press, and Freedom from arbitrary arrest.

You may ask me with reason whether I have any disposition on the part of those in authority to recognise the justice of this contention. To this the answer is that, after stating the English point of view with the utmost frankness to General Trepoff, and his authority for announcing that, so far from resuming my attempt to set forth the English point of view to Russian audiences, he would regard it as a very foolish act on my part, and if I wished to hold meetings anywhere in Russia he would personally order the local authorities to afford me every facility for doing so.

To this I replied that I would gladly avail myself of his permission, but not until Professor Milukoff had been either released from prison or sent before a judge.

I would, in conclusion, appeal to you, sir, as an influential mass of Russian Liberals who are my constant readers, whether my conduct in this matter has been unworthy of a true Liberal and a devoted friend of Russia.

Thanking you by anticipation for the courtesy of your columns,

I am your obedient servant,

WILLIAM T. STANLEY

Hotel de l'Europe, St. Petersburg,  
Sept. 22nd.



# Letters from Russia.—I.

ia Revisited.—The Peace with Japan.—The “Sursum Corda!”—The in St. Petersburg.—At the Shrine of St. Alexander.

ST. PETERSBURG, *Sept. 1st, 1905.*

**After  
Seven Years!** I first visited Russia in 1888, when I came to see the Emperor Alexander the Third. I stayed two months in the country, and on my return a book, long out of print, entitled “About Russia.” Ten years later I revisited to see the Emperor Nicholas the Second, in to ascertain the inner meaning of his famous not on Armaments. My stay was short, as I follow him to Livadia and then to make the Europe which began the Peace Crusade. On of the Hague Conference I returned to Russia e third time, bearing to the Emperor, at oe Selo, the grateful addresses, covered with thousand signatures, expressing the delight hich his Peace Rescript had been hailed in the Kingdom. On that occasion I was not a n the country. For the purpose of seeing and the Russians this is practically my second nd it may not be without some interest to jot my first impressions on my return after an e of seventeen years.

**An  
Changed  
City.** The first impression is one of surprise at the changelessness of things in the capital. In seventeen years Berlin has been trans- and London has been largely rebuilt. St. Petersburg remains almost unaltered. The only new that arrests the eye is the cluster of brightly ed and gilded cupolas which crown the great ory church which the piety and patriotism of ion have reared over the spot where the Eman- of the Serfs was blown to pieces by the of the Nihilist. Everything else remains the same. The pudding-stone pavements, mbling little old omnibuses, the tramcars on evski, the gilded spires of the churches, the d fronts of the houses—everything is just as it With the exception of the Church of the ination and the arc lights in the streets, St. Petersburg to-day, with its palaces and its slums, ostinnoi Dvor, its fire-stations, and its hiks, is just as it was when I first alighted at arsaaw railway station in 1888. Plehve was up less than a year ago within sight of the nd; but the traces of the explosion have been ated. The so-called Vla-limir’s Day, the Russian ed version of our Bloody Sunday in Trafalgar, is hardly seven months ago, but even the marks in the stucco are all obliterated, and the f human traffic flows calm and undisturbed

across the bridge where Father Gapon led his the slaughter. To all outward seeming St. Peter is to-day as tranquil, as comfortable, and as con as London. There are no more soldiers visi the streets. The gendarme at the crossing lating the traffic, after the manner of a L policeman, is almost the only outward visible sign of authority. Whatever volcanic sions may be stirring below, the surface is appearance unruffled, nor does any shadow “impending revolution” hang heavy over the fa the inhabitants of the city. To travellers w London with their portmanteaus stuffed w literature of the alarmists, and who landed Warsaw station expecting to find themselves in of Revolution, the sunny placidity of the stree good-humoured crowds, and the absence of all o and visible sign of the despotism under whi nation is groaning, came with all the shock surprise. Visitors to Paris in 1788 may have the same observation, and probably with the justification. The state of Russia is serious e but the Revolution is not advertised at large in p on the streets. On the contrary, to all outward ing, it is just as far from Revolution to-day as in 1888. For evidence to the contrary we must below the surface.

**A Misleading  
Window.**

But St. Petersburg, as the phils are never tired of rem us, is not Russia. The President of the Council Empire, whose appointment has just been gaze succession to the Grand Duke Michael, is Solsky, who, as Vice-President, presided ov consultations at which the constitution of the I was framed. “What a pity,” remarked a Slavophil friend to me on the day of my arrival, such a post should be given to a man who nothing about Russia. Count Solsky has never l Russia all his life. He sold his small country plac ago.” “And where has he been living ever si I asked. “Why, in St. Petersburg,” he r “But St. Petersburg is not Russia.” It w Madame Novikoff wittily observed thirty ago, the window which Peter the Great made in that Russia should look out upon Europe. It a window through which Europe can look in Russia. But nine people out of ten judge Rus St. Petersburg, and it is from St. Petersburg t Western world obtains all its impressions of R Supposing, for the sake of argument, that the a workmen who loom so large in the imagina



erris and his friends were to seize St. Petersburg might, and probably would, compel international intervention: they could not hope to swing it into line with the Revolution. Paris was the heart of France. St. Petersburg is hardly even its head, and in estimating chances of successful revolution you must never forget your large map. Every pulse of Paris is felt before night at the feet. The brain waves of St. Petersburg seldom reach themselves felt across the illimitable steppes, gloomy forests and the immeasurable expanse of a land that roofs two continents.

On the  
of Peace.

My fourth visit to Russia was paid on the eve of the conclusion of peace. Nobody in St. Petersburg expected peace. Nobody but those who had friends or relatives at the war seemed to care two straws whether the war went on or not. It seemed to the man in the street at St. Petersburg that peace was inevitable, beyond the range of his will or wish. It might be a very bad thing, like the famine, the pestilence, or the fierce frost that chills to the bone, or the floods on the Neva, but it seemed to be beyond their control as the eclipse. It was understood that the war would go on. The Russians from the first settled and determined the fact that they would fight till, like Widdrington, they had to fight on their stumps before they would buy off a truce of the Japanese attack by the payment of a ransom, even when its true nature was disguised as a loan for reimbursement. "If you don't pay me my expenses I incurred in attacking you last year, I will attack you this year," is a novelty in international law and practice, or rather a reversion to the practice of the piratical sea-kings, against which Russia set her face as a flint. As everyone had been told by the newspapers themselves and by their friends on the London Press that they would never, never, no never, consent to forego their demands for the whole of Manchuria and the whole of the indemnity, there was not even the remotest expectation of peace when I arrived in St. Petersburg on August 25th.

by the News  
was  
received.

When, on the morning of the 30th, it was announced that the war was at an end, everyone felt dazed for a moment, and then everything went on exactly as before. No one could imagine, from the appearance of this self-satisfied, good-humoured people, that they had just been delivered from a disastrous war. They took the peace as nonchalantly as they took the prospect of continued war. The toughness that endures, the stolid, imperturbable acceptance in the hardest blows of fate, the habit of resignation, and a certain deep underlying religious conviction that if he is but patient and believing, it is the will of the nation as of the individual that he that endures to the end the same shall be saved—these qualities, inbred and acquired under the rough buffet-

ings of adverse fate, were never more conspicuous than they are to-day.

There was little or no rejoicing over the peace. America and England was hailed as Witte's victory. "I hate Witte more than ever now," wrote a lady. "It is a disgraceful peace." Even those who had thought that London Jingoism were sick unto death of the collapse of their confident anticipations, and that the Japanese were burning Christian churches in order to express their disgust at the abandonment of their demand for blackmail, failed to raise their spirits. The peace was in vain to gild the pill. The peace was in itself distasteful. Russia had owned that she was not strong with an army of 600,000 men still intact. That was the essential thing. The pathetic attempt to make us believe of the Emperor's telegram to General Kuropatkin that it deceived nobody—least of all those to whom it was sent.

What made Japan  
Yield.

Many explanations are given to account for the extraordinarily unexpected renunciation of the Japanese. One report, which I heard to-day, was that the British Government, having signed the new treaty with Japan, had compelled its ally to desist from persisting in carrying on the war. Another story has it that it is the fault of the financiers, who were alarmed lest Japanese investments were in danger. But the most informed lay all the blame, which ought rather to be regarded as the highest praise, upon President Roosevelt. The sudden apparition of America, not merely a great Power, but as the greatest of the great Powers, has disconcerted the Old World diplomatists a little. Those who have got the Jew on the brain tell me confidently that the President is himself a Jew, his real name being Rosenfelt, and that he has been acting entirely at the bidding of the cosmopolitan race whose sceptre is finance. Others who are at the headquarters see in his action the reflex of the policy with which the advent of Japan as the dominant Power of the Pacific naturally inspires the people of the United States. "The affair of the indemnity," the Russian Ambassador told me before the Conference met at Portsmouth, "is far more the affair of the Americans and the British than of the Russians. For it would be cheaper to pay the indemnity than to continue the war; nor does it matter whether the Japanese would use the indemnity to build a new gigantic fleet which would make them the mistress of the Pacific. We are out of it. The war has at least taught us one thing, and that is that a weaker fleet is a hostage in the hand of the stronger that has the stronger fleet. Not for twenty years have we even dreamt of contesting with Japan the mastery of the Pacific. But with the Americans and the British it is a very different thing. They cannot contemplate with equanimity the creation of a Japanese Power so strong as to make Japan the dominant Power on the sea which they had regarded as their own domain."



at, then, is more obvious to those who take this than that the President was acting in the interest of English-speaking Powers in compelling Japan to abandon her claim for money which, if it had been spent would have been spent in enabling Japan to conquer the Philippines, and compel the Australians to allow the Japanese to colonise Queensland?

The longer heads among the Russo Japanese Entente? Russian statesmen see in the action of Japan the shrewd policy which led Prince Bismarck, after the Seven Weeks' War, to make peace with Austria and terms which render possible, at no distant date, the establishment of an *entente cordiale*, if not a formal alliance, between the late foes. Japan has secured Russia her alliance, through Marquis Ito, and she made the alliance with England. The offer was rejected, from a misapprehension of the fighting power of Japan. It would not be rejected if the terms were renewed. If the Marquis Ito had been sent to Portsmouth, the opinion is confidently expressed that Mr. Witte would have arranged with him a Russo-Japanese alliance. Certainly there is no bitter feeling in Japan. At the Narodi Dom there was not the least manifestation of animosity to be seen in the crowd when the portraits of the Mikado and his family were thrown upon the screen (see p. 379).

There is even a frank admiration expressed at the courage of the Japanese. "Our soldiers were killed as theirs, but their generals were better, and they were more of them." "They have beaten us because we deserve to be beaten. We had now the chance during the war of meeting them on equal

But we have forbore taking advantage of our improved position, and they have given up the opportunity. Now, therefore, let us be good friends." says many Russians. Of the feeling which has prevailed in Russia against the Turks, and against the English and the Germans, there is no change in the Russian sentiment concerning the Japanese.

If the first honour of securing the end of the war belongs to President Roosevelt, and the second place to the Mikado, the third place belongs to the Tsar and to Mr. Meyer, the American Ambassador at St. Petersburg. If the difficult and delicate negotiations necessary at the Conference, and in its final stages, had been in other hands than those of a monarch as prudent, as cool, and self-possessed as Nicholas II., or to an Ambassador less skilful, less resolute, less diplomatic than Mr. Meyer, the war would have been raging. Fortunately Nicholas II. acted as his own Foreign Minister, and not less fortunately Mr. Meyer had been transferred to St. Petersburg in time for him to feel his feet before the war had to be dealt with. In dealing with the Russian Foreign Office there were delays and difficulties. The Emperor no sooner was apprised of President Roosevelt's appeal than he brushed all

obstacles on one side, and received Mr. Meyer at the Empress's birthday — a thing which his officialdom declared to be absolutely impossible and unprecedented. The Emperor made his own decision, and the Conference was the result. Mr. Meyer, the Ambassador at once, discussed the matter with him fully, assented to the proposal, and from that moment until peace was signed their personal relations were able to bear the strain of all opposi-

#### The Real Tsar.

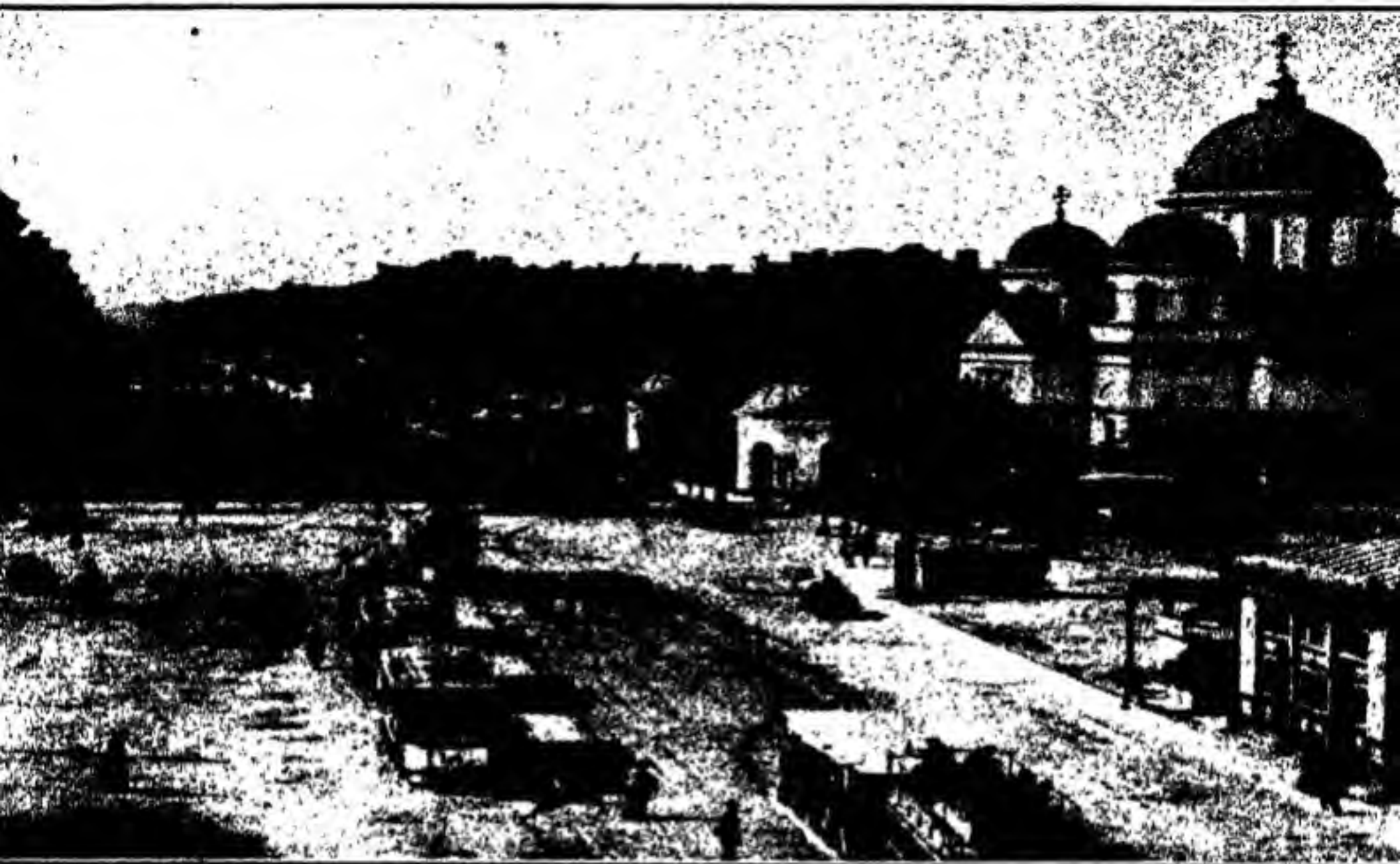
I have for years past almost alone in maintaining that the Tsar was a man of great intelligence, of keen appreciation, and intensely conscientious. It is true I had reasons for forming a judgment, as I had the honour to meet the Emperor on several occasions in private, and that is an advantage over most of those who abuse him have not. Count Tolstoy, I see, in his latest outpouring, declares that he knows that Nicholas II. "is a commonplace man, standing lower than the average level, coarsely superstitious and unenlightened." But Count Tolstoy has never met the Emperor. He knows nothing about him except from hearsay. If he had met him he would have been the first to admit that he had calumniated his Sovereign. The late Mr. F. W. Holls, who was received by the Emperor after the Hague Conference, told me he was astounded to find the Tsar a much more intelligent and cultured man than the Kaiser.



Mr. Meyer.

(American Ambassador in St. Petersburg.)





The Nevsky Prospekt, St. Petersburg.



The Kremlin, Moscow. From the Church of Christ our Saviour.



who formed one of the deputation that waited upon the Emperor with the very spoken addresses from the Zemstvos and the *ords de noblesse*, has made no secret of his on meeting the Tsar to find him so intelligent, so sympathetic, and so willing to hear plain. An English military man who dined at of last week told me that, in spite of all I told him, the conversation of Nicholas II. to him a positive revelation. "I had no at he was such a man." A similar revelation the American Ambassador when he first the Emperor at close quarters. He found face to face with a Sovereign who was, in place, a thorough gentleman, and therefore a of his word, who spoke simply, clearly and as man to man. In the second place, instead of the weak, nervous, irritable creature, broken by threats of assassination, menace of revolution and the terrible disasters of war, he found a man of perfect health, whose composure was absolute, who in the situation like a statesman, with calm, clear common-sense. And, in the third place, he found a man who revered his conscience before everything and who, without phrases or protestations, was only only afraid of one thing—of doing anything which he felt was false to his duty or dishonourable to his country.

for Peace  
without  
blackmail.

It is, therefore, no wonder that when Mr. Meyer came into close personal touch with such a Sovereign, that all the efforts of the peace came to nought. What the Tsar in the first interview remained his word to the Emperor from the beginning he never wavered. He would make peace. He would not buy peace by paying blackmail, nor would he surrender one verst of Russian land. He remained faithful to the end.

His conviction that he could not, without violating his sacred duty to the nation whose throne he occupied, surrender an inch of Russian territory would have proved an insuperable obstacle to peace if it had not been surmounted by the ingenuity and resource of the American Ambassador. It is not too much to say that the peace of the world hung in the balance during the two hours in which the Emperor and the Ambassador discussed face to face alone the question of the cession of the southern half of the island of Sakhalin. The Emperor had solemnly and publicly declared that he would cede no Russian territory. The Japanese, it was known, regarded the cession of Sakhalin as a *sine qua non*. The question of bridging this gulf between the two was to be bridged for some time insoluble.

How  
and Truth  
Kissed.

How the solution was discovered, and by what arguments the Tsar was finally convinced that Southern Sakhalin could be ceded without violating his public pledge, will remain a secret

known only to the Ambassador and the Emperor. But it is probable that the Ambassador pointed out to the Emperor that Southern Sakhalin formed no integral part of the Russian Empire. It stood in the same category as Port Arthur, a possession quite recently acquired, which had never had the same established status of other regular Russian provinces. It had been claimed by the Japanese from of old; they had reluctantly recognised Russia's title to it in 1875; they had now won it back by right of conquest. Port Arthur and the island had been renounced. Why not admit the application of the same principle to South Sakhalin? It was not a case of cession, but rather one of retrocession.

Another argument was obviously supplied by the force of things. Sakhalin, being an island always at the mercy of the power that commanded the sea. Russia, so long as Japan had the superior navy, could only hold Sakhalin on sufferance. Less obvious was the absurdity of waging a tremendous war, with all its measureless possibilities of disaster, for one end of an almost uninhabited island which was of no military or strategic value. The fact that it commanded the Straits was easily put by the suggestion that its coasts should not be fortified.

By some such arguments as these, we may conjecture upon it, the consent of the Emperor was won. It was the one article in the treaty of peace which remained in the Russian heart. Whether this speculation be correct or not, the fact is indisputable. The consent was won, and, as the result proved, peace was secured.

Augury for  
the  
Empire  
and Republic.

The most gratifying thing about the whole business is that all was over the good relations between the Sovereign and the Ambassador, instead of having been impaired by the strain, became more cordial than ever. The Emperor assured a friend of mine of the very high esteem in which he had learned to hold Mr. Meyer, and that his esteem was accompanied by a personal liking. Official testimony to the fact is no doubt ample enough, but this simple expression of affectionate regard uttered over the dinner-table weighs with me much more than all the felicitation of the Chancelleries.

Such a result is in the highest degree satisfactory, not only to Mr. Meyer personally, although it falls to the lot of few Ambassadors to achieve so great a success, but also to the American nation whom he so worthily represents. It bodes well for the relations between the Russian Empire and the American Republic that at the beginning of an era of prosperity and peace such excellent personal relations should have been established between the Ambassador and the Sovereign to whom he was accredited.



A Word  
of  
Cheer!

But the depression of so many of my Russian friends over the peace remained a mournful fact. It set me thinking as to whether I might say a word of encouragement and of cheer that might be welcome in their doleful dumps. The Russians have a remarkable recuperative power, but at the moment they feel things very acutely, and in the intimacy of private life they express the bitterness which they would not reveal before the public. Sympathising heartily with them in the hour of their depression, I bethought me of similar passages in our history, and then, much comforted thereat, I wrote out a little tract for the comfort and encouragement of others and myself. It was translated into Russian and read by my friend Prince Oukhtomsky, in his paper, the *Rasviet*, or *The Dawn*, on September 1st. It was subsequently translated into French, and published in full in the *Journal de St. Pétersbourg*, and was extensively quoted all over Russia, I had a consolation of feeling that in writing it I had been so fortunate as to say that word in season which reaches the heart of a nation:—

sum Corda!

"In the midst of the grief with which we lament the sacrifices necessary to end the war, it is well to remember that in the history of our defeat has often been more profitable than victory. Twice at least in the history of England my countrymen attempted to take the wrong road, twice were driven back by a series of defeats far worse than any which Russia has experienced, and twice learned to thank God for their reverses, which compelled them against their will to discover and develop their true destiny. These episodes are dear to all students, but in this hour of sadness and sorrow it may be useful to recall them for the comfort and encouragement of the Russian people. In the beginning of the fifteenth century English England reigned over one half of France. The authority of England was as absolute over the whole Atlantic seaboard of France, from Normandy to Gascony, from the Channel to the Pyrenees, as ever has been the authority of Russia on the shores of the Pacific. It was the pride of the English to be a great European Continental Power. But it was not their destiny. Hence there was no hope for the deliverance of France through the Maid of Orleans, Jeanne d'Arc of blessed memory, to whom England owes a debt of unspeakable gratitude. Jeanne broke the power of England's arms, roused the patriotism of France, and, notwithstanding her abominable martyrdom, drove the English flag from the soil of Europe. We lost the whole of the French seaboard, and were driven back to our own small island. To the English of that time it seemed a period of shame and humiliation. It was the beginning of all our subsequent greatness. Driven out of the Continent of Europe, the English developed their own resources, and soon

discovered that their true sphere of action was the sea. We lost half of France and we gained the mastery of the Ocean. The defeat was indispensable to us to pursue the path which led us to our proper destiny. To-day the memory of Jeanne d'Arc, the saint of Orleans, is held in grateful and affectionate reverence by all my countrymen. Our forefathers burned her as a witch. We recognise, with penitence, that she was as an angel of God, sent to save England from persisting in the wrong road which led us away from our true destiny.

"In the eighteenth century the English King, German by birth and education, reigned over the whole of the American seaboard of the Atlantic. The American Colonies were under the British flag. But, owing to the obstinate folly of King George III., who endeavoured to govern the Americans on German instead of English principles, the colonists revolted. After a long war, in which the English were subjected to a series of humiliating defeats, George Washington succeeded in compelling the English King to sign a treaty of peace abandoning all claim to his former American Colonies, and recognising the independence of the American Republic. It was an hour of shame and humiliation to George III. and to the English people of that day. To-day there is hardly an Englishman who does not thank God that George Washington was able to overthrow the government against the German ideas of the monarch who then occupied the English throne. It was a harsh lesson, but a needed one. England learned a lesson, and the British Empire of to-day is the result of that severe schooling.

"If the American colonists had been defeated, it would have tempted the English to abandon their liberal for German despotic principles of government. As the Americans were, most fortunately, completely victorious, the English were able to found the Colonial Empire upon English principles, and to rejoice in the growth and might of the American Republic. This year and every year, the Fourth of July, the anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence, is celebrated in London by many British patriots as a great red letter day in the history of England, and the name of George Washington is held in more grateful reverence than that of any monarch who reigned in England between Queen Anne and Queen Victoria.

"We English owe our Sovereignty of the sea to the fact that Jeanne d'Arc drove us, beaten and disgraced, from the soil of Europe. We owe our British Empire, as it is to-day, to the defeat of the disasters inflicted upon the British Army which were vowed in vain to keep possession of the American Colonies. In both these disastrous wars our arms were defeated, our fortresses captured, conquered provinces were torn from us, and we were compelled to sign painful and humiliating treaties of peace. It is ever the darkest hour before the dawn, and



h on the very morrow of their defeat turned attention to new paths which but for their tunes they would never have discovered. has been with my country England, so I hope believe it will be with your country, Russia. ly I rejoice to see the Herald of the coming in the proclamation of the Douma—a concess- which carries with it as its inevitable and indis- ple corollaries the establishment of the three mental liberties.—Liberty of association, Liberty ic meeting, and Liberty of the Press.

do not hesitate to declare my conviction that ew years will pass before the Russian nation eclare that the Douma was worth more than Manchurias, and the glory of having shed the Douma will add a splendour to the of Nicholas II. which all the reverses in the Far will be unable to dim."

*Sept. 4th, 1905.*

enthusiasm  
for  
peace.

This morning I thought, as I looked out of my window, "Peace is being officially celebrated in this city to-day." For the Gostinnoi Dvor was ated with a display of three flags in each window, regulation. The White, Blue and Red flag flapped from the tram-cars and fluttered feebly from the aff on the Government buildings. At the street s small knots of men were reading the small d on which, under the ægis of the double-eagle, was printed the Tsar's telegram to al Linievitch announcing the conclusion of Nowhere was there any demonstration of on, one way or the other. This belated display ating, which appeared to me the merest apology oration, seemed to be the irreducible minimum cial recognition that peace has been made. In would undoubtedly correspond to the mood people. But on going into the street I learned ne decoration was in honour of the Shah of , who was visiting St. Petersburg that day. For ace not even one flag!

People's  
Palace.

I went last night to the People's Palace, the spacious pleasure garden run on strictly temperance principles provided for the people of St. Peters- on the other side of the Neva. There was an se crowd. There was not a vacant seat, not tanding room for one in the theatre. All the round the band-stand were occupied, and the ls were black with the multitude. There were of soldiers among those who were amusing them- Gendarmes and policemen were conspicuous ir absence. There must have been 10,000 in and about the grounds, and there was an te absence of any armed authority. The price mission is low—only 2½d.—and the crowd was y the same kind of crowd that you would to find in any similar pleasure resort in n or New York: a good-humoured, motley ny of men and women and young people

of both sexes, who were solely intent upon a good time. I was in and out and abo crowd for a couple of hours that Sunday accompanied by a friend to whom Russian is as a mother tongue. Nowhere was there and audible any sign of dissatisfaction or of Opportunity was not lacking. In the great hall the most conspicuous object was a large coloured map of the seat of war, flanked by the telegrams from all parts of the world bearing the peace. The crowd looked up at the map of them read the telegrams and then went off restaurants in the garden, where red-frocked, capped waitresses sped hither and thither sup their needs. No one whistled, or groaned, or a word. Nor did their faces display any beyond that of a very slight interest of curiosit

A Test  
of  
Popular Feeling.

But we were soon to have a more crucial test of the tem the crowd. About nine o'clock programme announced that would be an open air display of stereopticon p of the war. Here in the semi-darkness, electric arc lamps are not too numerous, an much light would have spoiled the effect pictures, stood a crowd of four or five th Russians. No circumstances could be more able for the free display of whatever swayed the crowd. A lecturer, with ster voice, explained each picture as it was upon the screen. The crowd applauded freely was as often silent. The first picture show the most popular. It was the portrait of A Makaroff, who lost his life when his flagsh blown up at the very beginning of the war. H instantly recognised and loudly cheered. The considerable cheering for Verestchagin, the p who perished with Makaroff. When the port General Linievitch was shown there was a fair subdued murmur of applause. It was follow the portrait of General Kuropatkin. There w a single cheer; a boy near me whistled, but n sound broke the silence. The crowd looked a General with icy stillness. The hero of so many m retreats excited no enthusiasm, evoked no gra Then followed some pictures of incidents in th which were received with keen interest, but a little remark. The lecturer made one ob tion in the course of his explanations which pos a certain tragic-comic pathos of its own. describing the heroism of the Russian sol which, indeed, cannot be too highly praise assured his hearers that "if the Japanese had n in such a hurry to make peace, General Linievit his men would have given the Japs a trem thrashing." The crowd received this gloss up peace negotiations with stolid indifference. P this may come to be accepted as the popular l It is near enough the belief of many well-inf persons to have a chance of general currency.



## THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

There are only two views about the peace among the Russians who read the papers—a very small minority of the nation. There are those who love the peace, but who hate it as a dire but necessary. There are the others who hate it who say that it was not necessary, and that Russia has been tricked and jostled into a humiliating peace to please the Jews and the Japs, who have won in the American President their most obliging ally. Under such circumstances it is impossible to expect any popular demonstration of enthusiasm. In Petersburg we in vain try to raise our spirits by dwelling upon the diplomatic victory of M. Witte. They think that Witte has achieved a victory, but they say, "What is it?" said a Russian lady of distinguished family. "It seems to me very vulgar to attach so much importance to mere money. We have lost everything—Port Arthur, Korea, the railway, half of our navy, all our prestige, our moral position before the world, and you think that we ought to be consoled because we have not also to pay some indemnity! We are not all Jews, but you would almost have to see what is said in London and in New York. To us money is nothing—nothing at all in comparison with honour. It was a stupidity, this war, a crime, but we have come out of it even more gloriously than we allowed ourselves to be dragged into it. We better have fought on two, three, or four years than consent to such a humiliation."

Another Russian who plays an important and useful part in the politics of the Empire, to whom I offered my congratulations, took another point of view, but one equally unsatisfactory to Russian *amour propre*. He said, "Alas, the Japanese have won all honour both of war and of peace. Now I see that the Japanese are a really great and noble nation. They have not only defeated our armies and destroyed our cities, but in giving up their demand for the indemnity required to secure peace, they have gained a moral victory as great as any of their victories in the war. We admire the magnanimity and the courage of the Japanese. Oh yes, this last is the most famous of all their victories. Alike in peace and in war the Japanese have beaten us."

There is therefore no enthusiasm for the peace. Neither is there, on the other hand, any disposition to resent the decision taken by the Emperor. The war is over, and there is a sigh of relief even among those who protest most energetically that they are in favour of continuing war to the bitter end.

The visit of the Shah of Persia, which led to the decoration of the streets and public buildings, attracted but little attention. The Shah was said not to be a man of robust health. If all be true, his mode of living is not very conducive to vigour either of body or of mind. He is quite so frank as his predecessor, who calmly rode on Alexander II. four beautiful horses for

a pretty young lady whom he met at the Imperial ball; but from the Queen upon the throne down to the typewriters in Government offices he regarded all as fish for his net. Persia is spoken of in political circles as the only place in Asia where England and Russia may come into collision. But as Russia professes any desire to do more than defeat her rival in the open field of economic rivalry, it is hoped we shall not have to discuss what the practical value of the Japanese alliance as a guarantee for the *status quo* in Teheran.

Sept. 12th.—It is the feast of St. Alexander Nevski, one of the most popular of Russian heroes, one of the most redoubtable

Russian heroes. Seven hundred and sixty-three years ago Alexander, son of Yaroslaf, alone and unaided with his Russians, met and defeated an allied army of Swedes, Danes and Livonians on the Neva, now at the northern end of the Nevski Prospekt. It stands the famous Pavloff or monastery reared by Russian piety to commemorate the great deliverance. Seven hundred and sixty-three years have passed, but this year, as every year since the great victory was won, the Russians, from the highest to the lowest, solemnly repair in pilgrimage to the prince's shrine, and with all pomp and circumstance of ecclesiastical and Imperial state express their gratitude to Almighty God for the great deliverance which He wrought for Russia seven centuries ago. As I watched the long and glittering procession, slowly marching with banners and pictures and crosses of gold down the Nevski, followed by pilgrim thousands bareheaded and singing as they marched their three-mile road to the monastery, where, sepulchred in solid silver, the weight of his shrine is said to exceed one hundred and a half tons—repose the saint's remains, I could not help contrasting this careful commemoration of pious and patriotic gratitude with the careless and less indifference of our own people to the deliverances of their history. Magna Carta passes unhonoured, Cromwell's Day is forgotten by a few. What sacred service commemorates the deliverance of England from the Danes by Alfred, or the destruction of the Armada under Queen Elizabeth? Nor are the English alone in their forgetful ingratitude. Where, in all broad Scotland, is there any who commemorate with pilgrimage and song the anniversary of the crowning mercy of Bannockburn? The bishops and Bishops, in all the glory of their white vestments gleaming with gold, and jewelled crowns, walked behind the great cross of long oval formed by the mounted, white-clothed gendarmerie for three weary miles down the streets on a windy day, the bareheaded crowd followed them sang, without band or instrumental music, as the Salvation Army sings at its best. Between 1242 to 1905 is a great gulf fixed. The festival of grateful commemoration spans that



ge across which the mind can travel back to the Day of National Deliverance. It is good to on those things, to remember the fathers who us, and especially is it profitable to recall them w, when for the moment Russia, in her hour of looked for a new Alexander to save her, and in vain.

The  
Foreign Office  
and its  
occupants.

Sept. 14th.—Have just returned from the Foreign Office. Eighteen years ago, when I first was received by a Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. de Giers was in office, a man whom Lord Dufferin said was the most truly honourable, truthful diplomatist he had ever seen. That was seventeen years ago, and M. de Giers has long been dead. In 1899 Count Mouravieff was Foreign Minister, a man witty, ambitious, and to whose ambition to immortalise the name Russia owes the late war. One day he had added the Amoor to the Russian Empire. Another Mouravieff would live in history as a man to whom she owed Port Arthur. Mouravieff has followed Prince Gortschakoff and M. de Giers across the Borderland, and now Count Lamsdorff sits in their place—sits rather than stands.

For the present Foreign Secretary sits as a broody hen upon her eggs. "All other Ministers get a holiday," said Count Lamsdorff; "for six years I have never left this building." He was there so patient, so industrious, so conscious an official. He hardly looks any older than when I saw him in 1899, and the close confinement at the Foreign Office does not seem to have affected his health. His post has been no sinecure; but while other Ministers may come and may go, Count Lamsdorff, the great repository of the secrets of the Foreign Office, seems destined to go on forever. We had a long and pleasant talk—not a publication; but I am violating no confidences when I say that Count Lamsdorff spoke warmly in favour of closer and more friendly relations with England; referred in terms of warm appreciation to the British Ambassador, Sir Charles Hardinge; and that he found Lord Lansdowne a most excellent Foreign Secretary to do business with.

The Tsar  
at  
Peterhof.

Sept. 15th.—Yesterday I went down to Peterhof, and, according to the phraseology of the *Messenger Officiel*, had the honour to be received by the Emperor and Empress. It was the first time I have been at Peterhof. I saw Alexander III. at Livadia. I had seen Nicholas II. twice at Livadia, Crimean Paradise, and the third time at Tsarskoe Selo. I have now seen him at Peterhof. The villa where I was received is charmingly situated close to the shore, about a mile or more from the railway. Peterhof is a favourite watering-place about three-quarters of an hour by rail from St. Petersburg. Prettily laid out, its trees and lakes somewhat reminding me of Bournemouth. I was most agree-

ably surprised to find that the Emperor had not changed in the least since my last visit six years ago. He has certainly passed through a great deal of trouble since the Hague Conference. But there is not a grey hair on his head or a wrinkle on his brow. He was the same bright, buoyant, hopeful, and cheerful that he had been at Tsarskoe Selo. All the tales about his being nervous, haggard, morose, prematurely aged, are simply downright lies. I never saw him looking better in his life. Nor was he in the least down or despondent. He was, on the contrary, full of hope and trust, as keenly interested and as well informed about everything as anyone I have met during the course of my wanderings. And I was more ever impressed by his transparent simplicity and sincerity. I could not help feeling what a loss to Russia that a personality so eminently fitted to win the affection and loyalty of all who approached him should have been so long visible to so few. However, a better time is coming, and the Douma will do all that. Our conversation, which lasted an hour and a half—between four eyes, as the saying is—was closed by the entrance of the Empress, who had been giving her children a lesson. Just before I had received I had heard a baby's cry in the passage, a homelike touch, the effect of which was not increased by the fact that the infant was heir to the Russian throne. All the members of the Imperial family were in the good health and good spirits which should come to parents and children who are enjoying the weather at the seaside. In a day or two, the Emperor told me, they were going for a five days' cruise in the Gulf of Finland—a welcome respite from the dreary drudgery of signing papers and going through a dreary parade of official formalities.

From a Palace  
to a Prison.

Sept. 16th.—The day before yesterday I was two hours at Peterhof. Yesterday I spent nearly an hour in a prison, if not actually in a prison, in the shadow of its grim precincts. I had applied to be allowed to visit Professor Milukoff, in the Wyborskaia prison, to give him messages to his American friends. The interview was allowed on the condition that it took place in the office of the General of the Gendarmerie in the Twerskaia. I knew by experience that a trip outside the gates was as welcome to a prisoner as a picnic to a schoolboy. I gladly consented. It was further stipulated that the interview must be conducted in Russian, in the presence of a gendarme. Professor Milukoff speaks English as well as I do, but he had to answer my questions in Russian, which were duly translated for the edification of the gendarme. The interview took place as arranged, and lasted three-quarters of an hour. As the Professor was not allowed to answer questions as to why he was arrested, I found it more interesting to interview the gendarme officer who was courteous and frank. The police, he said, had the right to lock anyone up whom they suspected of contemplating committing political crime.





General Trepoff.

(Governor-General of St. Petersburg.)

keep them for a month in prison, while they find out what crime they had been going to commit. If at the end of the month they had not found it out, the Minister of the Interior could keep their detention for an indefinite period. The principal suspect is locked up in solitary confinement.

He is allowed books and papers, provided the police approve of the books. And as it takes them three weeks to satisfy themselves whether a book is not treasonable, the Professor had not read the books which his wife had sent him two weeks before. I asked if he could be taken out on bail. "Impossible in such a case." "But of course he is allowed to see his lawyer?" "Not until it has been decided what crime he has committed. Then he can see a lawyer. He cannot want a lawyer to defend his defence until he is accused. He is not accused, he is only detained." I asked if the Professor might contribute an article to the REVIEW OF REVIEWS while in gaol. The answer was "Yes, but he said nothing to which the authorities would take exception." Professor Milukoff said that he was very happy and very confident that his imprisonment would work out for good.

*Sept. 17th.*—Next day the papers announced that Professor Milukoff had been liberated. It was a report without foundation. Next day Mrs. Milukoff lunched with me at one of my political luncheon parties. She said that she had heard nothing of her husband's release. Mrs.

Milukoff is a sweet-faced lady with wonderful eyes, who speaks English with difficulty and with ease. She comported herself with calmness and quiet confidence. It was at this luncheon that I delivered my address on the Douma from the English point of view. It was translated sentence by sentence as it was delivered, and then the matter was thrown open for discussion. We were a large company—Russians, English, Americans, Armenians and Jews—and the discussion was as vigorous as it was polyglot. Nothing could more effectively illustrate the absurdity of the popular delusion in England that no one dare say anything against Russia for fear of spies. The discussions in my room at the Hotel de l'Europe have been quite as free as any that have ever been held in Mowbray House. It did not seem to the revolutionary socialists that it was the least degree necessary to lower their voices when they proclaimed the most sanguinary of their doctrines. But it is evident that if the Government persists in keeping Professor Milukoff in gaol untried by the police, there is no adequate realisation of their part that the Douma without the Three Greats is an impossibility. People say I must see General Trepoff, the master of the police, who is the master of everybody, and see General Trepoff on my own will, and if opportunity is afforded me, will contribute "the English point of view" with the same plainness and lucidity of utterance that I have used in my quarters.

## General Trepoff.

*Sept. 22nd.*—I have seen General Trepoff—seen him twice, and each time—and I am most remarkably surprised. I expected to see a fiercer and more authoritative General Gressler than was in General Trepoff's position seventeen years ago. "You will find General Trepoff," I was told, "a first-class master of police, but nothing more." Imagine, to my astonishment when, instead of waiting to be interviewed, General Trepoff began the conversation which was conducted in Russian through the medium of a mutual Russian friend—by saying, "Perhaps you would prefer that I should explain my political ideas. As I had been assured beforehand that he had no ideas of any kind but those of a policeman charged with preventing crime and maintaining order, it amazed me somewhat, and I was still more amazed when General Trepoff outlined a liberal political programme which might have emanated from the broad-minded statesman in Russia instead of from the much-feared, iron-handed General Trepoff. His programme was comprehensive, agrarian, educational, industrial and political. After an hour of exposure he adjourned the discussion of it till next day. Then we had an hour in which I had full liberty of talking, and set forth with absolute fidelity the principles of the Habeas Corpus Act, and the absolute impossibility of carrying a free election while he was free to lock anyone up he pleased. He said he believed in the Douma, which was a self-limitation by the A



of the power of the autocracy. I replied that by having Milukoff he had done more to discredit the autocracy than anyone else. It was as if the Emperor had hung a beautiful picture on the wall, called it the Douma, and asked everybody to admire it. While we were looking at the picture in admiration, up came General Trepoff with a sweep's brush and smudged the picture all over with black. We can no longer see the Emperor's Douma, we only see General Trepoff's dirty arrests. He smiled, and said that he hoped to be able to liberate Milukoff on bail pending the trial. I told him of my idea of holding meetings and conferences for discussing the Douma. He cordially approved, and to my great surprise said that he would personally order the local authorities everywhere to afford me every facility for holding as many meetings as I liked. "I can hold no meetings, public or private," I replied, "I cannot say a word about the Douma until Milukoff is released." "In two or three days," he replied. "To-day is Wednesday." "On Sunday I intend to have my next lunch with him. I hope I shall have good news before then." He started, and now everyone is wondering what will come of it. More than ever I feel that the release of Milukoff is the first indispensable preliminary to the re-establishment of popular confidence in the sincerity of the Government.

Moscow, September 25th.

Release.

On Saturday night, at a quarter-past six o'clock, Comte Nicolas Sievers was announced. Another false report of Milukoff's release had circulated on Friday night, only to be contradicted the next day. I had almost begun to despair, when the Comte's card was handed me. "Show him in," I said to the waiter, as an alert, erect person entered the room. I wondered who he might be. "Stead, I believe," said he, bowing. "I am Comte Sievers; and you?" "I am the *aide-de-camp* of the Governor-General of St. Petersburg. General Sievers presents you his compliments, and has sent me to tell you that Milukoff is free!" "Thank you," I exclaimed; and then hastily assuring Comte Sievers of my delight, I hurried to the telephone to get the glad news that Milukoff was really free at last. That day we had a very interesting lunch party at the house of an ex-boss of Tammany Hall among the guests, which also included the Master of Elibank, and other representative British and Americans. At lunch, when the discussion was in full swing, my guests frankly expressed their disbelief that Milukoff had been released even yet. Suddenly there was a slight commotion outside the door, it was flung open, and in walked Professor Milukoff himself, free, and in capital spirits. It was an intensely exciting moment. We all sprang to our feet, and gave him the most cordial welcome to the man whose appearance was the outward and visible sign of the workings of the new spirit which has come over the Russian Government. Professor Milukoff afterwards addressed

the company. He was the most hopeful, the most confident of us all. A great change, he said, had come over the Russian Liberals since he had been in prison. A month ago they were disposed to boycott the Douma. Now, all of them, with the exception of a small body of non-electors, who were Democrats, were going to accept it, work for it, and look to it for their future deliverance. He had no fear but that the elections would be free. That the Government used their influence during the election the more Liberal would be the results. It was delightful to hear him speak with such an absence of bitterness and such perfect assurance of the victory of the good cause. An hour later he was describing the scene and repeating the speech of the Grand Dukes, who seemed to appreciate the incident and its moral.

Father Petroff.

Sept. 26th.—Yesterday I travelled to Moscow by the night train, and found to my great satisfaction that I had the pleasure of meeting Father Petroff as a sharer of my compartment. Father Petroff is one of the few priests in Russia whose personality and whose influence count among the forces at work in the present time of unrest and of new birth. One of the most saddening aspects which confront the visitor to Russia is the extent to which the ministers of the Church have effaced themselves as factors in the life of the nation. Here is Erastianism in its last development. Father Petroff is a man of fire and faith. I was glad to hear that he



Professor Milukoff.



## THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

...ding some months in London this winter to the English language. I hope that all friends of Russia and sympathisers with seekers after deeper life will give him a hearty welcome. Father speaks German and Russian. He is in full of manhood, and is destined to do good work world long after M. Pobiedonostseff has ceased to be the disciples.

The  
vo Congress  
Moscow.

Moscow impresses me every time with the same feeling of its uniqueness, its solitary pre-eminence and its barbaric splendour. Building on in all directions. Electric trams are in the streets, but the Kremlin is still there, and the vast expanse of houses in which fifteen thousand human beings are homed seem reflect the image of the Kremlin and to part of its spirit. I passed a troop of Cossacks in their khaki red-faced overcoats, led by an officer from his eyes and cheek-bones, might have been one of the Calmuck Tartars who made Russia grey half a thousand years ago. In strange contrast to the mounted Cossacks with their Calmuck features were the members of the Congress which met in the house of M. Novosiltseff, one of the most wealthy and cultured citizens of this wealthy city. The Congress, which, as usual, was presided over by Count Heyden, was crowded, earnest and serious. For the first time Poles, Finns, representatives from the Caucasus and from Siberia met with the delegates from the Zemstvos. The proceedings were very orderly. Now and then the Congress applauded vigorously, but there were no demonstrations of dissent. The first question for discussion was the attitude to be taken up towards the Douma. Before the Douma had been established, the Zemstvo Congress was disposed to boycott it. To-day it was agreed, with only one dissentient, to accept it, not as a final settlement, of course, but as a useful instrument, with the aid of which they may achieve the realisation of their aspirations. On Thursday, 11th, I have to meet members of the Con-

gress and others at the house of Prince Dolgorouki where, after my address on "The Douma from an English point of view" has been read, I, as a Russian, I shall have the advantage of hearing the Russian point of view. Professor Milukoff has kindly undertaken to be my interpreter. On the same day, in the afternoon, I meet the peace union at the house of Countess Bobrinski. Professor Milukoff told me yesterday that he was five weeks in prison. He is not liberated on bail to take his trial hereafter. No charge is formulated against him. He is liberated without a stain upon his character with one more imprisonment for liberty's sake to his credit.

Woman's Suffrage  
in  
Russia.

The Zemstvo Congress decided nearly the whole of one afternoon on the question of woman's suffrage. After deciding in favour of the franchise universal, direct and secret, it was proposed to add the words "without distinction of sex." The motion, I regret to say, was finally rejected by 67 votes to 60, many of the delegates not voting. The demand for equal justice in the matter of the franchise was not opposed on its merits but merely as a question of tactics. It was urged by the opponents of the amendments that it would be unwise to demand a reform which no European country has recognised. The advocates of the enfranchisement of women relied much on the example of New Zealand and the Australian Colonies and of some American States. It was remarked that the Russian men had not proved themselves so expert in the art of government as to justify their claims to political superiority to the women, and an illustrious lady expressed the opinion—although not in the Congress, which is exclusively male—that so far as her observation went, the members of her sex were at least as competent as their male relatives. For the moment, however, the claims of one half of the nation are postponed till a more convenient season.

(To be continued.)

We go to press a telegram has arrived from our Chief, stating that his meeting in Moscow on the 28th was a splendid success. He addressed a gathering of the principal members of the Zemstvo Congress assembled at the house of Prince Dolgorouki, as stated above, on "The Douma from an English point of view." At the conclusion of his speech he answered numerous questions addressed to him. A discussion followed, in which several of the members present took part. Mr. Stead is extremely pleased with the result of his first meeting, and has now left Moscow for the Volga towns. This dispatch dispels the statements which have appeared in the Press to the effect that the meeting had ended in disorder.



# Impressions of the Theatre.

## MR. BERNARD SHAW ON THE GAIETY.

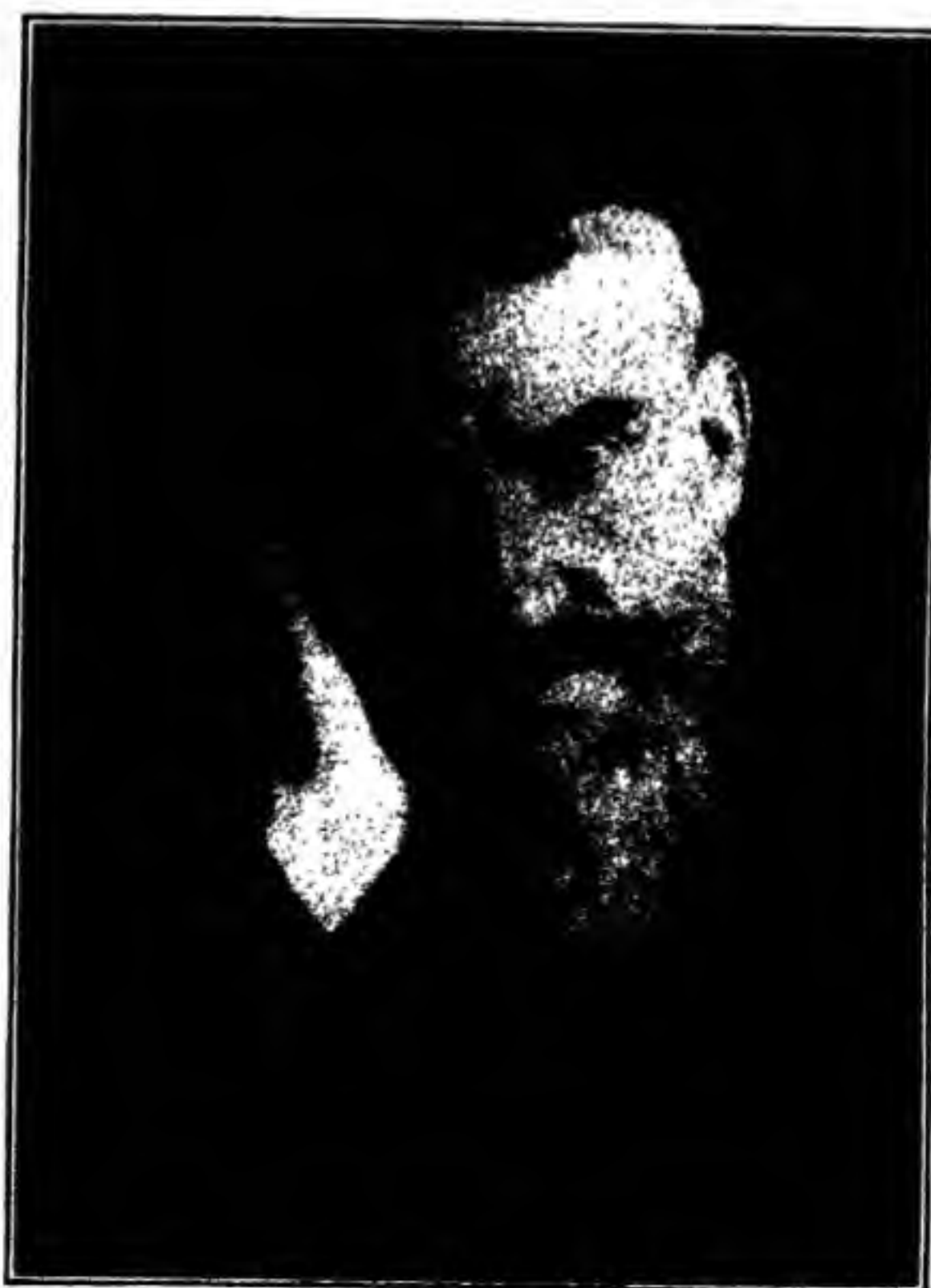
MR. STEAD went to his first opera in St. Petersburg in order to give his impressions of what is considered the finest Russian opera. At the time of going to press, however, his copy had not come to hand, and we appear this month without any further "Impressions" from his pen. The series will be resumed in the next issue. The following letter from Mr. Bernard Shaw reached us too late for our last issue, but "The Spring Chicken" still holds the stage at the Gaiety, the eminent dramatist's remarks are equally timely.—ACTING EDITOR.

MY DEAR STEAD,—My opinion of the Gaiety Theatre may be gathered from the fact that in the course of my thirty years' experience as a London playgoer, I have visited it just twice. The second time was on the 11th of March.

You express abhorrence of the Gaiety because of its manner of dealing with sex questions. The patrons of the theatre express an equally strong abhorrence of certain plays by Ibsen, Tolstoy, Brieux, and myself on the same ground; and my opinion is as good as theirs or mine. I refuse to see this; so I make no objection to the Gaiety as long as I am allowed to stay away from it. I do object to very much, and that is that my tolerance is not reciprocated. The patrons of the Gaiety are not content with their own refusal to stay away from plays which disgust them, they support, by public opinion, the suppression of such plays. The King's Reader says, who has just seen the play which you have mentioned, has also declared that Ibsen's "The Master Builder," a play which the Gaiety, cannot be licensed, and never

stimulate that trade; certain others depress it. Censorship of Plays is tolerated and supported because, whilst it pretends to suppress the first, it encourages the second, it really does exactly the reverse.

There are modern plays which deal with sex problems in a fashion that it is scarcely conceivable that any person should, after watching a performance of them, become a customer to the trade in question until the impression has died away. Brieux' "Les Avariés" is one; Ibsen's "Ghosts" another. In your own "Mrs. Warren's Profession" the thing you take to the theatre management—and I expect you to some extent—you will find yourself absolutely forbidden to perform any of the three plays on page 10, having your theatre closed, and yourself every one of the performers fined, whereas if you produce plays of the Gaiety type or dramas in which the heroine is a fascinating prostitute living in a world of romance and luxury you will not have the smallest difficulty in securing the King's guinea certificate for the performance "does not contain anything immoral or otherwise improper in its general tendency."



[Photograph by]

[Foulsham and Banfield.]

Mr. G. Bernard Shaw.

us try to clear the air of question-begging terms, and define the conduct which is in the minds of people when they talk about moral and immoral plays. There is in London an enormous trade in illicit sexual intercourse. Certain forms of art unquestionably

the stage." A stranger from another planet might quite logically infer from the facts that St. James's Palace was the headquarters of the trade, and that the centre of the influence of the Theatre is in the



the intended state of things ; but it is the actual

the objection to M. Brieux's play is that a young man witnessing it would learn that if he meddled with the trade he would do so at the risk of contracting diseases which would pursue him into his married life and attack his children. The objection to "Ghosts" is the same. The objection to my play is its exposure of prostitution as a sordid commercial exploitation of the poverty, for which society, not the prostitute, is to blame, and its acceptance of certain obvious necessities of consanguinity between the children of the poor whose relations have been irregular.

The recommendation which secures a licence for the play which you describe as worthy of Gomorrah is that they make sexual adventures amusing and agreeable, and suppress every disgusting or horrifying suggestion or contingency of such adventures.

This is what English public opinion calls upholding decency.

If you really want to lead the London stage out of Gomorrah, you must abolish the Lord Chamberlain. To abolish him you must abolish the monarchy, for the King rules the theatres, not by the advice of his ministers, but by divine right. And mind, there is no use abusing the King's Reader of Plays for not doing his duty properly. He *does* do his duty as well as it can be done. If you were in his place you would have to do exactly what he does.

You could not very well set yourself up as knowing more than Ibsen or Tolstoy on what points the conscience of Europe needs to be awakened.

You might take some friendly liberties with me ; you could hardly imperil the *entente* by publicly satirising Brieux as a vendor of obscene literature. As your habits are, you would be forced to disavow all pretension to be the final European authority on morals ; and you would perforce fall back on the simple, obvious, and popular rules—as, for instance, that venereal disease is not a proper subject for public discussion ; that Jesus is not a proper person to be represented on the stage (which is not strictly free to Mephistopheles) ; and that satirical allusions to individuals in burlesques must not apply to members of the governing classes, but be confined to General Booth, Mrs. Ormiston Chant, in short, to people who are, from the State's point of view, nobodies. And as it is not perfectly possible to write the most abominable

plays without transgressing rules of this kind, and as it is not possible for the drama to deal fully with the world without utterly disregarding them, you would be yourself steadily driving all light, leading, and culture out of the theatre into journalism and newspaper writing, and protecting what you call Gomorrah from protest and prosecution by Royal certificate of propriety.

But what is the use of telling you this ? I have said it over and over again without producing the smallest impression on public opinion, or on the Censorship. Still, the old rule is maintained. He that is filthy let him be filthy still ; and he that is righteous, let him be righteous, and let him be suppressed and starved and prosecuted and imprisoned and taught that if he cannot make himself agreeable to the Gaiety stalls he had better hang his head. You, who ought to know this better than anybody in England, call for more of it when you are shocked, just like the rest. I have never yet seen anything like a general protest from the Press against the Censorship except on one occasion, when Mr. Redford objected to a play in which a lady, wearing nothing but a cloak, came upon the stage and threatened the audience from time to time by threatening to throw the cloak off. Then, indeed, the passionate character of the Lord Chamberlain deserted him as once it had deserted him in "Mrs. Warren's Profession" and "Les Filles de M. Dupont" rallied them to his side in that moment.

Get Mr. Redford a handsome pension and let him get a successor, and the conscience of the London playgoers will soon be so roused by a more dramatic treatment of sex questions that they will recoil with horror from the nasty frivolities they thoughtlessly laugh at, which is of course exactly what they do not want to happen.—Yours faithfully,

G. BERNARD SHAW

P.S.—I may as well add, in case you want a line to consider, that there is no need to let the theatre quite "free." All theatres, and indeed all actors, managers, and journalists, should be licensed like cabmen, priests, lawyers, and doctors. Theatres would be improved out of all recognition by County Council licensing them. If George Edmonds had to get his licence discussed every year by the L.C.C. and risk its withdrawal, and if he could be struck off the rolls or disqualified like an undischarged bankrupt on sufficient provocation, there would be no anarchy and no police absolutism either.



# LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS

## THE PEACE AND AFTER.

The October magazines are much occupied with discussions of the peace in the Far East, the gains and losses of both parties to the compact, and the probable results. In the *Fortnightly Review* a writer, calling himself "Specto," treats of Russia's line of resistance.

### WHAT JAPAN HAS WON.

He deals first with the gains of Japan :—

A Great Power for a century has achieved positive conquests things like the same area and strategical and economic value. By the annexation of the Korean peninsula and the northern half of Sakhalin, Japan has added, at one stroke, over a hundred thousand square miles to her territory. The significance of this fact is far greater than appears on the surface. We remember that only a seventh part of her narrow islands can be cultivated, it will be grasped at once that she has far more than doubled the available area of her empire in comparison with an expansion of so splendid and so characteristic, the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine—at least on the material aspect—was a minor event of modern history. We can better grasp the relative significance of what has happened if we compare it with an incorporation of the Spanish Empire with France.

Heretofore the Sea of Japan is enclosed by an almost complete ring of Japanese territory. Even for an overwhelming power the attempt to break that ring would be a task of unique difficulty and danger. Japan takes over Port Arthur as it stands, without any obligation to dismantle the fortress, and here we have the most important transfer of a strategic point since Gibraltar passed into our hands. . . . And in Manchuria may be regarded as the commercial centre of Japan's formal conquests—an economic asset invaluable, in all probability, than the territory she has annexed.

As THE LEAST BEATEN POWER IN MODERN WAR," "Specto" deplures that we insist upon regarding Russia as the most beaten Power in the records of modern war. He argues, What European army in a similar tactical position could have been supposed to have defeated Japan? He urges that Russia is in several ways "the least beaten Power in the records of modern war." :—

The end of war is the destruction of the enemy's power to resist, and the Russian power to resist never was destroyed. There was no Metz (for Port Arthur did not surrender until it had placed a final victory at Liao-yang beyond Marshal Oyama's grasp); there was no Sedan; and there was, consequently, no indemnity. In spite of an unparalleled succession of crushing blows, the

passive but endlessly-enduring moral of the Tsar's army, the continuity and cohesion of Russian resistance never broken; and in every engagement they suffered losses heavy enough to protect their retreat, to allow time for the reconstruction of their armies, and to allow progress of the conquerors. Prince Khilkoff's management of the Siberian railway was a feat of which any country in the world might have been proud; but his efforts would have been of little avail had Kuropatkin's retreat from Liao-yang been less successful. The stubborn, patient Russian readiness to stand firm was like an earthwork opposed to a projectile.

What was seen at Austerlitz and Jena, at Sadowna and Tannenberg was the shattering of national organisations, and the desolation upon the vanquished side of the power to resist. Nothing like this has been seen in the present struggle.

Thus, at the end of nineteen months of continuous and overwhelming defeat, and with only a single-track railway to rely upon, Russia had 700,000 men occupying positions no less tenacious with no less obstinacy. This is in its own character, perhaps as remarkable an object-lesson in resisting power as history yet afforded.

### M. WITTE'S MOST IMPORTANT VICTORY.

Comment upon the terms of peace has strangely overlooked what she has retained. She keeps the Siberian railway through two out of the three provinces of Manchuria; she retains, above all, Harbin and the northern arm of the railway running to Vladivostock; and there is no prohibition against double tracking of that line. This, in point of permanent importance, is the most significant item of M. Witte's diplomatic salvage.

The writer lays great stress on the fact that Russia still keeps in her hands the whole of the connection which enabled her to muster 700,000 men in Manchuria, and by doubling the track she is free to muster a million men or more in Manchuria. He points out that the population of Russia is still increasing at a rate which gives her in every successive generation an increment exceeding the whole population of Great Britain and France!

### WHERE RUSSIA MAY COMPENSATE HERSELF.

The policy which the writer suggests as Russia's line of least resistance is expansion southward in the Near East. He quotes the following suggestive passage from the *Russ* :—

Our policy must cease to make its exits and its entrances by the back-stairs, and, throwing open once more the front door long kept closed, must show its face to Europe, and concentrate once more the unfinished and neglected work that still awaits. This can be unwelcome to none but our dear friends the Germans, who have been thoughtfully engaged in operations meant to block up the grand façade of our own edifice, and have for this reason provided us with all the occupation in the back premises.

This does not, the writer asserts, mean a compromise with Germany, but it does mean a grave check to her influence and designs in the Near East. The writer argues :—

There is no longer any valid reason why British and French statesmanship, in concert with French, should not reach a new and cordial understanding upon the basis of a new policy in the Near East, linked with a programme of political compact and commercial co-operation in Persia.

The maintenance of the Hapsburg dominions and their integrity is commended to Russian statesmanship as the cardinal principle of its policy :—

A policy of supporting Austrian extension west of the



[Minneapolis.]

Russia would "Save his Face."

AM : "Well now, say, old man, do you think that remnant worth saving?"



and Russian extension east of it, would be one in which London and Paris would be at one with Vienna and St. Petersburg. It would mean, not war, but compromise and pacific penetration.

Berlin could not resist it without avowing the secret of pulling Austria to pieces in order to rise upon the ruins. The first concrete result of this policy might be an enormous Macedonia.

#### JAPAN'S "TRIUMPHANT CONCESSION."

Alfred Stead extols the Japanese achievements with great enthusiasm in the *Fortnightly*. He quotes a European sovereign who, when he heard of the "triumphant concession" which ended the Peace Conference, exclaimed, "Great as the Japanese have been in themselves in war, they are ten times more so in making peace." Japan withdrew her claim for indemnity not from motives of magnanimity or generosity, but impelled by the shrewdest statesmanship. She did not allow herself to be carried away, as Bismarck was carried away, by the elation of military success, into insistence on demands which would have been a *revanche* inevitable. Moreover, "the idea of paying for money or territory was abhorrent to the Japanese mind; all the ideas of Bushido, the instincts of the samurai, rose up against it in horror." On a question of indemnity simply it would have been impossible to continue the war. But Mr. Alfred Stead goes on to divulge a deeper motive. He states that M. Witte was empowered to pay an indemnity to Japan; but "suddenly the Emperor of Russia withdrew from M. Witte the right to pay any indemnity at all. This sudden change was the direct result of the intervention of the German Emperor," who wished to prevent the fruition of the Anglo-Japanese *rapprochement* growing out of the peace, and did not wish autocracy to be broken in Japan. He was bent on weakening Russia while maintaining the autocracy; and "so clever was he that he almost succeeded in wrecking the Peace Conference." The Japanese, aware of these designs, boldly dropped the indemnity and reduced half of Sakhalin. "Overwhelmed by the slackening of the Japanese attack, Witte gave up and accepted the terms at once. It was the old trick of Japanese jujitsu, in which the wrestler suddenly in order to throw the opponent off his balance, and utilise his momentum to complete his overthrow." The writer states that in St. Petersburg and Berlin the news of peace caused rage and indignation. This defeat of Germany, the writer may well foreshadow the founding of an Anglo-Russian *entente* and Convention settling difficulties, Britain acquiescing in a free passage of the Suez Canal for the fleets of the world, and Russia acquiescing in the British position in Egypt. So might the understanding between Great Britain, France, and Germany be arrived at which would finally force Germany to keep the peace and remain within her own bounds. This would be the crowning glory of Lord Salisbury, with whom, says the writer, and with no one else, the merit of the peace lies. He originated it, and made its achievement possible. Mr.

Alfred Stead urges that the Emperor of Japan should be invested with the Order of the Garter, which the Prince of Wales, on leaving India, might go to India to confer.

#### DR. DILLON'S VERSION.

In the *Contemporary Review* Dr. Dillon tells the story of the Peace negotiations. There is no air of mystery about his partial disclosures; he shows the journalist's resentment at the reticence of the Japanese envoys, and contrasts it with M. Witte's readiness to take the world into confidence. He gives the chief honours of the Peace Conference to President Roosevelt. His first invitation to the Peace Conference was negatived by Count Lamoriniere. Mr. Roosevelt, not to be daunted, instructed the American Ambassador to put the matter before the Tsar himself, and secured an affirmative answer. Dr. Dillon insists that M. Witte was unhampered by instructions. His plan was to get Japan, Russia, and the United States to look upon peace as virtually unattainable, and on the strength of this impossibility to vie in making all feasible concessions. Japan's insistence on an indemnity is put down to bluff. This is Dr. Dillon's argument:—

Being a straightforward man in whose mind there is no room for reservations, Mr. Roosevelt doubtless informed his Japanese friends from the very beginning that their chance of obtaining a heavy solatium was virtually nil. Now if Japan, knowing the President's strong opinion, none the less despatched plenipotentiaries to the Conference, it was only fair to argue, as Mr. Roosevelt probably argued, that she was prepared, if the worst came to the worst, to waive her claim for a large indemnity. She may go further and add that if the Mikado's Government was minded from the very first to content itself with a small sum of money, it could never have seriously intended to resume hostilities in order to collect that petty amount. The notion was preposterous. And that being so, we are forced to the conclusion that Japan was all along playing a game of bluff, and playing so resolutely and systematically as to deceive her own people. They lead them to suppose that a victorious campaign would be followed by a large sum of money from the United States. President Roosevelt himself must also have been taken in.

M. Witte, by reducing all outstanding difficulties to a question of money, knew that a war for an indemnity would ruin Japan in the eyes of the world, and he endeavored to end he worked the newspaper press, Dr. Dillon is a personal friend, undertaking as they crossed the Atlantic together to help him. Dr. Dillon's disclosures are somewhat mysterious; but one thing is out that the decisive step was that taken by President Roosevelt in a message to the Mikado, that the payment for money would probably eat up more money than could be recovered, and that the world looked to Japan to lead in matters ethical as well as military. "This appeal, which was made in the name of the President, that is lofty and noble, was duly cabled to Tokyo and promptly complied with."

#### MR. FREDERIC HARRISON'S VIEWS.

In the *Positivist Review* Mr. Frederic Harrison declares that the traditional ascendancy of Europe in Asia will be shaken to its foundation; the lion's potential trade of China will largely pass into Japanese hands; Japan will expand over Asia.



the striking lesson of the war in the crushing defeat of Imperialist ambition. "When Governments can think Imperially, their people can only think Imperially." Socially the note of the war "has been a spectacle of intense patriotism combined with restraint, repression of vain-glory and ambition." The West has never seen since the Roman Republic a combination of patriotism, democratic ardour, and autocratic rule. But, proceeds Mr. Harrison:—

...all, the true lesson of this war will be the religious one which it will ultimately enforce. It is a knock-down blow to the traditional professions of Christianity. The Churches and political allies are for ever telling us that nothing but prayers and incantations can inspire courage, duty, virtue, honour in nations. The Gospel of Peace has much to say for in allowing itself to become the watchword and cry of tyrants, pirates, and slave-drivers. Even a few years ago our national hero was taught to believe that loyalty towards his God was "to hate a Frenchman as he hates the Devil!" And the morbid fanatic who involved the Soudan believed himself to hold private interviews with his Maker, and had from him personal missions to the Governments he served. History can show no more flagrant than that of the brutal bigotry of Russia, its ferocious fetichism like that of a Dahomey savage, its enormous mummeries, and its horrid execrations, as compared with the human and social religion of patriotism and family that is Japan. No God, No Heaven, no sacraments, no creed led the Japanese soldier to battle. To him the intricate mystery of Theology is alike irrational and absurd. He fights for his Mikado, his ancestors, for Bushido, for Japan.

It will be observed that Mr. Harrison refers to the traditional professions of Christianity, not to the religion of the West. He speaks of the Japanese as though they were almost a Positivist nation, apparently overlooking their intense spiritualism.

#### WHAT MR. NORMAN THINKS.

Writing in the *World's Work* on "The March of the Japanese," Mr. Henry Norman, M.P., remarks that the Japanese War was a bad one for the prophets, if included. He clearly regards the peace as a triumph for Russia, though he admits that Japan obtained much of great value to her. He concludes:—

...a very good thing for the peace of Europe that the war in the Far East is over. All capable students of foreign affairs will see how the absence of Russia as a European Power has widened the international horizon. It would be wholly untrue to British interests that Russia should be permanently excluded from Europe.

#### BLAMED—ARE THE PEACEMAKERS!

The writer of "Musings Without Method" in *Wood's Magazine*, which, by-the-bye, has got a little on the brain, after making a number of satirical remarks about International Busybodies, such as William II. and Theodore I., "perfectly well suited for the mismanagement of other people's business," says that international busybodies, like the statesmen who create them, are without responsibility.

...Roosevelt, for his own glory, wanted nothing but peace, good or bad, peace at any price. When the terms were made at Portsmouth (N.H.) his glory was complete. It was not a jot to him whether his indiscreet energy has been successful or not. Suppose the hasty terms of peace compel in the end a yet more bloody war, he cannot be impeached.

"The test of the peace," the writer remarks, "will be its durability," and of this he has the gravest doubts. Russia will still be supreme in North Manchuria in spite of her engagements, and should she penetrate in a southerly direction another war will be inevitable. Neutral peoples may think any peace is enough for the combatants; but "for Japan, with the conqueror's right to dictate terms, a guarantee of future tranquillity was imperative, and if she has squandered this guarantee she has squandered the lives of her soldiers in vain":—

However, these considerations are as nothing to those who delight in making peace for others. As they recognize their responsibility, it matters not to them what is the result of their interference. Were they making peace for themselves they would see to it that the peace was just and permanent. But for peace for others, they care not what are its provisions.

#### WHAT ABOUT WEI-HAI-WEI?

In the *Fortnightly Review* Mr. Demetrius Boulger recalls that Wei-Hai-Wei was leased to Germany "only for so long a period as Port Arthur remains in the occupation of Russia." Strictly speaking, we ought now to evacuate Wei-Hai-Wei, as the suggestion that our pledges to Germany concerning the unfortunate seaport have rendered it useless. He suggests, however, that we should, in return for Wei-Hai-Wei, take in its place the lease of a naval station at Tinghai, in the principal island of Chusan, where, as an English admiral once said, "The whole British fleet could ride at anchor in perfect safety." This Chusan was in our possession from 1840 to 1846, and again from 1860 to 1862. The Chinese were quite willing to make it over to us in 1883. Mr. Boulger thinks that this would be a prudent step to take, in view of Germany's pronounced designs on the Yangtse region.

#### NOTES OF WARNING.

Sir Edmund Barrow writes in the *National Review* on the new balance of power in the Far East. He recalls certain predictions of his written in September 1893, which have been singularly verified by the process of events in the Far East. On the strength of fulfilled prophecies, he puts on record six warnings as to possible consequences of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty. (1) The Alliance may seriously compromise the interest of foreign countries in and about the Far East, and international friction may thus be increased. He despairs of the regeneration of China from within, and thinks that foreign pressure may produce a crisis. (2) Chinese popular feeling being more fatal to us than to any other nations, we should avail ourselves of the opportunity, but we are likely in the future to be faced with a formidable commercial and industrial competition of a fully developed Japan. (3) He reckons that Japan may become a dangerous rival, or even an adversary. (4) Our Australian Colonies may by this danger be moved to federate with the Mother Country, and share the cost of naval defence. (5) He strongly deprecates counting on any support of Japan in the protection of India.



## POLITICAL IDEAS OF THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE.

ALEXANDRE ULAR contributes to *La Revue* of number 15th an article on the Political Ideas of Russian People.

## PLEHVE THE INCARNATION OF AUTOCRACY.

Plehve, says the writer, was the purest incarnation of the autocracy which had become an oligarchy in the hands of unscrupulous grand-dukes and great financiers, and yet he regarded his *régime* as one which was in perfect accord with the political ideas of the people. To the end he remained convinced he was right, and in a conversation which he had with a friend the month before his death, he said:—

"Revolutions are made by majorities, and the majority is with me. Something must certainly be done, but not the revolution of 1848. We must simply undo what M. Witte has done, restore tranquillity to agriculture by extirpating the disorganising elements which he called into existence."

## THE IGNORANCE OF THE MOUJIK.

The clearest point in Plehve's argument, concerning M. Ular, was his disbelief in the idea that social revolutions are made by minorities. M. Plehve possessed education and the press, and what appears as interestedness on the part of the majority of moujiks is in reality ignorance on the questions of government. The moujik does not know the meaning of a Constitution, a Parliament, a Democracy, or a Republic. He has no idea of the complex problems which an assembly representing tens of millions of individuals has to deal with, or of the interests and aspirations which make up the life of a nation.

The moujik is therefore unable to see how a change of form of government can influence the conditions of communal life. He does not feel that he is part of a nation. There is nothing to ally him mentally with his districts than his own. There is no cohesion between the Mirs. The autocracy does not rule over a single entity but a number of isolated entities, and therefore the word nation is never used. It is not the people that is spoken of. The Russian has nothing but a local conscience, and forgets that they are subjects. The Tsar is their national conscience.

## THE SLAVOPHILE DOCTRINE.

Finally, M. Ular contends that it is the Slavophile who can interpret the political ideas of the Russian people. The centralisation of the Russian government, he says, is anti-Russian, and everything introduced during the last two centuries ought to be rejected. In the Middle Ages princes were only lords of police elected by the citizens. All public officers were elective. The Slav States were republican. There was no distinction of class. Absolute despotism has transformed the prince into an autocrat, while Peter the Great established social caste. In spite of all this, the old Slav racial spirit is still alive and is manifesting itself wherever it is not repressed by the bureaucratic autocracy.

## ABSOLUTE LOCAL AUTONOMY.

The peasant knows well enough what he wants, but he does not know how to formulate his demands. He conceives the State as an immense federation of communes. He has no conception of Parliamentary government or direct suffrage with responsible ministers. He can only conceive a federative system, the village assembly which would send delegates to the district assembly. The district assembly, again, would name communes and form departmental parliaments, which would elect delegate committees, and constitute together a national convention. It would not be ministerial commissions who would govern, while special commissioners would be elected to administer the railways, mines, etc., belonging to the communes. Local autonomy, even in budget matters, would be absolute, and the State as such would not have the funds to dispose of, except for services concerning the whole country.

## NO WORLD-POLITICS.

This assembly is evidently neither an autocracy nor a Socialist scientific republic. It would permit the existence of a Tsar, the symbol of national unity, who would preside over the National Convention. It would permit the survival of the Orthodox Church, which also was once organised on the elective principle; and, lastly, it would admit a diversity of institutions, and a liberty of action which the Socialist republic could not guarantee. On the other hand, it would not admit World-Politics, or the famous place in the council of the Powers which the Tsar persist in considering the criterion of national greatness.

## TAINTED MONEY AND THE CHURCH.

DR. G. H. PENTECOST writes under this title in the *Arena*, and utters no uncertain sound. He concludes a vigorous criticism of Mr. Rockefeller's methods of business and charity:—

Let the millionaire with tainted millions alone. Let him bear the responsibility of them himself. Do not share the responsibility by a partnership with him. He is not willing to buy the Church's condonation. Let him understand that he can no more buy the silence of the Church with money than Simon Magnus could buy the power of the Ghost with his money. The case is not exactly parallel, but the principle involved is the same. The Church cannot thrive on the patronage of such a system as that represented by Standard Oil and the Beef Trusts. To cringe and fawn before these corporations or the men who represent and manage them is to stultify every principle for which the Church stands ought to stand. No good can come of any compromise partnership with them. Indeed, to accept the gifts of such and the corporations they represent is for the Church to *betray her Master for so many pieces of silver*. The Church's power is not in money, but in the favour of God and the presence of the Holy Spirit. Were the Apostles now on the earth he would probably say to these men: "Having first outraged every teaching of Christ, now seek the approval, or at least the silence of the Church. Thy money perish with thee; thou hast no part or lot in the Kingdom of God." The message of the Church to such men as these should be the message of James, the brother of the Lord: "Go to ye rich men, weep and howl."



## COUNT WITTE.

CHARLES JOHNSTON contributes to the *North American Review* a sketch of the life and work hitherto of Iulitch Witte. He derides the idea that Witte was the son of a Dutch storekeeper, or that his family were so obscure as to be able to get him a wayside stationmaster's berth. He maintains that Witte comes of a long line of noble Courlanders, vassals of the old Teutonic order, while on his mother's side he is descended from the Princes of Rukhi.

## ANCESTRY AND EDUCATION.

"comes of a great race of sturdy courage, of liberty." Coming to biographic detail, Mr. Johnston says:—

Iulitch—that is, Sergius, son of Iuli or Julius—was born in Tiflis, the capital of the Caucasus, on June 29th, 1849, and is just over fifty-six years old. His youth was passed in the Caucasus, among wild Orientals, Tcherkess cutthroats, Georgian peddlers, Persian and Armenian merchants, Georgian officers, a dozen different shades of sallow skins and guttural languages. He studied at the Tiflis College, and showed great intellectual powers. So marked was his ability in this line that when he entered the Odessa University in 1866, he set his name to a mathematical professorship, and worked so hard that he won the large gold medal on graduating, four years later, at the twenty-first year. He tried his hand at journalism about the same time, joining Asmideff in the *Novo Russian Telegraph*, which was decidedly anti-Semite in tone.

## BUSINESS TRAINING FOR STATESMANSHIP.

Witte was induced by his family to give up the long-cherished design of a professorship, and became the engineer in charge of the South-Western railroad of Russia, which connects Warsaw and Kieff with Odessa. The *Review* says that Witte's history is henceforth truly a man's. He qualified as a great captain of industry:—

His career as a statesman was profoundly affected and coloured by his earlier life as a strenuous and successful business man; and it is this early training which gives him that real grip of practical affairs which stands in such sharp contrast to the ideology of so many Russian statesmen.

## RAILWAY KING.

Witte soon became assistant superintendent of traffic, then general superintendent of the railroad. In his capacity he came into touch with Vishnegradski, then supreme director of the railroad, afterwards Minister of Finance. In the Russo-Turkish War he had charge of the railway transport of the troops and the material, and triumphed over all difficulties, even more successfully than Prince Khilkoff in the Japanese War. In the eighties the Russian Government invited experts to send in plans for a system of uniform tariffs for the Russian railroads. Witte's scheme was selected as the best, adopted by the Russian Minister of Railways, and translated into English languages. Vishnegradski took him into the War Department of the Finance Ministry, and, in 1892, Witte became Minister of Railways.

## FINANCE MINISTER.

On Vishnegradski's retirement Alexander III. gave the post to many of his leading men. Every

one of them agreed to take it, provided Witte made his assistant. Consequently the Tsar appointed Witte himself, not as assistant, but as Minister. Alexander III.'s idea of the self-development of Russia behind a tariff wall found in Witte a most able assistant. He has created a new industrial class, and his enemies charge him with thereby improving Russian agriculture. Mr. Johnston describes how Witte beat the Kaiser in the German tariff war, and at the same time prevented that war from impoverishing the peasantry. Mr. Johnston says that the idea is that as the Tsar is the father of his country, the Finance Minister is to be the country's business manager.

## MINISTER OF PEACE AND LIBERTY.

From the outset it is true that Witte was an opponent of war with Japan. Nevertheless Johnston admits that he was just as ardent an advocate of the policy which made war with Japan almost inevitable. He was Minister of Finance while the greater part of the Siberian railroad was being built, and he changed the chronic deficit of the Russian Budget into an annual surplus by means of which he paid for the Siberian railroad. He introduced the gold standard into Russia. When the Court influences had turned against him as Minister, Witte accepted the position of President of the Committee of Ministers, and as such he accomplished the great act of religious liberty proclaimed last Easter. Mr. Johnston asks, Is his appointment as Peace Plenipotentiary on the part of Russia a sign of genuine repentance? Along with all lovers of peace in Russia he ardently hopes that this will be so:—

Witte has inspired confidence throughout the whole world as a man of goodwill, of honest heart, of integrity, fidelity and constructive power. He, and he alone, if an international vote were taken, would be deemed fit to deal with the immense problems which lie in the path of his country.

## ANGLO-RUSSIAN ENTENTE.

ONE of the happy results attending the cessation of hostilities in the Far East is that the air is cleared of suggestions of the ally of Japan entering into a friendly understanding with Russia for the settlement of outstanding possibilities of dispute. In the *Nightly Review* Mr. Alfred Stead has urged that the writer who calls himself "Spectator." Sir T. Holdich in the same magazine is less sanguine about such a fortunate result, but faintly trusts the hope of a good understanding with Russia—

the realisation of an agreement which shall be of benefit to us both; the linking up of railway systems which will promote international commerce (which, at the worst, will give us no more facility for approaching India than it will for preventing such an approach), and will at once clear up all the complications of Afghan and Persian policy; and a better understanding with those countries, too, based on mutual commercial interest, and that security for peace and relief from the everlasting burden of nervousness about India which can only be obtained by the development of such interests.



## HUMAN SIDE OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

the *Windsor Magazine* Mr. Poultney Bigelow an entertaining paper on the German Emperor, extensively personal, as are many papers of this kind. Mr. Bigelow has real qualifications for writing an article, for his father (U.S. Ambassador at the Court of Napoleon III.) took his family to Germany and was educated. During the Franco-German war, Mr. Bigelow lived with his tutor at Potsdam, his father having had personal relations with the Emperor Frederick, was often invited to spend his holidays with the young Prince William.

Mr. Bigelow recalls that monstrous stories were pictured, chiefly in Paris, about the Emperor when he first came to the throne—stories which were easily swallowed, and even obtained much credence in England. Our present view of the Emperor seems much more nearly correct. In few rulers, he does hereditary show so strikingly. As a boy he was devoted to his mother. Nobody could do anything as well as she could, from painting a picture to making a cake.

One day the future William II. and Mr. Bigelow escaped from the Prince's tutor, Dr. Hingst, who seems to have been not altogether suited to the post, and to have fussed over the Prince much more than fusses over ducklings which will go into the pot.

The boys decided to explore the vastnesses of the Neues Palais at Potsdam, where the Prince had his companion a goodly collection of paintings by his mother:—

The proud son dilated upon their merits with an enthusiasm that left no doubt in my mind that he ranked his mother with his father. It was obviously love for the parent which was his admiration for her art. Had her works been done by hand, they could not have called forth more glowing tributes. On another occasion we were having supper in the gardens, a table of milk, bread and butter, stewed fruit, and some very good raisin cake. It was a pretty picture of a children's party, all the little princesses being there, as well as Prince William, who now commands the German Navy. The cake was of much interest, for it was a luxury highly prized in a household where the diet was measured by hygienic rather than by princely principles.

The future Kaiser nudged me, and with a voice full of pride said: "Do you see that cake? Isn't it magnificent?" I said, though at that moment I saw no particular occasion for being enthusiastic. "Well," said he, "my mother likes it!"

For the charge that the Emperor, after his accession, was "an unnatural son," Mr. Bigelow says it is only a story to enter into; so far as he knew, William II. was always really attached to his mother:—

He had occasion to show any other feeling, it was never for her as a woman, but strictly on grounds of political expediency, in which was mingled no personal feeling.

Mr. Bigelow is the most universally well-informed man I have seen. He says this writer, and has read pretty well everything worth reading. Moreover, his marvellous memory enables him to utilise what he has read as well as to do. He has done more for the outward appearance of religion than any of his predecessors, from Frederick William IV. Only in his reign has the German received a fitting cathedral, and the German

Court set a good example of remembering the Sabbath Day. William II., says Mr. Bigelow—

is an orator, and no mere maker of phrases. On the occasions when I have heard him speak, I can recall none of the things he did not exhibit suggestive knowledge as well as capacity for dramatic effect. His speeches have this quality that raises them far above the average—they are the words of a man who speaks in dead earnest.

We have heard before how, during the manoeuvres, he breaks away from his officers and gallops across the country, always over ditches and other obstacles, to some distant point of the field; and those who can keep up with these dashing rides are noted as being fit for the hard work of a real campaign. On the whole, Mr. Bigelow evidently thinks the Kaiser much better than he is painted.

## GERMAN WORKMEN'S SECRETARIATES.

IN the *Economic Journal* Mr. W. H. Dawson describes the German workmen's secretariates, which seem to be a sort of Trade Union Poor Man's Lawyer. He says:—

It is the primary object of the German secretariates to give advice upon all the laws which specially concern the working classes, and above all the insurance laws (sickness, accident, old age and invalidity), the factory laws, the sanitary laws, laws governing the relations of landlord and tenant, of debtor and creditor, the laws on poor relief and maintenance, the occupation law (*Gewerbeordnung*), the commercial law, conciliation and arbitration laws, not to speak of administrative regulations and ordinances of every kind enforced by Empire, State, province, and municipality.

The secretaries are *bonâ-fide* working men, elected by their fellows. They must surely possess a power of acquiring much knowledge of the law. Mr. Dawson thus recalls the origin of this post of Law Adviser:—

The first Workmen's Secretariate of the German type was that founded at Nuremberg in 1894, after three years of preliminary work. It opened its doors with a general offer not only to the organised working classes but to the townsfolk at large, to impart information gratuitously upon all questions of labour law, of civil and political right, in a word, upon the relationship in which citizens stand to each other, to their society, and towards the State. During the first year of its existence inquirers sought advice or help, but by the year 1902 the number had increased to 17,707. From the first the experiment was a great success, and it was quickly imitated by other towns, until at the present time sixty of these Secretariates are in operation, and many more are contemplated. Everywhere they are maintained by the combined labour organisations of a town or district, which levy special contributions from their members for the purpose. Originally their basis was a very broad one, and their services were offered indiscriminately to the organised workers and the public generally. Gradually, however, a feeling has grown up unfavourable to the policy of the "open door," and some of the Secretariates now restrict their help to Trade Unionists or to persons "incapable of organising themselves," among whom are counted women generally, apprentices, and orphans.

The secretaries are chary of litigation. Mr. Dawson finds the best proof of success in the fact that on April 1st, 1903, there has been established in Berlin a Central Workers' Secretariate. This is representative of both of the entire body of trade unions in the Empire and of all the local secretariates. It is maintained and controlled by the General Committee of Trade Unions.



## GLIMPSES OF INDUSTRIAL JAPAN.

MR. CHARLES ALBERTSON, in the *Engineering Magazine*, describes the private dockyards and ship-building plants of Japan. In so doing he supplies interesting glimpses of various sides of Japanese industry. For example, the Mitsu Bishi Dockyard and Engine Works near Nagasaki, in order to obtain enough satisfactory men, have conducted a school for years. About 200 boys are taught there. Fifty enter each year, beside 100 apprentices. The school is free to anyone who cares to enter. The company has a hospital, with a corps of physicians to treat the employes free of expense. Since 1897 the company has had in operation a combined pensions and insurance system, employe and employer contributing equal amounts monthly. A savings bank in operation, with liberal interest and bonus added to the company.

### NOBLES ENTERING INDUSTRY.

At the head of the Iwasaki Dockyard Company, Kobe, is Mr. K. Matsukata, a son of the ex-Premier, Count Matsukata :—

To find a man of this type engaged in business enterprise only shows the immense change that has taken place in Japan in the last forty years. Previous to that time the better Japanese would have nothing to do with business, and the merchants were not looked upon with favour. At the present time the change is complete, and business is an honourable profession with men of all ranks. The coming of the higher class Japanese into business has brought in the much needed higher class as to commercial methods and honesty.

This company sends every year in regular rotation some of its engineers to study the best designs, tools, and manner of working in Europe and America. The business methods of the world are studied in the same way. This company was the first in Japan to build steamships for export.

### OLD-WORLD LINK BETWEEN MASTERS AND MEN.

Of the Yokohama Dock Company, the writer says :—

Here, as elsewhere, there are no regularly organised labour unions, but the old time customs, which are very powerful and sometimes deeply felt, have to be regarded very carefully. Ordinarily, however, the workmen are fairly just in their demands and are not troublesome. They feel that they belong to the company and to its officers. In fact, one might almost say they feel that a part of the company belongs to them. Usually they seem to take pride in being a part of the works, which increases with the length of their service, and this feeling is not without reason, because the men are kindly treated and are not discharged even when work gets scarce. When once discharged there is considerable difficulty in getting them back again. Here, as everywhere and in every condition in Japan, the old feeling of master and servant still remains to an extent much greater than in our own country that it is hardly conceivable by us.

### OLD-WORLD IRREGULARITY.

Another remarkable feature mentioned by the writer among the Japanese labourers is the "Don't-care" fashion in which they look upon the necessity of regular attendance at work :—

The Osaka Iron Works, for instance, can secure the daily presence of only about 90 per cent. of their employes. The other

10 per cent. think they are sick or imagine some friend is ill, or they are off on a lark by themselves or a picnic with their families, or they are taking a comfortable loaf, or they have earned so much money that they of necessity must spend it all, or they just simply and plainly want a day off. At any rate, fully 10 per cent. are absent daily, and it is not that they are affecting adversely their employer's interests, once enters their heads. They have constitutionally absolutely no regard for regular attendance. Such a condition cannot be tolerated for an instant in this country, but in Japan it cannot be helped.

## OUR STRENGTH IN ASIA.

SIR THOMAS HOLDICH contributes to the *Fortnightly Review* a reassuring paper on England's strength in Asia. He deplores the nervous fear with which we seem to regard a comparison of our strength with that of Russia in Asia. He has always believed that England's strength in Asia is greater than the most of Englishmen are ready to concede. His impression is that the result of the recent war will lead to a great change in trans-frontier sentiment. 'The Asiatic Review,' he says, prefers the Christian to the yellow peril. Sir Thomas makes a remark that all those who write on Asiatic politics ought to lay to heart. He says, "It is well to remember that race antagonism is more bitter between Asiatic nationalities than between Asiatic and European." The only vulnerable points in the natural fortifications of India are at Kandahar, Sistan and Quetta. For defending India Sir Thomas holds that the proportion of natural fortifications in India is at least double that of Europe, and though a large proportion are unwarlike races, the same may be said of Russia. No compulsory conscription would be needed, India would rise with enthusiasm to repel the foreign invader. War with Russia would be popular with the native troops, who are, he says, to be entirely trusted. He advocates the inclusion of patriotic principles in our elementary schools in England and India. In case of trouble with Russia on the Afghan frontier, the Afghans, he says, we expect our troops to enter their country for defensive purposes. But at the close Sir Thomas expresses his hope of a brighter alternative,—of conciliation with Russia rather than antagonism. The whole paper is written by one who has every right to speak with authority, is full of a sober common sense which is calculated to allay scares, and prevent us imagining that the British Empire in Asia rests upon the Anglo-Japanese Alliance."

THERE is a clever reproduction of the chatter of quack doctors, who assume the rôle of Cheap *Macmillan's* for October. There is a tercentenary of Sir Thomas Browne by Daniel Johnston, an appreciation of Henry IV.'s Minister, the Duke of The Sherborne show supplies the point of departure for reminiscences of ancient pageants. There is a paper on Nelson's autograph. The average price of Nelson's letters would appear to be about £1,000 was paid for a letter written by the great Admiral. Lady Hamilton, believed then to be his last finished



## THE MARVEL OF JAPANESE EDUCATION.

the *National Review* Mr. E. P. Culverwell writes a most interesting paper on Japanese Education and Character. He says that the Japanese child in elementary school breakfasts at six, and stays at school from seven till twelve. These five hours are filled by gymnastics and play. Sunday is a whole holiday, Saturday is a half-holiday, a fortnight in mid-July, a week in April and the month of August. Children in their play do everything but quarrel. An English teacher, after two years' experience, reports that he never saw Japanese schoolboys quarrel. There is at least one school journey in the year, when everything that can be taught is taught. There is no corporal punishment. No Japanese teacher ever loses his temper without being disgraced. The pupils' attitude is earnestness. The English school-fashions of despising school tasks is unknown. Children of all classes, rich and poor, go together to the same school. All classes in Japan are characterised by extraordinary courtesy of action and speech. There are a few honorary prizes, for "the precepts of the Confucian on the Mount are far more faithfully observed than in those nations of Christendom which refuse to recognise their Divine authority"; for duty, self-advancement, is the motive appealed to. When scholarships are given, the student promising to use them afterwards for the benefit of another. Gymnastics are carefully taught, parrot-keeping is discouraged.

Arts are taught two hours a week in the elementary schools, one hour a week in the secondary schools. Moral maxims are illustrated by deeds of heroes or actions of private men. These stories are tales of triumphant strength and conquest, but of self-effacement. The nearest approach to them in Western teaching would be the stories of the martyrs, but to the Japanese mind the martyr's hope of reward even would rob the act of virtue. This force of self-control and self-effacement is rooted in public opinion, habit, and patriotism. Of religious enthusiasm there seems to be none. A class of children in 1892, when asked what was their dearest wish, wrote, "To be allowed to die for our beloved Emperor." The Emperor is an abstraction put in the place for God in our minds. The writer adds a note to the effect that since Western education has passed out of fashion, and the missionaries Christianity has been almost wholly at a standstill in Japan.

REMINISCENCES of Nelson are well to the point in the October number of *Cornhill*. Mr. David G. C. Cullis culls some interesting and suggestive extracts from Napoleon's correspondence to indicate the great man's idea of Nelson. Mr. Hannay thinks that Napoleon would have refused to admit that he had been defeated by Nelson. The picturesque side of Trafalgar is picturesquely sketched by Dr. W. H. Fitchett. The most readable papers in the magazine are reminiscences of a diplomatist, who went as paid attaché to St Petersburg before the Crimean

## MR. CARNEGIE AS AN OUTDOOR MAN.

By W. T. STEAD.

W. T. STEAD contributes to *C. B. Fry's Magazine* a sketch of Andrew Carnegie as an outdoor man. His health is attributed to the fact that he has always spent a considerable portion of each day in the open air. "From his boyhood upwards he has never been confined kindly to the confinement of the office, the mill, or the factory. When he was a weaver's bairn in Dunfermline Town, as now, when he is Laird of Skibo, he was most at his ease under the broad canopy of heaven."

## THE TEMPTATION IN EDEN UP TO DATE.

From twelve to fifteen he was in a bobbin factory, then he took to the open air life of a telegraph boy, next he became clerk and operator on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Mr. Stead says:—

His duties caused him to be out and about a good deal. He spent his Sundays in summer in wandering with his companions through the woods. It was on one of these afternoon strolls through the woods that the young Carnegie showed his boy companions the first cheque he ever received for interest on capital. He cried "Eureka!" for before then none of them had received anything but wages from toil. Money could make money—how without any attention from this mysterious golden visitor should come—led to much speculation. "I had never received anything before for nothing were." To a thorough-going Socialist that scene in the Pennsylvania forest makes a latter-day up-to-date companion piece to the "Temptation in Eden."

Of his later life Mr. Stead says:—

Mr. Carnegie has been all round the world "seeing things." He has been in India, in Egypt, and knows more about the British Empire than most of the men who are governing it. He has driven, or been driven, in a four-in-hand from London to John o' Groats, and has probably seen more of the world and the Britons than any of our Home Secretaries.

## HIS OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

Travel by land and sea that brings him easily and rapidly to the centre of human interest is set down as the chief outdoor amusement of Mr. Carnegie. Carnegie is said frankly to prefer his estate at Skibo to the Celestial City:—

He revels in the glimpses of moor and sky and the blue of the sky. He loves his trees and his gardens. It is not exactly the mood of the poet in the beauty of nature, who in ecstasy declares "My Father made them all." Mr. Carnegie feels no doubt, but it is a comfort to him to reflect that, if God had not made them, Andy Carnegie helped to mind them.

He never smokes. No one but a duke or a prince is allowed to smoke in Skibo Castle. He never plays cricket or football; he does not hunt. He provides grouse-shooting only for his guests. He drives, he walks, he golfs, he fishes. Such are his outdoor amusements. Skibo is a great open-air playground with which he is never tired of playing.

PROGRESS—a term of widely varying application, still more piebald associations—is discussed in the *Positivist Review* by Dr. J. H. Bridges. His analysis concludes with the remark: "The end before us—the end which constitutes progress—the permanent preponderance of social feeling over self-interest. Progress means that we live by, and for, Family, Community, and Humanity."



## GERMANY AND MOROCCO.

## A NEW FIELD FOR GERMAN ENTERPRISE.

The September issue of the *Deutsche Rundschau* has more Fischer, in an article entitled "The Economic Significance of Morocco," discusses the possibilities of Morocco from the German point of view.

The writer tells us that in the past five or six years Germany has been recognising the economic importance of Morocco, and he thinks the new understanding between France and Germany promises the dawn of a new era in that country. In his opinion German enterprise has a rich future in store, and the initial difficulties to be overcome in opening the country are very considerable.

Morocco is described as a very inaccessible country, where there are practically no harbours there. It is more important to build a good harbour and make a way to connect it with the capital. In the north the mountains make the country difficult to reach, but Morocco must be put into connection with the sea, and expensive works must necessarily be undertaken.

## THE RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY.

In regard to the resources of Morocco, the writer says they will prove of immense commercial value. Sea fisheries are at present neglected, save for the enterprise. The rivers are known to contain excellent fish, but the fish is at present little used. The regions are most favourable to agriculture, and the writer recommends the cultivation of grain and cotton, but even there artificial irrigation would be necessary. So far practically nothing is known of the mineral resources of Morocco.

The trade statistics are not very reliable, but in the last few years it is stated that England has forty-eight per cent. of the trade of the country. France comes next with twenty-one per cent., and then Germany with fifteen per cent. Germany will find it difficult to compete with England and France.

## ENGLAND AND FRANCE AS COMPETITORS.

The chief advantages which England enjoys are the cotton industry and her convenient position at Gibraltar. Tea, the national drink, is also entirely in English hands. France supplies nearly all the sugar, and German attempts with sugar have hitherto failed. Only Belgium may be said to compete with France for the trade in this commodity.

Germans have introduced woollen goods, metal wares, chemicals, paper, etc., and though the trade with Morocco is more important than German trade with East Africa, it is as yet nothing to be reckoned with the future it may have in store.

A feature of *McClure's Magazine* for September is a set of gorgeous colour pictures, finer than any I ever remember to have seen, of the Grand Cañon, Colorado, in Arizona. They are really wonderful specimens of colour-printing.

## MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE IN CHINA.

In *La Revue* of September 1st Paul d'Arny concludes his article on the Marriage Laws of China, which appear to resemble very much those of Japan.

## REPUDIATION OF THE WIFE.

The present instalment deals with divorce. The repudiation of the legal wife by the husband may be exercised in case of sterility, misconduct, lack of respect towards the husband's parents, slander, or jealousy. A divorced woman is free to marry again. She may also appeal to the Mandarin to place against the decision if there has been any abuse of authority or violation of the law on the part of the husband, who may be punished with eighty stripes and compelled to take back his wife.

## OPTIONAL DIVORCE.

Divorce by mutual consent takes place for incompatibility of temperament, and when the husband and wife both desire a separation. Optional divorce takes place when the husband or the legal wife leaves the conjugal home. The legal wife who leaves the conjugal home commits a fault which is punished with a hundred stripes. In this case the husband has the right either to take her back or to take advantage of the divorce to separate from her. He may also give in marriage to anyone he pleases. The woman who marries again of her own accord, after her flight before divorce, is punished by strangulation, a punishment reserved for the adulteress.

## REPUDIATION OF THE HUSBAND.

When it is the husband who has deserted the conjugal home, the legal wife must wait till three years have passed without news of him before she can divorce him, and this divorce must be authorised by the Mandarin. The woman may then marry again. If the legal wife does not wait for three years and also leaves the conjugal home, she receives a hundred stripes, and if she marries again a hundred stripes.

## WHEN DIVORCE IS COMPULSORY.

Divorce is compulsory for adultery on the part of the wife, for blows inflicted by the wife on her husband, or for blows inflicted by the husband on the wife when serious wounds or permanent injuries have been the result, such as fractures, the loss of an eye or a limb.

There are also certain obstacles or exceptions to divorce. The marriage cannot be dissolved when the wife has been in mourning with the husband for three years for her father-in-law or her mother-in-law, when husband and wife have married poor and become rich together, or when the wife has no family to return to.

The present October issue of the *Girl's Realm* concludes part of the seventh annual volume. The only article of interest which it contains is a memoir of Hans Christian Andersen, transcribed by Miss Sidney Woolf.



## INTERNATIONAL "PERILS."

WRITER in *Blackwood's Magazine* discourses on the subject of the various "perils" of which we have heard so much—the Yellow Peril, the Anglo-Peril, and the Tartar Peril, more inexactly the Russian Peril. It is to the last-named that he devotes most of his remarks.

## THE TARTAR PERIL.

Napoleon I. and Bismarck, he reminds us, both failed; and M. Witte has just shown his hand, says the writer, by declaring to a correspondent of the *Times* that the best remedy for Russian internal troubles is a foreign war in pursuit of Russia's "historic destiny," which *Blackwood* interprets to mean aggression in the Near East or on the Indian frontier. He admittedly considers the Russians "barbarians," "with a veneer of civilisation among a very limited educated class." He bases his estimate of the Tartar Peril chiefly on the immense numerical superiority of Russia's armed forces—1,000,000 soldiers, an overwhelming force as compared with that of any other European Power. But no means represents Russia's resources during a prolonged war, still less does it represent her total resources after a few years' undisturbed domination of Asiatic territories. Moreover, the withdrawal of a large proportion of the male population from the military pursuits in Russia would disorganise her economy much less than would be the case in European countries. From her Asiatic possessions, when once assimilated, she will be able to draw an army. And the whole experience of the war of 1914-18 shows that final supremacy must go with the big battalions—not the inferior, always drawn, but the writer argues that the loss of the victors be only one-third that of the vanquished, and the victors could not promptly replace their losses, while the vanquished could draw on almost inexhaustible reserves, then the big battalions must in the end win. He conjures up a fearful picture of Europe overrun by a vast host of Russians accompanied by "hordes of marauders from Central and Northern Asia," all under the Russian standard, though half savage, yet well generalised, and far more formidable than their predecessors. No European Power could invade Russia; she has a vast climate, and her economic development is backward. But these Russo-Asiatic hordes, if rested on the frontier, would soon disorganise and demoralise any civilised State in Europe.

## THE YELLOW PERIL.

As for the Yellow Peril, except from an economic point of view, the writer does not regard as serious. But he does think Chinese and Japanese cheap labour, combined with these nations' marvellous manual dexterity and training of the eye, might be turned to commercial account in such a way as to become a danger to European and American industries.

From certain points of view the Yellow Peril becomes a political German Peril, a gentle hint to some to pull the German chestnut of Shantung out of the fire, for the writer does not know how, unless the *status quo* be guaranteed by the new Anglo-Japanese treaty, Germany can retain Shantung except at her pleasure.

## THE ANGLO-SAXON PERIL.

As for the Anglo-Saxon peril "recently advertised by the Berlin dealers in 'perils,'" he does not say what it can mean. A Customs Union of the British Empire and the United States would be, indeed, the Anglo-Saxon peril for Germany; but of that, at present, there is no chance.

## AMERICAN FAILURE IN PORTO RICO.

IN the *North American Review* General Royce writes strongly on "Our Failure in Porto Rico." He begins his article by citing the following statements:—

"San Francisco, November 25th.—Santiago Iglesias, representative from Porto Rico, addressed the delegates of the American Federation of Labour to-day, and said that the condition of the workmen in his native land was worse under the present régime than under that when Spain was in power. He averred that 600 Porto Ricans died each month from starvation."—*New York Times*, November 26th, 1904.

"A responsible contractor of San Juan quotes common prices at 30 cents per day of eleven hours, and mechanics at 20 cents, and adds: 'Labourers are so hard up you can get any work of them. They will have little or nothing to do, not even the coffee crop is gathered (November) till next August, it begins again.'"—*The Expansionist*, February, 1902.

"I found many thousands of people out of work and in distress . . . an army of idle workmen."—*Mr. Samuel C. Parker*, 1905.

"Value of merchandise exported from Porto Rico in 1898, years before the American occupation, 36,051,632 dols. for two years after occupation, 16,769,040 dols."

The reasons of this lamentable contrast to the hopes with which the United States set out to civilise the people of Porto Rico are then detailed by General Stone. It is all due, he says, to the Foraker Law, which was conceived in a spirit of anti-panic. It forbids any corporation to buy or sell real estate in Porto Rico, or to own or control more than 500 acres of land for any agricultural purpose whatever. Nor can any shareholder in one corporation be a shareholder in another agricultural corporation. The consequent absence of capital is checking the growth of Porto Rico. Nevertheless Mr. Stone believes that were the restrictions relaxed, the future of Porto Rico would be assured. He says:—

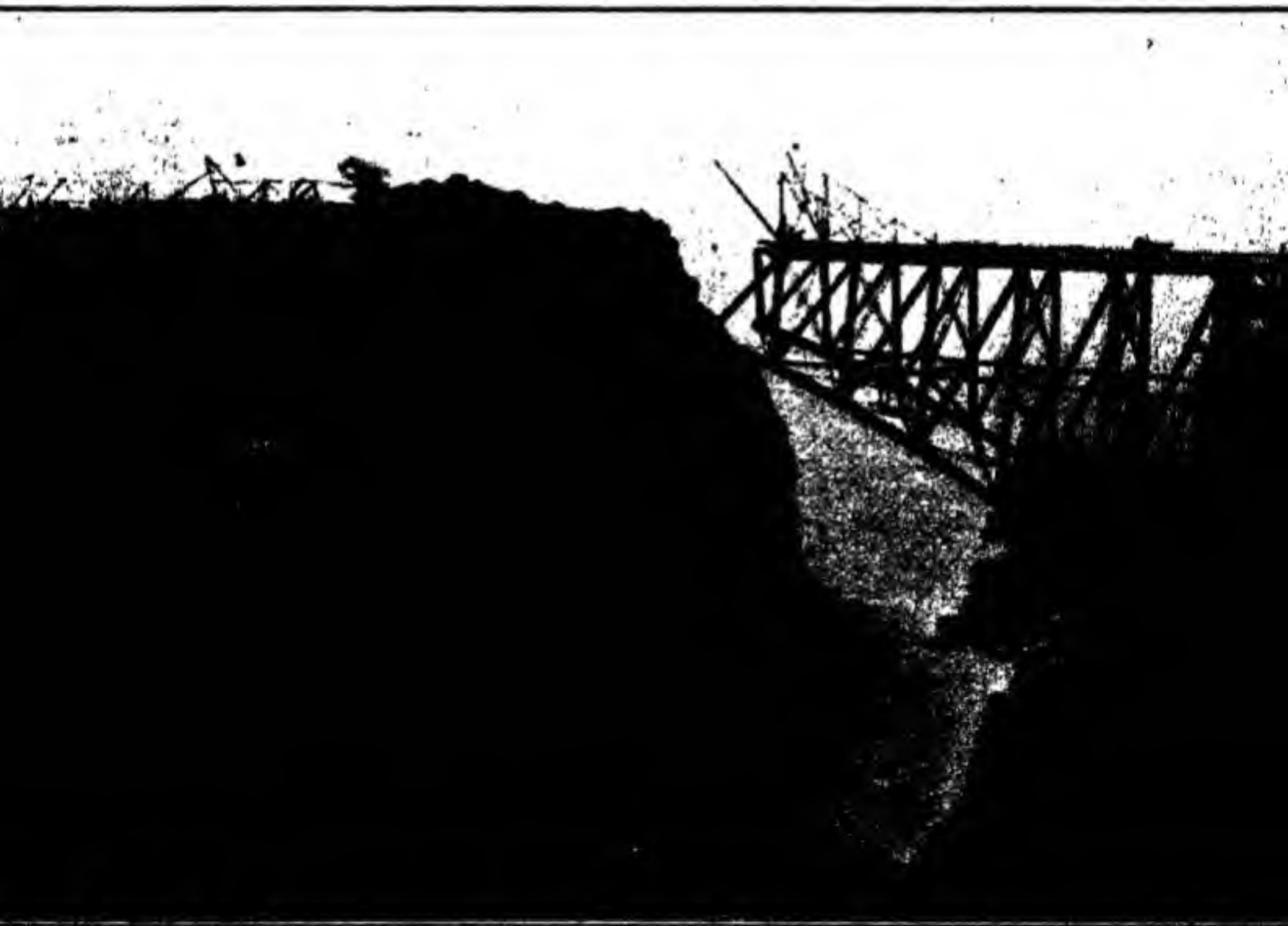
Whenever the people of the island are well employed and properly fed, and their misery thus ceases to afflict the land, and when better accommodations are provided for the winter resort for Americans and Europeans for pleasure and health. Its foreign aspect, its matchless scenery—a combination of the grandeur of the Alps and the beauty of the tropics, its delightful winter climate, and the courtesy and hospitality of its people, both rich and poor, will attract vast thousands.



### THE CAPE TO CAIRO RAILWAY.

J. HARTLEY KNIGHT writes in the *Engineering* on the "Recent Progress of the Cape to Railway." The idea and the phrase he attributes to Sir Charles Metcalfe, and though the scheme much to the powerful personality of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, it has not, he says, suffered in any way through the death of the late Mr. Rhodes. The Southern Line is a good many miles from the Cape, and well on the way to Rhodesia and Broken Hill, the next great stage to the terminus

weeks. Sir Charles Metcalfe also claimed that no other bridge of its size and capacity had ever been built so cheaply. At the time of writing the bridge is still incomplete, some rivets having yet to be hammered in before the finishing touches can be made. The bridge was designed by Sir Charles Metcalfe, consulting engineer in Africa of the Cape to Cairo Railways, Limited, and Mr. G. A. Hobson, M.Inst.C.E., of the firm of Sir Douglas Fox and Partners, the same consulting engineers in London. The work of construction was under the immediate charge of Mr. G. C. Imbault, with him a staff of English bridge-builders, which never numbered more than twenty-five men and about one hundred native labourers. A gentleman practically superintended the construction of the



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### The Zambesi Railway Bridge at the Victoria Falls in course of Construction.

The view is taken from the eastern side of the gorge. On the further side of the river, just out of sight, is the forest which has grown up on the north side of the river, and the incessant spray which falls upon the south side of the chasm into which the Zambesi plunges. Underneath the cantilever is stretched a fine netting.

southern end of Lake Tanganyika. Sir Charles Metcalfe is quoted as saying that Providence was very kind to the projectors in placing coalfields at Wankie and a rich copper region at Broken Hill.

### THE HIGHEST BRIDGE IN THE WORLD.

The Victoria Falls Bridge, which has just been opened to the British Association, is thus described:—

The highest—420 feet—in the world, and it was built in the shortest time recorded for such a work—viz., nineteen

at Darlington, where it was made by the Cleveland Bridge Engineering Company, and also its erection across the Zambesi. The total length of the bridge is 650 feet, of which the central span accounts for 500 feet between the pin centres of the two banks, the balance being made up of the two side spans. The great centre span rises in a graceful parabola to the centre, the spring of which starts from the base of the main booms. The vertical rise to the crown is 90 feet. The main span is made of twenty bays, each 25 feet long; and the stability was secured by a wide spread at the feet of the bridge. At the rail level the distance between girder centres is 6 feet 6 inches, whereas at the bases the width between pin centres



The roadway projects beyond the side girders so as to clear 30 feet between parapets. The bridge is of steel, it is coated with grey paint it is rendered as invisible as against the cloud of spray—"the smoke that sounds," natives call it—that rises from the Falls, and the undue on the landscape which so many feared has thus been.

#### BRIDGE-BUILDING AS BY CLOCKWORK.

most difficult work was at the beginning, in laying a firm basis on the rock :—

When we began to build the arch outwards from either side said Mr. Hobson, "everything was plain sailing, and it went on with the smoothness and regularity of clockwork."

So carefully had the whole thing been thought out that the ends of the bridge, which was built from both sides on the piers simultaneously, met so exactly that there was not a difference between them of even an eighth of an inch. The erection of the bridge commenced on October, 1904, and the piers were joined on April 1, 1905.

An interesting feature of the construction of the Victoria Falls bridge at Victoria Falls is the huge net hung beneath the growing bridge, for the purpose of catching men and tools that might drop from the bridge. At the time the bridge was building the railway to Kalomo was being run at the rate of a mile and a half a day. Between Kalomo and Broken Hill, a distance of 260 miles, the only practical engineering difficulty is a trestle some 1,700 feet long which will have to be constructed over the River Kafue.

#### THE EXTENSION NORTHWARD.

Charles Metcalfe said to the writer :—

My own opinion is that in the future there will probably be two railways running from Broken Hill—one going up through the Free State to Lake Chad and right through French territory, coming out perhaps at Algiers or some other place on the north coast; the other coming up through German East Africa and ultimately joining up with Khartoum and Cairo.

Broken Hill is 1,984 miles from Cape Town. Mr. Metcalfe preferred the water route by Lake Tanganyika. Sir Charles prefers the railway line by the north coast, but whether Germany will permit of the latter is doubtful. As to the northern section, the writer suggests a little change. Lord Cromer, while approving of the Nile and river transit, thinks the whole route by land commercially impossible.

#### PROSPECTS.

In the Rhodesian section, the writer states that the ratio of expenditure to receipts was in 1903-4 the same as in the previous year 61'3. He concludes his optimistic sketch by saying :—

In the depression under which South Africa is still labouring, and the waters of the Victoria Falls are harnessed for electrical production, it is only reasonable to expect that the Rhodesian railways will be worked at considerable profit, and that the net revenue will be proportionately increased.

At the present rate of progress the next five years should see wonderful developments in the African railway world, and making personally, I shall be very greatly surprised indeed if at that time the Cape-to-Cairo Railway is not within a stone's throw of the saying is, of Lake Tanganyika.

There is not much in the October *Idler*, beyond rather commonplace mountaineering article by Mr. E. E. Rieu, which takes one over exceedingly old ground in the Alps.

### SIR WALTER SCOTT ON HIS BOOK-TREASURY. HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED REMAINS.

In the *Nineteenth Century* Mrs. Maxwell Scott of Abbotsford contributes notes hitherto unpublished regarding his books, or "gabions," by which he means curiosities of small intrinsic value, but of rare books, antiquities, &c. Among the rest is a list of "Pills to Purge Melancholy." The editor Sir Walter says :—

He was a musician as well as a poet, and his collection was intended to prove two curious facts : first, that a variety of songs called Scotch—for example, "Twas Within a Mile of Bonny Town," and others besides—were, in fact, composed by the players ; secondly, that it is a mistake to suppose that the English had no style of national music, although they suffered it to drop almost out of memory. A great number of tunes which are of genuine English origin are to be found in the music in the "Pills to Purge Melancholy," and the tunes of the "Beggar's Opera," so many of them at least of English origin, go to establish the same proposition. It shows in what a short time a nation may be bullied into the abandonment of its own music.

#### RICHARD BAXTER A BORDERLANDER.

Another has this portentous title of :—

Basilac. The certainty of the World of Spirits fully proved by the unquestionable histories of Apparitions, Opium, Witchcraft, Voices, &c., proving the immortality of souls, the malice and misery of devils and the damned, and the justice of the justified. Written for the conviction of Sadducees and Infidels by Richard Baxter, London, 1691.

On which Sir Walter remarks :—

This collection, which in point of authenticity may be compared with those of Glanville and Sinclair, builds its evidence on the character of the worthy dissenting minister, Richard Baxter, whose doctrine was distinguished among the dissenters of the sect of religion might be free from the disgrace attending this nature. The book has had its day of popularity, and the reverend author is now rather pitied than credited with prodigies which he has amassed together.

There are many other characteristically quaint and notes.



[Kladderadatsch.]

#### The Mad Elephant (German S. W. Africa.)

LINDSBULT (new Governor) : "That's no use, my dear Sir, dismount, dismount !"

GENERAL LIEOTHA (late Governor) : "All right—but who knows how long this will go on, and some one will be saying the same to



## INDIA AND IMPERIAL CONTROL.

A SPIRITED, ably-written paper in the *Monthly Review* deals with this subject. The writer, Mr. John Solano, regrets exceedingly the dismissal of Lord Curzon, in praise of whom he cannot say too much. His admiration of Lord Curzon is excelled, however, by his contempt for Mr. Brodrick. Lord Curzon puts things right; Mr. Brodrick puts them wrong again. It is monstrous that one who has worn the fool's cap more than once should be in such a position:—

With regard to the military reforms, Lord Kitchener, the experienced soldier, is overruled—upon matters of crucial principle—by Mr. Brodrick, who has proved his incompetence in regard to this subject. While in regard to the Government of India, Lord Curzon, the experienced statesman, is overruled also upon matters of crucial principle in regard to policy and constitution—by a Secretary of State who is ignorant of India and its conditions.

Mr. Solano has unbounded contempt for the Constitution which requires no experience or knowledge of Asia or India in the two men primarily responsible for the guidance and control of the Indian Empire. We can see the absurdity of appointing a cook to command a battleship, yet we cannot see the absurdity of Indian affairs being controlled by a person crassly ignorant of India.

All the recent history of India shows the danger of this system of ignorant Imperial control. There is continuity in the routine of internal economy, and a dire absence of continuity in broad questions of policy. He contrasts the four main problems of Indian administration before and after Lord Curzon's appointment. Russia had been allowed to come far too near the Indian frontier; peace had been so badly maintained along that frontier that in the fifty years before 1897 no less than forty frontier wars had been waged. All Lord Curzon's recent policy, including the Thibet mission, he would approve. After retailing all the advantages of Lord Curzon's policy, the writer goes on to insist that no man, whatever his genius and personality, could have achieved these results without the practical knowledge which Lord Curzon possesses.

The two essential conditions of successful government of India are that no class, either European or native, should become a governing class; and that the Governor-General should be absolutely secure of his authority. His personal prestige must on no account be weakened:—

It is not a matter of sentiment. The sense of supreme authority, which invests the personality of the King's representative with that dignity and power which oriental usage attaches to rulers, is an essential element of the Indian Constitution—it affects both discipline and efficacy as regards government. It were thought that by clamour or cabal it were possible to overthrow the authority of the Viceroy, to rescind his orders, or to create factions against him among his subordinates, those instincts of intrigue which are so strong in Asiatics would certainly give rise to incessant unrest in opposition to the supreme authority.

Whenever it is necessary to differ from the Governor-General-in-Council, the Home Government

should differ so in nowise to harm his prestige. This, again, is what Mr. Brodrick has just done.

While Mr. Brodrick has niggled in London with "checks upon the Indian Government," he has destroyed an essential factor and first principle of good government in India—through the prestige and authority of the representative.

## POOR INDIA:

SO BADLY HANDICAPPED BY NATURE!

IN the *Scottish Geographical Magazine* Mr. C. Morrison calls attention to some geographical peculiarities of the Indian peninsula. He enumerates quite a host of disadvantages under which our dependency labours. First of all, its coast is short—the shortest of any important country bordering the ocean. There is scarcely a single inlet in a thousand miles of coast. Its inland regions are far removed from sea. Mr. Morrison puts this back vividly by saying:—

The great Indo-Gangetic plain, stretching across the country from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal, is one of the wealthiest and most fertile regions of the earth's surface. It might well be open to question whether, if the continent were sunk sufficiently to flood the whole of this immense valley (at no part is it more than 800 feet above sea-level), the loss of India, in thus having a great area of the "unharvested" land intersecting her land area, would not compensate for the loss of thousands of square miles of cultivated-soil.

The few inlets are too shallow part of the year, the mere marsh the other part. The delta of the Ganges turns out to be a waste of water-logged sand with but one opening, the Hugli Estuary, practically closed for ocean traffic. Nor has India, says Mr. Morrison, been any better treated in the way of inland waterways. Furthermore, there are no inland seas for the development of internal commerce. This lack of means of transit is further aggravated by the mountain ranges, useful for defence purposes, but a barrier to commerce. He says:—

The amount of merchandise sent into and coming from India during a year does not equal that carried in one voyage of a single P. and O. liner, and the total trans-frontier trade is well under 5 per cent. of that passing through the frontier on the coast. One of the anomalies of the working of our Empire is that the splendid country of Burma is virtually cut off on the land side, from the contiguous districts of India by great masses of impenetrable and unexplored mountains, rising from the confines of Upper Assam to the termination of the Arakan Yomas at Cape Negrais.

In the matter of rivers India might seem to be comparatively well off. But the appearance is deceptive. The great rivers neither drain nor irrigate the land through which they pass. They are great aqueducts from the Himalayas to the sea. The Indus in dry weather is a network of shallow channels and mud islands. With the exception of the Godavari and the Brahmaputra, the Indian river is rather a poor natural drain for the monsoon rains. The silt brought down by the rivers is spread along the shore, resulting in a belt of shoal water lying all round the coast.

Thus, from Bombay on the west coast to Calcutta, there is not more than one natural harbour, and even Madras has spent lacs and lacs on its concrete breakwaters, with the greatest difficulty in keeping the fairway clear.



## THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

### THE LOVE OF NATURE: WHAT IT IS.

CENT return from holiday excursions may incline us to receive with more open heart the pleasant homily which appears in *Cornhill* under the title "A College Window." There is a certain sweetness, not without shrewdness, which makes these highly reflections a very pleasant change from the ordinary type of magazine article. The writer

would have everyone who cares to establish a wise way of life and joy cultivate, by all means in his power, sympathy with and a delight in nature. We tend, in this of ours, when communication is so easy and rapid, the daily paper brings the whole course of the world to our secluded libraries, to be too busy, too much pre-occupied; to value excitement above tranquillity, and in- above peace. It is good for us all to be much alone, to fly from society, but resolutely to determine that we not be dependent upon it for our comfort. I would have every people make times in their lives when, at the cost of amusement, and paying the price perhaps of a little melancholy, they should try to be alone with nature and their hearts. They should try to realise the quiet unwearying rest which manifests itself in field and wood. They should wander in solitary places, where the hazel-hidden stream makes its way, and the bird sings out of the heart of the forest; in woods where the flowers grow brightly, or through the copse, with bluebells or starred with anemones; or they may lie on the crisp turf of the down, and see the wonderful world spread out beneath their feet, with some clustering town or hamlet in the distance, or lie upon the grass, with the fields of waving wheat behind, and the sea or lake out like a wrinkled marble floor in front; or walk on the beach beside the falling waves.

I will go further, and say that a man who does not wish to do things is shutting one of the doors of his spirit, a door through which many sweet and true things come in. "Consider the lilies of the field" said long ago One whom we profess to follow as our guide and Master. And a quiet receptiveness, an openness of eye, a simple readiness to take in these gentle impressions, is, I believe with all my heart, of the essence of wisdom. We have all of us our work to do in the world; we have our lesson to learn as well.

### "A CALL FROM WITHOUT."

The writer is careful to guard the intrinsic purity and unselfishness of this sympathy with Nature:—

There is a well-known passage in a brilliant modern satire in which a trenchant satirist declares that he has tracked all human beings to their lair, and has discovered that they all consist of a mixture of primal and degrading instincts. But the pure passionless love of natural beauty can have nothing that is primitive or reproductive about it. There is no physical instinct to which it can be referred; it arouses no sense of proprietorship; it is not connected with any impulse for self-preservation, but is merely aroused by tranquil, comfortable amenities of life which might be referable to the general sense of well-being, and contented life under pleasant conditions. But it is aroused just as strongly by prospects that are inimical to life and comfort, by storms, inaccessible peaks, desolate moors, wild sunsets, and seas. It is a sense of wonder, of mystery; it arouses a longing and yearning desire for we know not what; very often a melancholy attends it, which is yet not painful or distressing, but heightens and intensifies the significance, the value of the thing.

I do not know how to interpret it, but it seems to me to be a call from without, a beckoning of some large and loving presence to the soul. The primal instincts of which I have spoken tend to concentrate the mind upon itself, to strengthen it for its part; but the beauty of nature seems to be a call to the soul to come forth, like the voice which summoned Lazarus from

the rock-hewn sepulchre. It bids us to believe that our limited identities, our limited desires do not say the last word, but that there is something larger and stronger outside, in which we may claim a share.

I always feel that the instinct for beauty is perhaps the indication of some essence of immortality in the soul. Indeed there are moments when it gives one the sense of existence, the feeling that one has loved these fair things in a region that is further back even than the beginnings of consciousness.

### THE AULD BRIG O' AYR.

IN referring last month to Lord Rosebery's proposal for the preservation of the Auld Brig o' Ayr, we made an unhappy mistake of printing the wrong engraving to illustrate the text. We were led into this error by a photographic agent who submitted the photographic reproduction, and the consequence has been a series of letters from over the Border calling attention to our unfortunate mistake. Many of our kind Scottish readers write in the "more-in-sorrow-than-in-anger" style, and we can only acknowledge our error in this way, and say that we will try to appreciate to the full the obvious sympathy which has been expended by the Southern ignorance which made a slip like this possible. Several amateur photographers have sent us views of the Brig o' Ayr. Here is a very pretty little view taken by Mr. P. J. Thompson:—



Mr. Hugh McMillan reminds us that the "Auld Brig o' Doon" crosses the River Doon just under the shade, and within a stone-throw of Burns' Monument, about three miles from the town of Ayr. It is the keystone of the "Auld Brig o' Doon" that the tail of Tam o' Shanter's mare "Meg" was an- nounced by the leader of the witches, who pursued him on his journey homeward to his (Tam's) farm, known as still known) as Shanter in the parish of Kirkcaldy. The "Auld Brig o' Ayr," on the other hand, is in the town of Ayr. It spans the River Ayr, and connects the town of Ayr with Newton-upon-Ayr.

THE *Quiver* gives an illustrated account of one of the London Settlements—Mansfield House, in Canning Street, lately managed by the Rev. J. Bruce Wallace.



## EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE: THE NEED FOR INQUIRY.

BALFOUR's promise of an Inter-Departmental Committee to inquire into the expenditure on public education lends importance to the paper in the *University Review* by Mr. W. M. J. Williams on expenditure on Education: the Need for an Inquiry. The total expended on education, science, &c. in 1904-5 was £15,795,538, and in 1905-6 £18,947. Of the amount spent by the Board of Education the following account is given:—

	1905-6.	1906-7.
Administration ... ..	169,322	165,487
Selection and Examination ...	259,919	259,349
Grants to Public Elementary Schools, etc. ... ..	10,951,104	10,688,400
Grants to Training of Teachers and Pupil Teachers, etc. ...	479,843	385,795
Grants to Secondary Schools ...	242,500	216,500
Expenditure on other added schools and Classes ... ..	410,740	381,145
Imperial College of Science, London ... ..	22,723	21,659
Imperial College of Art ... ..	12,443	12,196
Museums and Circulation ... ..	59,972	61,041
Works and Furniture, South Kensington ... ..	28,861	29,746
Natural History Museum ... ..	3,755	3,862
Geological Survey of the United Kingdom ... ..	17,833	17,075
Committee on Solar Physics ...	1,801	1,771
Gross Total ... ..	£12,660,816	£12,244,026

These various departments and sub-departments, and the methods on which the grants are awarded, Mr. Williams says:—

“The enumeration reminds us of the building up, gradually and un-  
systematically, of our public work in education—to call it a system  
is to challenge contradiction; it points in particular to the  
extremely patchy nature of the grants by which the State's con-  
tribution to education is made. Is it possible to improve this  
method of granting State assistance? Popular opinion affirms  
that improvement is possible, and demands a change. Inspectors  
of the various grants confirm the popular impression, for  
possibly for very different reasons. The inter-relationship of  
the grant, the fee, and the aid grants is ripe for attention,  
and does not the case of those districts which have long  
been poor in proportion to population require a repair of  
what has been done to them by the present unsatisfactory nature of  
the grant? Perhaps it may be found that it will be possible  
to clear up the confusion of grants, and to give relief to certain  
districts, by making the local contribution always and every-  
where a certain poundage according to the proportion of popu-  
lation and assessment of property.”

### THE CASE IN IRELAND.

In the *North American Review* Mr. Michael O'Sullivan describes the state of primary education in Ireland, and concludes with the following paragraph, which make out an even stronger case for inquiry than in England and Wales:—

“The National Board in Ireland is composed of unpaid Com-  
missioners, who can in no sense be called educational experts,  
and are not in any way responsible to the public in the  
manner that the English Board of Education is responsible,  
through its Parliamentary Secretary. There is no connection  
between the National Board and those of Intermediate Educa-

tion or of Technical Instruction, and so no means is in existence  
by which clever children can be passed on from the National  
Schools to the higher schools.”

The waste of public money resulting from the independence of  
these three Boards may best be shown in tabular form:—

Out of every 20s. given as Exchequer aid to Education:	
In England and Wales 17s. goes to education; 3s. to administration and inspection.	
In Scotland 16s. 2d. goes to education; 3s. 10d. to administration and inspection.	
In Ireland 13s. 6d. goes to education; 6s. 6d. to administration and inspection.	

From these figures one can draw a not very edifying  
conclusion, namely, that, in educational matters public ex-  
penditure is in inverse ratio to the prosperity of the country. In  
the total cost for administration and inspection under the  
three Boards is £120,000, the similar charge on Scotland is  
half that sum; and yet Scotland prides herself on her edu-  
cation and Ireland is taunted with her illiteracy.

### A SIMILAR PROBLEM IN THE UNITED STATES.

Impecunious local authorities which are unable to meet  
the burden of the ever-heightening standard of modern  
education are not in England alone. They are actually to be  
found in that Paradise of public education known as the  
United States. In the *Review* Dr. Agnes Valentine Kelley  
brings to light the startling fact that in several of the  
Southern States children are passing the educable limit every  
year, and fifty-five per cent. of these children are out of  
school. The States, notably Alabama, Mississippi, and  
Louisiana, are poor. The Governments are unable to find  
education for their people, especially in the rural and out-  
lying districts. Miss Kelley says she knows a number of  
places from twenty to fifty miles square where no school-  
houses of any kind can be found. Many of these commu-  
nities “are entirely dependent upon the voluntary service of  
chance visitors.” To meet this terrible need Miss Kelley  
proposes to herself the task of building one hundred  
plain schoolhouses in Louisiana and Alabama, and asks  
for voluntary subscriptions. She thinks more schoolhouses  
would help to solve the racial problem of the South. To  
learn that so large a number of the Southern population  
is without schoolhouses will come as an eye-opener to  
English educationists.

### Alcoholism in France.

THE *Sunday at Home* contains an alarmist article  
by W. Soltau on Alcoholism in France, its increase  
and its deadly work. The writer quotes Dr. Bouchard  
who said: “The alcoholism of the working-classes  
threatens society with a speedy end.” A writer in  
*Le Matin* says that alcohol costs the country an  
army corps every year. The late Paul de Cassagnac  
attributed the dying agony of Normandy, its depopulated  
parishes, its country becoming a desert, as due to the  
ravages of alcohol. Children are early taught to  
drink. Little girl pupils at school are often so  
intoxicated as to be unable to do their lessons. A  
manifesto by sixty-eight medical men declares  
the havoc wrought by alcohol threatened the  
existence of the French nation.



## SCHEME FOR A CITIZEN ARMY.

BY EARL DUNDONALD.

the *Fortnightly Review* the Earl of Dundonald publishes certain "notes on a citizen army," which have no small significance from the fact that they are only the results of his experience in Canada. extolling the value of cadet instruction in Canada, with commissions in the Militia for teachers to encourage it, he goes on to outline the scheme he has devised in Canada for organising, training and equipping an army of 100,000 men.

## A SKELETON SYSTEM.

is what he calls a skeleton system. In each county—

he officers and non-commissioned officers and about one-third of the privates would be liable for twelve days' annual training, with extra training for officers and non-commissioned officers; these would receive pay. The remainder of the army, about two-thirds of the total number of privates, would be enrolled for war service only. They would not be required to perform any training in time of peace, but would be encouraged to undertake voluntary training. Rifles and ammunition would be supplied to them, and they would be required to fire a stated number of rounds every year, as, with compulsory training in the schools as cadets, these men, if they were physically sound and kept up their rifle practice, would in a very short time become efficient soldiers.

He recognises that quite raw troops can be made into good and steady soldiers in a wonderfully short time, with experienced leaders and a few trained privates. He would train as many as possible of officers and non-commissioned officers in a great training camp by means of a small instructional regiment corps. Officers would be free to come and go as their other business allowed. At their training camps of instruction these officers would pass on what they had learned to their comrades. At each company armoury there would be a permanent instructor, where those who enrol for war service only would receive their afternoon or evening instruction and lectures, and would see before their eyes the instructional placard. In this way he would have a first line defence of 100,000 men.

## A RESERVE FORCE BEHIND.

He would also provide a backing to this in a second or reserve line of similar strength, to be provided as follows:—

Each unit of the first line would contain in its establishment a reserve unit of like constitution and strength. Each regiment and battalion would have a third in command, each company and squadron an officer and two non-commissioned officers, in addition to the full establishment. They would undergo the same annual training as the others of their unit but would be free from the administrative work. In case of mobilisation these supernumerary leaders would remain at their quarters, and there undertake the organising and training of the reserve unit corresponding to that of the first line. The second file of the reserve unit would, as far as possible, consist of men who had previously registered their names in readiness to volunteer for war service, but from whom no peace training would be demanded.

The leading principle of this scheme is that it recognises the existence of a large number of citizens

who would defend their country in time of war, and who have not leisure for peace training or peace-time instruction. Busy citizens often form the most valuable military material in the country. Lord Dundonald worked out a system of training, to enable officers to utilise the number of short holidays, securing a sufficient military education.

HALF A MILLION OF MEN FOR £5,000,000 A YEAR.

As to the cost of this organisation, Lord Dundonald says:—

For five million dollars (£1,000,000) a year Canada could provide herself with a citizen army of 100,000 men in the first line, properly organised, trained, and equipped, and the second line of a staff of officers and non-commissioned officers for a line of 100,000 men. With a similar system this country could be provided with a citizen army of half a million men in the first line, and a reserve nucleus of officers and non-commissioned officers, for an annual outlay of £5,000,000.



[Westminster Gazette.]

## Another Dog Loose.

MR. BULL: "Your dog has got loose and is biting that Volunteer."  
MR. BALFOUR: "The Volunteer has my sympathy, but I do not give it to be my duty—especially during the Recess—to interfere with the freedom of my dog's individual action!"

## A POSSIBLE FOREIGN SERVICE FORCE.

This is a prospect to make the mouths of the reformers water. But Lord Dundonald has a definite scheme. Out of this citizen army he would have a definite reserve for the regular army:—

All that requires to be done is to take advantage of the thousands of young men in the Auxiliary Forces, who, for a small bounty, would enrol themselves for, say, a year's liability in the First Reserve of the Foreign Service Army. A Colonial Service Reserve might be instituted, for which I am sure whole regiments of Colonial Militia would volunteer. My experience of Canadian citizen soldiers convinces me that whole regiments would thus volunteer *en masse*, numbers being composed in the main of young unmarried men of a high standard of physical fitness, whose natural aptitude would make them peculiarly valuable auxiliaries for the British Forces.

So great is the willingness of Colonial troops to take part in minor wars that, Lord Dundonald mentions, he received offers of assistance in the Tibet Expedition from the Ottawa Militia Corps.



## LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

### WHAT IS THE HEIGHT OF THE NELSON MONUMENT?

the *Gentleman's Magazine* for October Mr. J. Macmichael continues his History of Charing and Its Neighbourhood. The present instalment deals with Trafalgar Square, and includes some particulars of the Nelson Monument.

In 1826 Mr. Arbuthnot, we are informed, brought a bill for the improvement of Charing Cross and vicinity. Operations began in 1829, but twenty years after the square was not really completed. The Column was begun in 1837, and the statue set up in 1843. The height of the column, with pedestal, is given by Thornbury, in "Painted London," as 193 feet. In Bohn's "Pictorial Handbook of London" the column and capital are said to be "176 feet and 6 inches in the whole, surmounted with a statue of 18 feet in height." Another writer states that the height of the column from the top of the pedestal to the top of the abacus is 145 feet, while a fourth writer bewilders us with the statement that the height of the column to the top of the capital is 145.6 feet. The Monument at London is 172 feet in height to the top of the capital. The statue of Nelson is formed out of two blocks of granite from the Granton quarry. The four reliefs on the pedestal are each eighteen feet square, and on the south side, representing the death of Nelson, being not only the largest of the four, but the finest bronze casting of its kind in Europe.

### PORTRAITS OF NELSON.

The October number of *Pearson's Magazine* may be called a Nelson number, for it contains no fewer than six articles relating to Nelson and Trafalgar. The present Lord Nelson contributes a short article on his own portraits. He thinks the portraits of himself as a youth should not be accepted as genuine, as he being twenty-two when the first reliable one was painted. The next is a miniature painted before Nelson lost his arm. The best picture of Nelson is by Abbott, and many copies of it in smaller size exist. Other portraits have been painted by Guzzardi, H. Singleton, Sir W. H. Hoppner and others.

### NELSON BATTLE-PICTURES.

The October *London* also there is a series of articles on Nelson. All who are interested in battle-pictures will be glad to have these articles, if only for the sake of learning how many pictures have been painted of the battles in which Nelson took part—pictures by R. Westall, Sir William Allan, Thomas Stothard, A. W. Devis, W. Wyllie, G. Arnald, J. M. W. Turner, Ernest Slingensyer, H. Singleton, and H. Mason, and many more. Lady Hamilton comes in for a share of notice at this time, and the number of portraits of her shows how many times her portrait has been painted and how many artists have been fascinated by her beauty.

### THE CLIFF-CLIMBERS OF FLAMBOROUGH

In the *Pall Mall Magazine* for October Owen describes the work of the Cliff-Climbers of Flamborough Head in connection with the egg harvest.

This egging, the writer explains, is egging for the guillemot and is carried on under restrictions made for the interest of the sea-fowl. About 150,000 eggs are laid up in one season, and are sold in the village for one shilling a dozen.

### THE COLONIES OF SEAFOWL.

The birds of Flamborough Head include the guillemot, the razorbill, and the puffin or sea-parrot. The razorbill lays its single egg in a crevice or a hanging ledge of rock, and the puffin breeds in a hole like a rabbit. The guillemot breeds on the cliffs chiefly. There are also colonies of kittiwake and herring gulls.

The egg of the Bempton guillemot is blue, blotched and streaked with reddish brown and black. The bird holds the egg between its feet, and when it is taken away lays another. The kittiwake's egg is smaller, and two or three in number. Thousands of kittiwakes, we are told, are slaughtered for manure purposes.

### A DANGEROUS BUSINESS.

May and June are the months of the egg harvest. But it is a dangerous business. The writer says

Each climber has three men to haul him up, and the man who takes the greater risk, takes half the eggs he gathers. He wears a helmet, to protect his head from falling bits of rock and other things. It is a padded helmet; over each shoulder he carries a canvas bag in which to place the eggs; and he has a hook fixed in the end.

The ropes used are of strong hemp; they are 300 ft. long, and they only last for two years. A hand-rope is fastened to an iron crowbar, and the lowerer sits near the edge of the cliff, with his feet in two holes made to prevent his slipping; he wears a leather saddle, round which the waist-rope is passed and held by both hands. The climber takes the guide-rope in his right hand, and in the other an iron-stake with a running pulley. As he is walking backwards, he drives the stake into the edge of the cliff and places the waist-rope over the wheel to prevent chafing. The lowerer then lets the rope run, and the climber swiftly descends on the face of the rock.

On reaching a ledge where eggs are visible he quickly picks them up, kicks himself outwards again with the iron-tipped boots that he wears, and swings back to another ledge. When ready to be hauled up he gives one tug at the waist-rope. Two tugs when more waist-rope is needed; while three tugs mean the hand-rope.

In *Nord und Süd* for September there is an interesting and appreciative study, by Kurt Walter Goldschmidt, of the work of Selma Lagerlöf, the Swedish novelist, and author of "Gösta Berling's Saga," "Legends," etc. Selma Lagerlöf was born in 1858, received a training in the Normal College at Stockholm, and was for several years a teacher in a small Swedish town. In 1890 she was quite unknown, but that year she wrote the first fragments of her "Gösta Berling's Saga" for a prize competition. After the success of her first book she travelled in the South of France and the East for some time before settling down to work again in Sweden.



## THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

### PAST AND FUTURE OF NAVAL EDUCATION.

*Blackwood's Magazine* the author of "A Retro-Admiralty" writes a long, weighty, reasoned which is, in sum, a condemnation of our methods of naval education, chiefly on the of their superficiality and lack of insistence roughly practical training. Naval officers of st were always supposed to understand the al details of the equipment of a ship; naval of the present, in spite of the change from steam, must do the same. The writer insists n the importance of going to sea early in order stom a boy to sea-life, and make him fond of it. writer reviews the kind of naval training between nd the Crimean War, which, he says, acted ally on the naval mind, and paved the way for nnovations. Instead of the Portsmouth College our training-ship was used; but it is in the on after the training-ship that he thinks the nd detrimental change was made. For a prac-aining unsurpassed was gradually substituted a ferior book education, and examinations began rather than practical professional knowledge, which practical sea-training has been sacri- Moreover, the qualifying sea-service has been d. From six years during the sailing-ship era, e and a half years in 1859, it was only three half years in 1900. Midshipmen have been so withdrawn from the ordinary duties of their order to attend school, that they have not had o acquire practical knowledge of the working anagement of ships. The result is that whereas y a midshipman passed as a lieutenant was it to take charge of a ship, such is not now e. "What a commentary on the examinations," e writer:—

ystem now in force in the Navy is the very contrary of ch prevailed in the past. All along the line instruction has been substituted for actual practice and experience

writer's assertion is that—

now perhaps in a position to affirm that, whether ships be propelled by wind or steam, the essential qualifica- those who have to manage them are the same. The rom the past seem to indicate that naval officers should the best general education possible before being sent to d should become early accustomed to a sea life.

necessitates boys going to sea not later than ears of age, and a minimum qualifying sea- for the rank of lieutenant of five years. s of the fleet must, as before, conduct exami- , which must not be competitive, because mpetitive examinations "it is not possible sure equal opportunity without sacrificing cy." The examination for the rank of com- , recently ordained, "is a pernicious innova- fostering superficiality where superficiality is o be avoided. Revert to the well-tried system past, improved by additions and modifications t modern conditions. This is the sum of the article.

### GERMANY'S NAVY AND NAVAL POWER

Two writers discuss this subject in the *M Review*. One, Mr. Cope Cornford, sees no rea- doubt Germany's assurance that her naval pol- purely defensive. The other, "V.," says it i- fectly clear that the new German fleet is meant- offensive.

Mr. Cope Cornford's article is chiefly tech- describing the results of his inspection of the at Wilhelmshaven last month. He was muc- pressed by the cleanliness, discipline, and soldie- rather than sailorlike, appearance of the men; " appearance as fine and smart a body of men a Service in the world can boast," and not, as far- could see, overdrilled into depression. In the S- are employed nearly 50,000 officers and men, a- the Mercantile Marine nearly 60,000 men who- served their time in the Navy, which he cor- with the 49,000 aliens in the British Merc- Marine. Throughout the article Mr. Cope Cor- terms are those of generous praise.

"V." quotes, with approval, M. Lockroy's ment that Germany's claim to rule the waves- eventually bring on a war with Great Britain, "will be one of the most terrible conflicts- twentieth century." It is because of her para- desire to obtain command of the sea that Ger- has neglected her cruiser fleet, and directed her- tion mainly to a huge and homogeneous fleet of- ships. She is much stronger for naval attack t- generally assumed; she can mobilise much faste- any other European State; and "V." evidently- quite as highly of her navy as Mr. Cope Co- does. According to M. Lockroy, an acknowl- authority, she has "the most perfect naval organi- in the world."

He compares Germany's naval strength with- France, much to the disadvantage of France. only on paper that the French fleet is in an- the stronger, and for this statement he gives- of proof. He does not even think France's supe- in cruisers will make up for her inferiority in- ships. The German navy, however, he reco- cannot be compared with our own fleet, a f- which the German Admiralty are well aware, al- many prominent German officers think a land- Great Britain far from as difficult as we often a- In fact, the gist of the whole article is that, in- fact, Germany's navy is no longer the third or- in Europe, but the second, and that she is doi- utmost to make her fleet such that she need n- a war even with England.

IN the October *Royal* there is a description- various schemes for connecting Calais and Dover- by Mr. F. E. Baily. The four chief schemes a- tunnel under the Channel, a bridge over the C- a submarine tube, and a duplex passage or- nation of schemes. The last is understood to- most practicable.



## PITT AS LAND NATIONALISER.

A. HOOK, in the *Economic Journal*, writes on the present position of the land tax. He thus refers to the Land Tax Act of 1798 :—

In 1798 the tax was an annual one, and required an annual assessment. It was accordingly capable of modification in amount and in incidence year by year. The Act last mentioned, however, made the tax permanent so far as it related to real property, fixing the amount of each parish or place in perpetuity. Having thus turned the annual tax into a rent-charge, having by a stroke of the pen appropriated to the State a considerable proportion of the rents of real property, Pitt proceeded to resell such proportion to the original owners by allowing them to redeem the tax on payment of a fixed capital sum.

The principle which it established was, however, of far-reaching importance. The conversion of the annual tax into a permanent rent-charge was, in fact, an instance of land nationalisation by "confiscation" on a very considerable scale. The value of the rent-charge thus appropriated by the State amounted to about £70,000,000. A similar operation now on the same relative scale would yield to the State a capital sum of about £1,000,000,000, drawn solely from real property. In the history of the land tax we find a more emphatic assertion of the principle that the landowners of this country have no absolute right in the land they "own," but hold it merely on trust for the State, a trust which the State is able to resume at its pleasure.

## A GREAT OPPORTUNITY LOST.

The valuable elasticity the tax might otherwise have possessed was completely destroyed. If Pitt had only made permanent the pound rate instead of the quota! It would have saved his redemption proposals, although even then the tax would have been redeemed on liberal terms for a fixed number of years, but what a golden shower would now be falling year after year into the national exchequer! The yield of the tax was, however, ultimately petrified for all time, and the country lost the opportunity of participating in the growing value of the property on which the tax was originally charged. The extent of this loss may be appreciated from the fact that, whereas the gross yield of the tax was fixed at under £2,000,000 (the maximum being 4s. in the £), the present annual value of the real property in the country amounts to about £250,000,000, need only to produce the above gross yield a rate of 2d. in the £. The redemption proposals were so far successful in their immediate purpose that in 1798 and 1799 about £10,000,000 was raised in this way, no less than £435,888 of the gross quota, £1,077, being extinguished. The amount of the annual yield quickly dropped, and it is now approximately £934,523, leaving the present net quota at £1,077,54.

Hook thus describes the main features of the present day :—

The tax is a steadily diminishing yield; a relatively heavy burden of collection, which will not diminish in the same ratio as the value of the tax; a great inequality in the rate, at present varying from 1d. to 1s. in the £; its numerous complications arising from remissions, etc.; its complete want of elasticity; the obstacle it offers to any comprehensive treatment of the problem of land taxation; and, finally, its permanent nature.

Hook proposes a method for the extinction of the

The *Atlantic Monthly* is published a paper by W. D. Howells on a theory of poetry, which is critical of the ideas of the poets. He finds in the feelings awakened by the moods of mind when we stand in the presence of nature, beauty, and power, what we all agree to call

## A SUMMING-UP ON THE ALIEN QUESTION.

MR. HERBERT SAMUEL, M.P., discusses judiciously the problem of emigration in the *Economic Journal*. He thus sums up what he has to say :—

The political student has no universal rule to offer to the legislator. He cannot urge that, without exception, every country should be open to all who come; nor can he urge that, whenever circumstances permit, the foreigner, if he be fit, should be shut out. Each case, or group of cases, must be judged on its merits. It would be right to exclude the criminal, the diseased, the insane, and the pauper, were it possible to detect them, but in practice it would usually be found more desirable to repatriate them after they had disclosed their character than to attempt to exclude them before. For the rest, it is necessary to weigh a number of elements, some of which may have to be put into one scale, some into the other. Whether, in point of fact, the immigration does less harm than unemployment and distress among the native workers, whether, through the introduction of new trades or the extinction of old ones, the labour force of the nation is strengthened or weakened, without, in the long run, anyone being the worse; whether the immigrants are so few in number and so near akin to the race that they can be absorbed into the population and leave no mark upon it; if not, the legislator must judge as best he may from the character of the aliens in what respects their intermixture will strengthen and in what respects it will weaken his people, whether the net result of their presence is likely to be better or worsen the race. And if, when all these elements have been weighed, it seems still uncertain which way the balance inclines, then he will decide the issue by placing the scale against restriction on an unwillingness to interfere with individual freedom. For in political affairs it is at least a safe rule, if there be a doubt, rather to err on the side of liberty.

## Three Ways of Training Children of the State.

MR. SOLOMON SCHINDLER discusses in the *Atlantic Monthly* the problem of dependent children and the State. He deals with the barrack system, and promptly dismisses it as unsuitable. The boarding-out system, being dependent on charity, he pronounces a greater fallacy than the barrack system. He puts his recommendation thus :—

As a result of these experiences the idea at length was conceived of taking from the two methods the most satisfactory features and combining them in an entirely new plan. "The cottage system," so-called, was born which is as yet in its infancy, but which promises great things for the future. Imagine a village situated in the suburbs of one of our great cities, and composed of fifty to one hundred cottages. The cottages are public squares in this village into which wide roads lead. There is a church and a gymnasium with all the facilities to be found in the hamlet. There are as many houses enough to accommodate all the children of the city who are to be the residents of the little community. Each cottage affords accommodation for twenty children, who live there under the supervision of a man and his wife, both of whom are trained teachers, and who represent the father and mother. The distribution of the children in the cottages is made from various view-points. The sex is considered, then the age, the temperament, and the equalisation of talents. The process of sifting and assorting is going on constantly, so that every child finally finds his place in the community where the best work can be expected of him. The work is expected. The whole work of the village is carried on by children from the age of twelve to eighteen years under the guidance of able instructors. A man of highest educational qualifications rules the little commonwealth, teaches, supervises the workers. The children will be kept in touch with the life of the city, and when the time arrives that they are ready to take up the active life of the world, he will not find himself a stranger to it. . . . Why may not this scheme be adopted at once? Because the cost stands in the way.



## THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

### ART, LOVE, REVIVALISM:

As "EXTENSIONS OF CONSCIOUSNESS."

SYDNEY OLIVIER contributes a philosophic illumination in art, love, and revivalism to *Contemporary Review*. He begins by asserting our nature has extensive and important faculties which most of us remain in ignorance, but which personally assert themselves. He traces the emergence of these "faculties unused" in the three spheres named.

#### THE EFFECT OF PAINTING AND MUSIC.

He says that the impression of a really masterly work resembles nothing so much as the impression of falling in love at first sight. William Morris, disliking old manuscripts, said he always knew when a work was really good by making him feel "warm here"—the seat of his diaphragm. He suggests that—

"the effect of every work of art is always to a certain extent hypnotic, the operation of a work of art that does not attempt to record photographically what there was to be seen, but which causes the spectator to have the impression of seeing something positively is not on the canvas, and to feel things that cannot possibly be expressed there, must be to a very great extent symbolical, suggestive and evocatory, and that much of the total impression is as precisely reflex, and induced from the retina, as is the impression of some of those emotions which we are used to account for by a similar stimulation."

so in painting, so in music :—

"It can dissolve or extend the bounds of our own consciousness so as to give us understanding in which we are not contented and which remains a creative possession."

He summons Kant to his aid, and says :—

"By using and extending Kant's device of Categories, we can custom ourselves to recognise that there is a wide (not endless) range and diversity of categories of perception, and in which an impression arriving on the threshold of consciousness may be apprehended. The idea of Personality, and of human form and human activity are very powerfully dominant categories. It is natural that they should be; the human mind is constitutionally anthropomorphic in its interpretation."

#### THE PSYCHOLOGY OF LOVE.

He then discusses the extension of consciousness produced by love. He says :—

"It is surely one of the most common and significant phenomena in which a certain mode of hypnotism produces not only a visual and other hallucination, but also telepathic sensibility, a great enhancement of direct mental rapport, extension and intensification of consciousness, and, one may say, almost wholly, marked accession of energy and faculty, sometimes to an extraordinary degree and with important substantial characteristics."

"I have noted are most familiarly exhibited in the specialised form of love between the sexes. There exist in the nerves of sex and a sexual radiation or effluence as discernible as the nerves as an electric current: certain dress-fabrics are conductors of it than others. But for the most part these are not consciously distinguished by sense, and in the types of humanity and in healthy social intercourse sensibility to them is extensively inhibited, so that both sexes are for the most part immune from their direct perturbation. The parties remain immune to the influences of mere sexual

radiation under ordinary conditions, they will very likely remain immune if you send them to hear music together, or subject them to some other form of the artistic hypnotism, to any strong excitation of the primitive nervous susceptibility such as a bull-fight or a revivalist meeting. And often specifically sexual attraction quite slowly supervenes and reinforces the enchantment of other impressions."

It cannot be disputed that love, whether quickened by sex, or by race-relation, or standing full grown in the life of its own nature, can see the form and aspect of the person it embraces with a truth of sight as far beyond that of others as the truth of sight of one of the greater painters of personal

Mr. Olivier wisely denies that the experience of falling in love at first sight is confined to inter-sexual experience :—

"The impression of immediate recognition of personality is in such cases so vivid a marvel is fortunately no private monopoly of Jack and Jill. It is common to women, conspicuous in Jesus of Nazareth. It becomes with men the type of Walt Whitman an ever-present faculty."

#### RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT.

In dealing with revivalism Mr. Olivier does not attempt to conceal his scorn of its phenomena. He says :—

"The sound of a negro revivalist meeting, with plenty of voices, resembles nothing so much as a concert of howling monkeys. Sympathetic observers who have listened to the magnificent concerts of these sub-human vocalists in the forests of Central America are convinced that a communion emotion excitation must be produced in their congregations not different in essence, but only in degree of evolution, from the emotion of a revivalist meeting."

Nevertheless he confesses :—

"The fact that we apply our own interpretation to the revival phenomena, and our own criticism to the revivalist ritual, does not affect recognition that the hypnotic machinery of revivalism throughout its whole range does, in fact, open the door to extensions of consciousness which bring into the self new permanent characteristics and powers, and that under the influence of those hypnotisms something positive and enduring, greater or lesser degree apprehended, no matter in what gross or distressing formulations the sensory and rational categories of equipment of the subject may provisionally embody it."

And he admits that the hypnotised clairvoyant can give accurate pictures. But why, since he is so interested in this study, does he speak slightly of these exceptional extensions of consciousness which occur under the influence of religious revival?

MR. J. C. MEDD contributes to the October number of *School* one of his series of articles on Technical Education which fits in well with Mr. Gilbert Faber's "Ladder from the Elementary School to the University." Such utterances as "Examinations are about the best-abused piece of educational machinery that exists," and "Only a careful study of the experience of the past can we hope to grasp at those general principles which must guide us in our attempts to solve the educational problems of the present and the future," are truisms which are often forgotten. Kingsmill Moore's "A Pioneer Inspector, 1820-1830" is very interesting. This month's section tells of the work done by twelve "Companies of London" in London, which had been granted them from the time of Charles II.



## W. D. HOWELLS ON JOHN HAY.

the *North American Review* Mr. W. D. Howells on John Hay in literature. He recalls how, as he received some of the first products of Hay's in his paper on Ellsworth, and sketches of "Italian Days." His entry into journalism, says Howells, he did not feel to be a descent from heights. "He was in love with the looks of life as they changed from day to day." Mr. Howells even imagined that he wrote his leading articles with greater zest than he wrote his sketches and poems. "The impersonality of journalism was in the disguise within which he could be most himself." Of the Pike County Ballads Mr. Howells says that they belong to the very few results of the arts which have been of absolutely permanent cause. They are of a wilder humour and a more effect than Bret Harte's work :—

In his literary work Hay was prevalently a moralist. It is more to think rather than to say that from the stress in his tendency toward the æsthetical and his tendency toward the ethical were pitted against each other, he found no issue, no entire reconciliation, except in "The History of Ham Lincoln."

His writing of "The History of Lincoln" marks a moment in which the man of letters was finally dominated in his distinctly dual nature to the man of public affairs. Mr. Howells concludes :—  
Nothing of this is evident in all he wrote. In the great work which he contributed to our literature ; in the admirable sketch of a foreign life which he left ; in the striking, if strikingly unequal, poems of which he always thought so modestly, he reached his ability to have done what he wished in literature only he had wished it enough. He showed in these the quality of a great popularity when he turned from them to another career which was not more than equally open to him. Yet he chose to do his greatest service to the public in the popular choice, and he, the most innately practical of our statesmen, came to represent what was most practical in the skill of the diplomacy which he practised. We all of us love always to think that the frankness, the honesty, the brave humanity which characterised it was the strength of Americanism in it. With those who were his contemporaries there will always remain a regret that he did not follow the popular way, so that he might have stood at his journey's end with the three or four of our Presidents who were also our men.

## UNIVERSITIES IN AMERICA AND EUROPE.

UNDER the provocative title, "Shall the University be a Business Corporation?" Mr. Henry S. Bennett, in the *Atlantic Monthly*, draws the striking contrast between the Universities of America and Europe. He remarks that as time goes on the American University approximates closer and closer to a business corporation. The administrative power is vested in a small body of trustees who are not members of the University, and whose only point of contact with the University is through the President, whose power is often autocratic. In Germany, on the other hand, the University is a free association of professors and scholars :—

An interesting fact that in Germany, a country which is only governed by an autocrat, the representative institution

of learning is a Republic, while in America, where we profess ourselves on our democracy, our representative educational institution is administered upon autocratic, not upon democratic principles.

Of the system of control he says :—

Our administration puts us somewhere between the freedom of the German University and the tutelage of Oxford and Cambridge, lacking the inspiration of the one and the intelligent oversight of the other.

He sums up the contrast between the administrative system of Europe and American Universities by saying :—

The essential contrasts between the two seem to be that the one is democratic, the other autocratic ; in the one the tendencies are toward individualistic power and influence, in the other the tendencies are toward centralised power ; the one has for its watchword freedom—freedom for the teacher, freedom for the student—the other has for its watchword submissibility to the administration ; one invites students to study, the other organises them for graduation.

He gives tables which show, among other things, that the annual cost to the University per student at Harvard is 306 dollars, in Columbia 270, in Cornell 255, in Princeton 335 dollars. In Berlin the cost to the University per student is 64 dollars, in Paris 72, in Vienna 76, and in Edinburgh 158.

## MR. GOLDWIN SMITH.

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH, who recently celebrated his eighty-second birthday, is the subject of a short sketch, by Mr. Frank Yeigh, in the *Bookman* for September.

The Professor, we are told, attributes his long life to his not having been overworked at school. In 1871 he has lived at Toronto, and at his house in Grange, he has received nearly all the famous men who have found their way to Toronto during the quarter of a century. Sixty years ago he was one of the first contributors to the *Saturday Review*. His first book appeared in 1861, and on his shelves in his library is a collection of his literary works, books, pamphlets, magazines which he has collected etc.

The main part of his library was given to Cornell University in 1868, and he regards his present collection of books as merely a working library. His favourite reading includes the works of Thackeray, Balzac, Scott, Jane Austen, and George Eliot. On reading Scott he says, "You enjoy intercourse with a truly noble gentleman," and Jane Austen is "a female Shakespeare." He does not like political or theological novels, but prefers to have his political and theology straight. Tennyson he regards as supreme in art, the mirror of his age.

Professor Wylder, of Cornell, is making a collection of skulls, and Professor Goldwin Smith has proposed that his skull shall be added to the collection.

IN the *Sunday Strand* Mr. George T. B. Davis has an interesting paper, fully illustrated, on Mr. Evan Evans and Wales revisited after the Revival, of which the author has nothing but good to say.



## THE KNOX CENTENARY.

WHAT WAS THE YEAR OF KNOX'S BIRTH?

This year the quater-centenary of Knox's birth has been observed all over Scotland, but Mr. D. Hay Fleming, who writes in the *London Bookman* for October, endeavours to prove that 1505 was not the year of Knox's birth. He thinks that 1515 is probably the correct date.

Knox died in 1572, and Beza and Adam both state he was fifty-seven at his death. Beza gives the month and Adam the right one, but that is only a proof that Adam did not follow Beza.

Mr. Buchanan, on the other hand, gives Knox's date as 1505, and says Knox died in 1572 at the age of sixty-two. This, says Mr. Fleming, was clearly a misprint for sixty-seven. Archbishop Spottiswoode, again, writes that Knox died in 1572 in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

Spottiswoode was only seven years old when Knox died, whereas Beza was his contemporary, and wrote more than did the Archbishop. Yet various later writers seem to have set aside Beza's statement in favour of Spottiswoode's. Mr. Fleming, however, produces evidence that one of Spottiswoode's transcribers made a clerical error, and copied sixty-seven instead of sixty-two years of age. There are several manuscript copies of Spottiswoode's "History," and the best known copy, which is in the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh, certainly gives Knox's age at the time of his death as fifty-seven. Scotland will, therefore, have to celebrate the Knox Centenary again in a few years hence.

## WHY NOT A RELIGIOUS DRAMA?

Mr. B. W. FINDON, writing in the *Fortnightly Review*, presents a strong plea for the religious drama. He calls the religious origin of the drama, both in the East and in Greece. After its corruption in the decadent Rome, the drama revived under the auspices of the Church in the form of miracle plays. One of the popes actually granted an indulgence of one hundred days to every person who attended in a religious spirit the miracle plays at Chester during the reign of Henry VIII. Mr. Findon confesses that until recently he never regarded Holy Writ as a hunting-ground for the playwright, but performances such as the morality play "Everyman," "Ben Hur," or Shakespeare's "Prodigal Son," and pre-eminently "The Sign of the Cross," have shown that religious drama is a possible instrument for good. He is by no means satisfied with "The Sign of the Cross," which he regards as merely a cleverly-constructed melodrama, but as its main theme, brutality for its sensation, and its thin veil of quasi-scriptural language intended to conceal its inherent vulgarity. But the way in which it was welcomed by ministers of religion was a great pity. It showed that the "Nonconformist" was not wholly dead to theatrical art, and that the purges of

but that, approached in the right manner, it was prepared to gratify its human yearning for amusement under the flowing robe of religion. The Passion Play at Oberammergau and the Passion Play at Passau are other signs that point in the same direction:—

I do not advocate the introduction of the Trinity on the stage, and all I want to see removed are the present restrictions which forbid the dramatist to take from the pages of Holy Writ characters belonging to the earth, and scenes which, while they appeal to our pious admiration, are not essentially divine in origin. Further, it might be made obligatory that all plays dealing with Biblical subjects should be written as dramas, and that the Censor should be strictly enjoined to reject none but those conceived in the most reverent spirit. It should be his duty to attend the dress rehearsal so as to might veto any detail in the production which, in his opinion, was in the least degree open to the accusation of vulgarity or bad taste. Consider how many subjects there are in the Bible and Testament which would provide an author such as Mr. Phillips with fine material for effective dramas.

## C. B. FRY AS SOCIAL REFORMER.

MR. FRY'S October number provides as varied a menu as ever for the out-of-door Englishman—and what if there is no man there who is not, even in the most sedentary profession, an out-of-door man at heart? W. T. Stead's sketch of Andrew Carnegie in this capacity, Mr. Barson's sketch of machine-made marksmen, and Dr. Nossig's sketch of Schwerdtner's sculpture of modern sport, have each attracted separate notice. Mr. C. B. Fry, who is coming out more and more in the rôle of social reformer, suggests that the well-to-do middle-class father should farm, on a small scale, within reasonable train and motor touch of his great town where his occupation happens to lie, in view to providing for his children that well-ordered and however small, which is the ideal shelter and play-ground for a child to grow up in. For the working-class, which improved facilities of transit are bound to bring all round London, Mr. Fry suggests that if gardens cannot be provided for each house, "Let a less area be taken from the West Central district, and let the houses be put up round airy squares."

## THE L.C.C. AS DANCING MASTER.

He also insists on the importance of culture in dancing. The lost and natural art of dancing should be got hold of and trained in the way it should go, and he asks:—

Why doesn't the County Council draw the obvious moral from the moving scene which twirls beside the street piano whose handle is turned where the poorer people play on the pavements, and follow the example of the public schools, but to better advantage? Why aren't the local and parish rooms opened free for the people to dance in after night, through the winter? And why aren't we encouraged to dance in the parks and the open spaces where the weather allows dancing to be enjoyed in the fittest place in open air?

By these means he would refine the spirit of the movement among the masses. Mr. James Watson writes in an interesting way on the transformation of the dog from the fearsome creature that used to bait the child to the present household pet. All concerns of current events are touched on, with a seasoning of appropriate quotations. Among the crowd of other magazines, Mr. Fry's is like a strong north-western breeze through the thick thoroughfares of a great city.



## LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

### TWO STARTLING STATEMENTS.

A smartly written review of Dr. Archdall Reid's "Principles of Heredity," contributed to the *Fortnightly Review*, Dr. Saleeby makes a quotation and an observation, both of which are of a very striking character, and deserve to be cited here.

#### ABOUT THE MALE HUMAN PARENT.

A quotation is from Dr. Reid, who is an ultra-Malthusian:—

"In support of the amazing doctrine that 'all inborn characters are in reality' acquisitions," he doubts "whether the 'instinctive' impulse is really inborn in the male human being." "I am very doubtful whether the human male has any 'natural' love for his children. There are indications that he acquires his love for them, as he may acquire a love of country or a particular religious system, through the incitements of 'instinctive' instincts." Some of us will feel that we are more inclined to revert to a belief in black magic or the Ptolemaic system than to accept the statement that we like the touch of a woman's cheek in virtue of our "imitative instincts."

#### ABOUT CANCER AND SEX.

The observation is one on the omission by Dr. Reid of any reference to the discoveries of Farmer, Huxley, and Moore as to the origin of cancer. The reviewer says:—

"The observers have shown that the cancerous cell is a cell which, whether by a process of reversion or not, has assumed the characters of a reproductive cell; and they have shown that the cancer cell and the normal cell possess the most intimate similarities in structure and in mode of division. As far as we know, any cell of the body may assume these characters (under conditions unfortunately unexplained)."

### THE ARCHITECT AS DESIGNER OF STAGE SCENERY.

#### NEW SETTINGS OF "ROMEO AND JULIET."

FRANK CHOUFEAU BROWN, the architect, contributes to the *Architectural Record* for September an article on his new stage settings for "Romeo and Juliet." Architectural advice has sometimes been sought for the purpose of depicting definite places or historic periods. Mr. Jones, for instance, invented many stage settings, and before his time architects had been employed for the purpose of designing stage scenery, especially for classical

A great deal of technical knowledge is needed to grapple with the problem. There exists in many quarters certain prejudices against the architect as a stage designer. Yet, judging by the illustrations accompanying the article, the architectural experiment of the new "Romeo and Juliet" at the Castle Square Theatre in Boston must have been gratifying to both management and the public.

For each scene had been determined upon and worked out, a complete miniature stage was constructed, and on this stage Mr. Brown built up each scene on separate pieces of cardboard to a scale of one inch to the foot. In addition to the buildings, a model showed the foliage and other natural features, and in pen-and-ink drawings, and a sketch containing further sketches of furniture and

other properties accompanied the model under the guidance of the scene-painter, the carpenter, the property-man.

In the performance there were seventeen changes of scenery, and the amount of painting on scenery amounted to about thirty thousand square feet. In America it is memorable as the first occasion on which the management of a theatre has specially engaged a professional man to prepare designs with due regard to historic and architectural accuracy, and to superintend the execution of his scheme.

### ACTOR AND AUDIENCE.

#### THE ACTORS' POINT OF VIEW.

THOSE taking part in the interesting symposium in the *Grand Magazine* on the Psychology of the Audience (Mrs. Kendal, Mr. Edmund Payne, Mr. Cyril Maude, Miss Gertrude Kingston, Mr. Herbert Harvey, Mr. H. B. Irving and Mr. James Welch) seem entirely agreed as to the extraordinary variety of the responses of audiences and the curious way in which the actor affects the audience. With hardly an exception they all agree that a Monday night audience is dull and a Saturday night one the liveliest in the week. Most of them agree that actors vary in the quality of their appeal as audiences do in their appreciativeness and sympathy. But they can no more give "the reason why" than could the famous disliker of Dr. Fell. They all agree with Mrs. Kendal that pathos produces a more and more lasting effect than humour. Moreover, different kinds of humour appeal to different audiences. The humour of drunkenness, Mr. Martin Harvey says, falls painfully flat in America. One theatre says, never fails to appeal to every audience in London, provincial or American, and that is Mr. Cyril Maude wishes he knew what *could* be done to affect the audience. The only thing he has seen is the unexpected appearance of the theatre cat.

I am convinced that if you give the finest comedienne in the world the finest lines that ever were written, and he will do his best, he will not move an audience to the same extent as the theatre cat will if you can get it to go and sit by the lights and wash its face demurely with its paws during the scene, and then let the actors, when they become aware of its presence, attempt to drive it off.

The same actor says a Bank Holiday night at the theatre is bad, but that which assembles when the King and Queen go to a theatre is worst of all, for the audience give extreme attention to their Majesties and next to no attention to the play. An ideal audience you do not meet more than once a month.

Mr. James Welch thinks the most difficult thing to get an audience to respond to is wit, real wit, that appeals to the brain and nothing else, which perhaps explains why the B.P. has been so successful in appreciating Mr. Bernard Shaw. One or two have been made as to "obfuscated" after dinner uninteresting reinforce the "Pro" side of the "Do we care much?" controversy.



## THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

### FIRST PICTURE AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE October issue of *Cassell's Magazine* contains aposium, in which well-known artists tell which their first picture to be exhibited at the Royal Academy.

W. P. Frith believes his first picture accepted at the Royal Academy was a scene from "Twelfth Night"—Malvolio before the Countess Olivia when she presented himself cross-gartered. Mr. Marcus Stone called his first picture (in 1858) "Rest," and that year he has been represented annually at the Academy. The picture was the work of a boy of sixteen, and was the first picture sold that year.

Portraits of Major and Mrs. Forster were the Hon. Collier's first pictures at the Academy. Mr. John Crane began exhibiting there before he was sixteen with "The Lady of Shalot," sold for five guineas, but ten years elapsed before the Academy accepted another picture by him. Mr. Frank Dicksee's picture, "Harmony," was bought by the trustees of the Chantrey Bequest. Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema's first exhibit at the Academy was a "Bacchic Dance," now at the Guildhall. Mr. Britton had three pictures accepted when he was sixteen; and Mr. Arthur Hacker's "The Sage," painted when he was nineteen, was the highest in the room.

C. Napier Hemy had a strange experience. His picture, "Amongst the Shingle at Clovelly," and "The Lone Seashore," and was promptly ordered to be taken down. Millais, however, had kept an eye on him, and when the hanging was over he took down his own works and hung Mr. Hemy's in their place.

### MODERN ATHLETES IN SCULPTURE.

At first the idea of tennis players, skaters and skaters sculptured in marble or in bronze strikes us as odd, as the idea of prophets in frock-coats and actresses in gymnastic costume. Nevertheless, as Alfred Nossig reminds us in *C. B. Fry's*, art and sport have always been closely associated. Greek sculpture is very largely concerned with the attitude and poise of athletes. Dr. Nossig's paper is on "Sport in sculpture," and he thus describes the work of Mr. C. M. Schwerdtner, jun., of Vienna:—

Schwerdtner seems at home in the most varied branches of sculpture. Even ski-running seems to have interested him, and he has undertaken, with success, to represent this sport in sculpture. The finished work reveals remarkable skill. For the figure of the runner has been cast in bronze, contrasting in a striking manner the weight and solidity of the human body with the fleecy masses of snow. Motion, caught in its flight and added into bronze, also forms the subject of Schwerdtner's sporting statuettes. Let us take, for instance, the young tennis player who is raising the balls and holding them out to strike.

We wait with some apprehension to see what the artist in marble and bronze will make of the French cyclist driving her machine at full speed.

### THE BUSINESS SIDE OF LITERATURE.

#### FAMOUS BOOKS WHICH PUBLISHERS REJECT.

PROFESSOR HARRY THURSTON PECK, who contributes to the September issue of *Munsey's Magazine* an article on "Books Which Publishers Reject," tells the strange stories of such famous works as "Robinson Crusoe," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Eyre," and many other well-known books of fiction, history, etc.

Usually it is due to the mistakes of the publisher or the publisher's reader that world-famous books have been rejected, but in more recent times publishers have for excellent reasons frequently declined books which they knew would sell. An already popular, may demand too high terms, a publisher may object to the nature of the book, or there may be some other special circumstance which militates against the publisher's acceptance of the book.

#### "ROBINSON CRUSOE" AND "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."

As his first example of a rejected manuscript Professor Peck cites the case of "Robinson Crusoe." Defoe's book was refused by publisher after publisher, and was finally undertaken by a man doing business in a very small way. The price paid for it was not very small, but "Robinson Crusoe" sprang at once into fame. An almost parallel case in America is that of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "the most popular book ever written by an American." The publisher hesitated a good deal, but when he finally issued the book ten thousand copies were sold within three weeks, and it has been stated that this book found more readers than any other book except the Bible.

Charlotte Brontë, Sir Conan Doyle, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, Mr. Maarten Maartens, and many other writers of fiction had similar experiences with their first or early books. But the disappointment was confined to novelists alone. Prescott and Manning both shared a like fate. Prescott's "Ferdinand and Isabella" was rejected by Longmans and Macmillan before it was accepted by Bentley; and Manning's "History of the Dutch Republic," after being declined by almost every London publisher, was last published by John Chapman at the author's expense.

THERE is not much new in Netta Peacock's sketch of Tolstoy in the *Sunday Strand*, but the article is interesting and the illustrations good. The following anecdote of Tolstoy I do not remember having seen elsewhere:—

Though very patient with youth, no nonsense is encouraged, and fair play is insisted upon. The singing of a lady goes on, but not to the approval of the boys of the party. They went into the next room and showed their disgust by making noise. Tolstoy followed them and said, "Are you making noise on purpose?" Very hesitatingly came the answer, "V-y-yes." "Do you not like her singing?" "No, she does not howl so?" "If you wish seriously to protest, it, go and do so; it will be rude, but at any rate it is straightforward. Instead of that, you come out here and make like a lot of grasshoppers; this I won't allow."



## UNCLE SAM'S PRINTER'S BILL.

The *Atlantic Monthly* Mr. W. S. Rossiter discusses the problem of Federal printing. He says that the expenditure of the United States Government for all classes of printing amounted to 7,080,906 (very nearly one million and a half sterling). It is interesting to observe from Mr. Rossiter's sketch that the United States was amongst the first of the Governments to take its printing out of the hands of private enterprise and establish it as a State Department. In 1852 the contract system was abolished, and there was a Superintendent of Public Printing appointed to take charge of the printing. But in 1860 the Congress purchased printing plant, building a new plant. The Government printing offices now are valued at about two millions sterling. The entire plant occupies nearly sixteen acres of floor space. The equipment includes "300 tons of type, 60 type-cases, 150 printing presses of all kinds, 100 individual electric motors," etc. There are 4,500 persons employed, and the fort-annual wage bill amounts to £20,000. The consumption of material consumed may be gathered from the following items:—

During the last fiscal year there were purchased 6,366,955 sheets of machine book paper, costing 216,486.43 dols.; 41,000 reams of super-calendered paper of various grades, costing 57,000 dols.; 57,000 reams of writing and book paper, costing approximately 106,000 dols.; 39,270 gallons of printing ink, costing 23,008.68 dols.; 216,161 feet of book cloth, costing 46,683.41 dols.; 5,075 packs of gold leaf, costing 33,600.93 dols.; 1,303,350 pounds of type, costing 42,080.17 dols.; while the litho-stones, engravings, and cuts purchased by the public printer and private contractors, for use in publications printed and published in the Government plant, cost 272,243.06 dols.

Prussia, Austria, and Holland have Government printing offices and binderies. Russia employs both public and private printing presses. The German Government, strange to say, does not run an official printing office. The cost of public printing and publishing in the United States has long been decidedly greater than for similar commercial work. It is estimated that the United States is perhaps the most prolific publisher in the world:—

In 1904, for example, it issued fourteen periodicals—three weekly, one bi-monthly, and seven monthly. It also issued volumes and pamphlets discussing almost a thousand different topics.

The increase in expenditure has risen to such an extent that a Committee of Congress has been appointed to consider the whole question.

In the October issue, the first number of a new series, the price of the *Woman at Home* has been reduced to fourpence. In this number Miss Jane T. Martineau begins the Life Story of the ex-Empress Eugénie, chiefly from French sources, and gives some particulars of the Scottish and Spanish ancestry of the Empress, her mother having been Manuela Kirkpatrick, and her father the Spanish Count Téba.

## THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

PROFESSOR H. E. ARMSTRONG contributes to the October number of *School* a very readable account of the recent eclipse of the sun. A party to observe the eclipse, got together by Sir Arthur Rucker, Principal of the University of London, went out on the *Orion*. Arrangements had been made with the Cunard Company to have the steamer athwart the path of totality at the right time. This was done, and the eclipse was seen splendidly.

## THE BIRTH OF AN OUTER SUN.

Of the event itself, says Professor Armstrong, it is difficult to give a description; the glory of it is indescribable:

Let astronomers, if they will, in future speak of eclipses as the birth of an outer sun. Let us poor men in the street think of an effulgence of glory as coming into view when the main body of the sun is blotted out by the moon. Up to the moment of totality no light is seen; the eye is blinded by the sun's brilliance; then, at the instant, an outer sun is born with magic haste; without a word or break to announce its appearance, the corona shines around the velvet black disc of the dead sun, a wondrous light extending far out into space. The silent suddenness of its entry upon the scene is in itself marvellous. Its disappearance is equally sudden—it is instantaneously killed by the sunbeams; and perhaps the most striking aspect of the phenomenon is the impression which is produced at this stage of the marvellous illuminating power of, so to speak, the least bit of real sun.

## A HUGE CATHERINE WHEEL.

Professor Armstrong gives the following example to describe the eclipse:—

Those who have played with fireworks in their youth will remember the appearance of a catherine wheel near to its end. As the emergence of the black disc within the irregular whirling of fire, at the same time that this is crossed by lateral streaks due to the piercing of the case, so that fire no longer issues from the central tube. Such, more or less, was the aspect of the totally eclipsed sun—that of a huge, black-centred, catherine wheel near to its end, but betraying no indication whatever of motion; on the contrary, one of awe-inspiring stillness and indescribable loveliness. Its illuminating effect on the present occasion was surprisingly great. Most of us, I had expected to see the corona against a far darker background. Near to the black disc the light was very bright, but diminished rapidly in intensity outwards, from silver white to an ethereal blue haze.

## DAY AND NIGHT.

The actual eclipse lasted only 3 min. 40 secs. It was at any time completely dark:—

Under ordinary circumstances the change from day to night involves a general darkening, but a total eclipse of the sun produces an entirely different and more localised effect, a complete night and day effect. On the one hand, we saw black night; the far distant hills and advance rapidly towards us, while on the other the day appeared to be dawning, but in weirdly strange beautiful colours. Sketching was easy during the whole period of totality, the illuminating power of the corona being apparently far greater than that of the brightest moon, and yet not a few stars were visible.

GLADYS BEATTIE CROZIER, writing in the *Realist* for October, describes the work of the M. Casella, who have revived the art of portraiture in coloured wax. A fine collection of pictures in coloured wax, many of the sixteenth century, is to be seen in the Wallace Collection at Hertford House.



## LONDON THE CINDERELLA OF THE CITIES.

BY MR. JOHN BURNS.

JOHN BURNS fills the place of honour in the new number of the *Pall Mall Magazine* with an article on a County Council Hall together with a New Embankment for South London.

## BASEMENTS RESPONSIBLE FOR JOBBERY.

For eighteen years, he reminds us, London has been without a proper Municipal Hall. Like Cinderella, the County Council works and lives in the squalid dwellings of Spring Gardens, while the City Corporation and the Borough Councils have fine Town or Municipal Buildings. The larger and purer environment, he thinks, will cause idleness, over-crowding, red tape and jobbery to disappear. He criticises much of the mazy conduct of the War Office and the rabbit-warren habitation of that department for "basement tenements are notoriously responsible for low health and lower morals."

## OFFICES OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Mr. Burns thus describes the present inconvenient and unsatisfactory accommodation for the County Council and its staff:—

"The work of the Council is now attempted or carried on in separate blocks of dwellings in seventeen distinct and remote streets, for which the rent is equivalent to £40,000 a year and which embrace some sixty separate houses, large or small, on short building leases, that have to be expensively repaired and adapted for use, only to benefit the owner when the tenant has either to go or to pay a larger rent."

"This scattered accommodation, these detached caravanserais, runs into about 550 rooms occupied by 1,700 officers, clerks, and messengers. The clerk of the Council is located in the main building, 1,300 in out-offices, the clerk of the Council has his staff in four separate buildings, the collector in three, engineer in three, and architect in seven, connected except by tortuous passages, mean approaches, and obstructions, and several of them in noisome surroundings."

## SITE FOR THE COUNTY HALL.

The site favoured for the County Hall is a spacious piece of ground, now a dingy wharf, on the south side of Westminster Bridge. The Hall would thus have St. Thomas's Hospital for its near neighbour, and on the opposite corners of the bridge the Houses of Parliament and Scotland Yard. It is further proposed to build a new embankment on the south side of the river between Westminster and Charing Cross Bridge.

The new embankment on the north side of the river has cost over a million of money, but no objection has been made on that score. Nor could any objection be made against the cost of the County Hall, for by the time it is completed London will be paying a yearly rent of £60,000 for its present inadequate offices. By capitalising this sum the cost of the Hall and the building would be secured.

If alabaster steps or marble halls are needed, but if a pile, a massive building which will fill the fine site with dignity, "an edifice that shall stand on the river with that ease, grace, and proportion which Greenwich Hospital pleases the eye and beautifies the river bank."

WHAT THE MOTOR-CAR HAS DONE FOR FRANCE.  
SEVEN YEARS OF PROGRESS.

IN the *World's Work* this subject is discussed by Mr. John Joseph Conway. He reminds us that France is the cradle of the automobile, whose birth took place in 1769, when Cugnot invented a sort of steam carriage, not so crude, however, as that the Minister of War, with a view to possible defence, ordered him to build one the next year. Now France is easily first in everything pertaining to the motor-car. In 1898 1,850 cars were turned out, valued at £332,000; and in 1904 these figures were respectively 22,000 and £7,040,000—a more than twenty-oneth increase in seven years. These figures are based on the tax list.

Coming to exported auto-cars, we have in 1903 £70,000 worth sold; in 1903, £2,080,000; and in 1904, £2,960,000 worth, figures which are well under the mark, being based on the weight multiplied by 10 frs. per kilo., whereas machines weighing 1,000 kilos. often sell for £600 and £800, according to the maker:—

It is estimated that over 300,000 people are directly interested in the development of the automobile industry of France. Last year it gave employment to 55,000 workmen at a wage of from 4s. 3d. to 8s. per day. During the same period 100,000 drivers were drawing salaries, varying from £8 to £20 a week, and 25,000 others had lucrative occupations. Refineries, petroleum, hotel-keepers, iron, steel, and copper merchants, composers of the trade journals, etc., all bring up the total of the interested to a very high figure.

Most of the auto-cars imported into the United Kingdom come from France. The *Annuaire du Cycle et de l'Automobile* gives France as having 114 automobile manufacturers, Great Britain 114, Germany only 60; all the other Powers being far behind. In making automobile woodwork France again leads the way with 164 manufacturers, Belgium being next with 29. French automobile manufacturers number 145, as against those of the next country, Germany, which has only 39. She has 3,357 automobile dealers, while all the other European countries, including the United Kingdom, have only 1,076. In round numbers about 20,000 auto-cars are in use in the French Republic.

The writer pays the highest compliments to the French roads, and to French courtesy and good manners, which two excellences combine to make France the favourite land of the motorist. Switzerland loses its fortune every year because of the narrow-minded hostility of her people to the auto-car, but the bigoted nation against automobiles are probably the Dutch.

A NEW threepenny illustrated magazine, the *Monthly*, has been started at Manchester this month. The editor claims it has the unique distinction of being owned by the democracy, and devoted to the interests of the democracy. Mr. W. E. Axon contributes an article on "Millgate, Manchester, and its Associations." There are articles by well-known writers on Mr. Holyoake, Democracy in the States, the Decay of Parliamentary Government, and Parliament and the People.



## CHANCES FOR AND AGAINST SOCIAL REFORM.

C. F. G. MASTERMAN contributes to the *Independent Review* a very thoughtful and comprehensive survey of the situation under the title, "The Outlook for Social Reform." Looking forward to the next Parliament and new Government whose coming will be long delayed, he finds extravagant hopes mingled by a despair equally extravagant.

## ADVERSE FORCES.

Masterman begins to enumerate the adverse forces. (1) The apathy of the nation, and especially of that middle-class whose dominance is assured in the next Parliament, their extraordinary prosperity, and extraordinary contentment. The middle-classes are ubiquitous and triumphant, controlling the opinions of the masses below them, and accepting the opinions of the aristocracy above them. It is their revolt which will destroy the Liberal party. (2) The return to the Liberal party of the wealthy Whig element, the group that is probably the most bitterly opposed to social readjustment. The dull resistance of the House of Lords, whose opposition the writer thinks, be best fought in the region of compromise and endeavour.

## THE NEXT PARLIAMENT.

Masterman supposes that the next Parliament will contain a Liberal majority of considerable proportions, mainly representative of the dominant middle-classes; a Tory minority, dejected and divided; some eighty Irish members, then, as always, largely sympathetic with the cause of social reform; probably less than ten Unionist Free Traders, consciously hostile; some thirty Labour members, perhaps as many of the younger Radicals.

## FACTORS THAT HELP.

In favour of reform Mr. Masterman mentions—(1) The political revival among agricultural labourers, after twenty years of apathy, due to the attack upon the Corn Trade. (2) Social discontent in the great cities of England. (3) The increasing concern of groups of the leisured classes, as shown in the interest in the Church and of the Free Churches in the condition of the poor, and the revolt of the scientists against physical deterioration. (4) The ruin of rural England, the decay of the Poor Law system, the cry of the unemployed. (5) The recognised leadership of Sir John Campbell-Bannerman. His triumph was a prelude to the success of social reform.

## PROBABLE ACHIEVEMENTS.

After having surveyed the situation, Mr. Masterman offers the following forecast:—

We shall not obtain (for example), in the coming Parliament, a universal measure of land nationalisation in England. But we may get an Act which will commence the work of land reclamation, with local operation and central stimulus, without the work of the restoration of the English people to their own land. We shall not receive any universal provision for national workshops for the unemployed. But we may get the extension of a measure which has already gone

far in the recognition of a national responsibility for the trade depression, but also such an establishment of national control in reclamation, afforestation, and cultivation of waste land as will provide an apparatus for permanent compensation for the irregularities of private industry. We shall not see a provision for the universal State maintenance of the children in elementary schools. But we may get provision for the rescue work of providing food for underfed children from the efforts and corrupting efforts of impersonal "charity," in a determined attempt to make a break in the vicious circle of poverty and degeneration. We shall not rejoice over a universal transfer of the "unearned increment" in the land values created by the industry of the cities from private hands into the hands of the exchequer. But we shall get the establishment of the principle of separate assessment and particular rate or tax on the soil, so firmly established as to be capable of indefinite increase in the progress of the years to come. We may gradually introduce an Income Tax, even if we cannot control all the extravagant and wasted expenditure of the wealthy; we may introduce a universal system of Old Age Pensions, but we may not reform the Poor Law, with large amelioration of the condition of the aged; we can mitigate the evil of overcrowding by ensuring rational and desirable control of all future town development, even if we cannot suddenly destroy all the slum cities, and eliminate in a night and a day the accumulated evils of many generations.

## "MACHINE-MADE MARKSMEN."

MR. R. A. BARSON, in *C. B. Fry's*, writes of the machine-made marksmen as a contribution to the problem, How to produce a nation of marksmen. He claims that the problem may be solved by the general adoption of the sub-target rifle machine invented by the American, Mr. Henry Haverland Cummings, of Boston, by practising on which Comber won the King's Prize at Bisley this year. Mr. Barson thus describes the machine:—

It consists of an iron base or stand; a ground-steel car, having at the target end a steel scoring-needle, spring-balanced on ground-steel ball-joints; a sub-target which is released electro-magnetically by the trigger when the rifle is fired, thus giving an absolutely accurate record of aim or hold of the rifle, the electric current for the purpose being furnished by ordinary dry-cell batteries placed in the rear of the machine; a rifle-holder, so designed and constructed that it is impossible to secure a point of rest with which to steady the rifle when aiming, the complete holder being so balanced that the marksman supports only the weight of the rifle. The marksman has practically a free arm, the rifle being freely movable forward and backward, and in all directions, but always maintaining an accurate relation of the aiming point on the main target to the record point on the sub-target.

Among the most valuable features of the machine are the ingenious devices whereby the individual errors and variations of eye-sight are indicated and their nature and quantity ascertained. These consist of elevating and lateral motions which are pitched to secure angular variations of the line of sight, these variations being reduced to graduations on dials corresponding in terms of yards to the rear sight markings for elevation, and in terms of points to the windage markings. By the use of this latter device excellent windage allowance practice may be had.

Among other advantages of this machine is that it is intended primarily for indoor practice, and that no ammunition is used. The expense attendant on the use of the machine is exceedingly small. Last year's Gold Medallist at Bisley, Mr. Perry, strongly approved the machine.



### INIQUITIES OF OUR POOR LAW.

The promise of a new Poor Law Commission has been the signal to the critics of our present system to loose the vials of their wrath. In the *Contemporary* Sir Edmund Verney describes the iniquities of Poor Law administration. He lays down two positions:—

1. That no body of men individually can be more kindly towards the poor than are Poor-Law Guardians.  
2. That no body of men are in practice more unjust and oppressive than are Poor-Law Guardians.

He gives many reasons for this injustice. The Board is judge and executive, and being composed of ratepayers, has an interest in its own decisions. It has only one witness, the Relieving Officer, who is at the same time almoner, or it is influenced by the personal knowledge of its own members. The system is kept out, and the records of relief are

### WHY ARE BRITISH CHRISTIANS SHIRKERS?

The Board is thus unfitted for just action by its combination of functions, and still more by the class of men that serve on it. On this point Sir Edmund Verney makes the following pertinent remarks to make:—

From Boards of Guardians? This is the only country in Europe where they neglect such work; this is the only country where pauperism flourishes and is accepted as a condition of society. Here is an open door, but few are found to enter; a great work, worthy of a valiant soul, is left to be undertaken.

On pauperism the writer attributes to our bad laws. He says: "Fifty years ago the kingdom of Wurtemberg was a nation of paupers. To-day our Consul reports that pauperism is extinct."

### DOWN WITH THE GUARDIANS!

The writer's remedies are entire publicity, payment of Guardians, compulsory co-optation of women. He says:—

The distinction between the Board of Guardians and the County Council should be abolished; it is purely academic. In every county there are three directly elected bodies; the County Council, the District Council, and the Parish Council; these three councils should be committed the whole business of the county; every other local body should be abolished; the question of education should be controlled and administered by these three bodies, under such conditions and on such terms as the County Council may determine. If some part of the education duties were undertaken by the District Councils, a different class of men and women would aspire to seats on the Boards of Guardians. Parish Councils would replace the Guardians, and our whole system of local government would be simplified.

### THE OTHER SIDE OF THE PICTURE.

A welcome relief to the criticisms of Sir Edmund Verney, Miss Edith Sellers and others, comes a paper by Alexander Baird in the *Nineteenth Century*

entitled "How Poor-Law Guardians Spend Money in Scotland." He instances the management of a poorhouse which is the joint property of several rural parishes. He says:—

It is managed by a representative committee, and provides shelter and comfort for the inmates in a manner which is both satisfactory to them and economical for the public purse.

Not merely has the original cost of the building been entirely paid off, but the combining parishes have been for some time receiving an annual bonus of £100 per share. He gives the items of expenditure, which totalled £1,871, for which some 106 paupers were maintained, of whom about 40 were lunatics:—

The total cost for an ordinary pauper for the past year was £8 15s. 6d.; for a lunatic pauper £18 8s. 4d. There has been an increase in the expenditure of recent years. In 1900 an average of 114 inmates cost £1,551 0s. 2d.; each inmate therefore cost 3s. 0½d. per week, or £7 17s. 6d. per annum.

In 1904-05 an average of 106 inmates cost £1,871 0s. 2d.; this shows a weekly expenditure of 4s. 1d. for each inmate, or an annual cost of £10 12s. 4d.

Sir Alexander adds that the paupers are well cared for after, and treated in a kindly and considerate fashion. There is no exaggerated dread of the House of the poor.

Possibly Miss Edith Sellers may reply that it is not of such exceptional administrative material as this Scottish Board of Guardians that the future administrators of the English Poor Law may be drawn.

### THE RE-ORGANISATION OF RUSSIA.

SIR HARRY JOHNSTON'S idea in the *Independent Review* is that Russian Re-organisation should follow the lines of least resistance, which would be that Russia will seek and will have to open three ports on the Persian Gulf, with a railway way through Persia to them. This, he thinks, will not touch a vital link in the chain of the Russian Empire.

To set herself right with the sentiment of Central and Western Europe, Russia might be allowed to create an Armenian principality out of certain Turkish provinces, but then she must consent to release Finland from control most of Finland, which would then be a part of the Scandinavian Confederation, but Russia would have to cede a certain amount of territory to Finland in which the Finns must consent to be Russian subjects. Russia could not be expected to leave her capital so uncovered as it would be if all the Baltic provinces were part of Scandinavia. She would then have much the same extent of territory as before the war.

As for Russia's internal government, he remarks that the constituent portions of the Russian Empire are more coherent in race and language than the constituent portions of the German Empire may be if the Nearer East idea is realised. There must be a supreme Tsar, or otherwise Sir Harry Johnston would have the Russian Empire divided up into a confederation of self-governing States, supporting an Imperial army and navy, and bound together by a Zollverein—an imitation on a larger scale of the present German Empire.



**PSYCHOLOGY OF THE FEMININE LIE.****WOMAN AS MAN HAS MADE HER.**

The first September number of *La Revue* opens with an article, by Camille Mauclair, entitled "The Feminine Lie." That women are regarded as born liars, he says, an axiom, a mystery; but in this article his object is to demonstrate that the axiom is a delusion, and that it is man who has made woman what she is.

**THE THEME OF THE SENTIMENTAL NOVEL.**

Woman considered as a lying being, with her passions, dispositions, and tempers, says the writer, is the essential theme of the sentimental novel, and four-fifths of this literature would not exist if the taste for lying was no longer admitted in the West. Not one of the writers of such novels, it is added, has ever admitted the slightest doubt of the innate character of the feminine lie, and yet, in many other beliefs, faith in it rests on nothing other than upon negligence to examine the notion closely.

Even if it was true that lying is a natural characteristic of women, it would not be a vice in the eyes of the psychologist, but simply a disposition, a habit. The careful examination of the notion, however, shows that the real and only lie is that which the writer of the sentimental novel has invented, namely confusing the effect of the hereditary conditions of women with an eternal and inescapable fatality which does not exist. That is the novelist, to suit his purpose, regards an inherited and modifiable disposition as original personality.

**PERSONAL PROPERTY IN WOMAN.**

Mauclair discerns in the identification of woman with a piece of personal property the social origins of the feminine lie, and the source of its progressive transformation into a psychological element. Man has made her an idol or a slave, and has never considered her capable of an intellectual existence. No wonder she has sought escape from such perpetual bondage in order to satisfy her own inclinations, and the only means open to her to mitigate her fate has been to take the form of deception, a form imposed upon her by the absolute and brutal denial of every acknowledged claim. Under these social conditions the credit of the lie has gradually been accumulated.

**MAN'S EGOISM TO BLAME.**

From the Council of Trent to recent years many transformations have taken place without making any permanent change in this position of woman. The lie has never ceased to be her indispensable characteristic. Man has recognised its defects, but has considered woman as a born liar, and that he must risk the consequences. He has persistently ignored the psychology of the fact, merely declaring it incomprehensible. The idea has never occurred to him that

the lie is the direct result of his social treatment of women, and that the lie would be eliminated as a social transformation rendered it useless.

**FAR-REACHING IN ITS RESULTS.**

The writer proceeds to show how far-reaching is the effect of man's egoism. The woman lies, he says, when she presents indirectly her requests, which she obtains by flattery, coquetry, or caprice which she cannot expect will be granted by a simple expression of her wishes. It may be she despises this method, but she knows that her master will be more generous for a flattering lie than for ten impartial truths. It rests with men to destroy the legend of perfidy by making subterfuges superfluous.

Man, much more than the woman, still practices deception, jealousy, and all the consequences of the feminine lie, and this for several reasons—namely his egoism, his ignorance of feminine psychology, his unconscious cult of imaginary wrongs which he and exalts him more than he will own, while the woman who would be open and frank he describes as masculine and brutal.

**WHEN WOMAN REGAINS HER FREEDOM.**

It is not too bold to affirm, concludes M. Mauclair, that woman has not yet spoken. No one can tell how she will understand her obligations, her duties, and her relations to society on the day when the code of fidelity will not expect more of her than an open manifestation of herself, and will no longer require the sanction of man. To realise the new idea we must lose all remembrance of the world in which we have lived and which has been, by the social will of man, organised against true love.

**"WHICH? CHRIST OR CAIN?"****A CHEAPER EDITION OF "HERE AM I; SEND ME."**

IN response to the frequent inquiries received from friends and subscribers, I am glad to be able to announce that I have now republished "Here am I; Send Me," our Christmas Annual, in the handy form of a sixpenny novel. The story as it was issued at Christmas was, by any means, of a convenient shape for reading, although it was most convenient for distributing pictures which were bound up with the letterpress. In republishing it for general reading I have rechristened it "Which? Christ or Cain?" and have written a preface explaining and justifying the new title. I have also added some extracts from Mrs. Mary Higgs' descriptions of the realities of life in our casual wards. Those readers who have been anxiously inquiring as to when the sixpenny edition would be ready, in order that they might purchase quantities for distribution among their friends, can obtain them through any bookseller or agent, or if their orders are large, they can be supplied direct from the Publisher, 3, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.



## SIR WEST RIDGEWAY UNDAUNTED:

## HE RETURNS TO THE CHARGE.

DETERRED by the savage strictures of Mr. Long and other Unionists, Sir West Ridgeway contributes to *Nineteenth Century* a conclusion of his article on the Liberal Unionist Party which created such a sensation. He says:—

In my previous article I stated that two policies now hold the field, the policy of Negation and the policy of Home Rule. Home Rule pretend to hold the field? Is Home Rule a danger, or—if real—is it not so remote a danger as to be outside the pale of practical politics? Is it not merely a con-  
cealment behind which a desperate Government hides itself, for protection to the unreasonable fears which it inspires in the timid and ignorant?

## HOW LIBERALS AND UNIONISTS CAN UNITE.

His answer is that "Home Rule is no real danger at the present day." He adds:—

Undoubtedly a Liberal Government will and must be content, for the present, with the middle course; that is to say, putting up the Irish question where it has been dropped by Mr. Chamberlain, with settling the question of higher education, reorganising local government, reorganising Dublin Castle, and redressing other admitted grievances. In these reforms they must have the hearty co-operation of all true Liberal Unionists, who should gladly travel with them in the path of compromise so far as they can go without sacrifice of their principles.

## IRISH EDUCATION.

He then asks how these questions can be settled, and finally the burning question of higher education, and the answers:—

But if many people—on this side of the Channel—appreciate the urgency of this question, or realise the gravity of the danger from which Ireland suffers. But in truth the position is becoming intolerable, and the grievance, if unremoved, will undermine the very foundation of the Union. For if it is admitted that the Parliament at Westminster, by reason of divisions or any other cause, cannot govern Ireland justly, how can the demand for Home Rule be resisted?

He himself offers a way out of the *impasse*. He says that without resorting to legislation the Government at the present disposal of the Royal University should be adequately increased, and should be supported on educational grounds only, without reference to religious considerations. He asks, will the Nonconformists of England and the Presbyterians of Scotland allow this compromise to be brought into effect? If not, he adds the ominous words: "If England cannot govern Ireland justly, the knell of the Union is surely struck."

## AGREEMENT ON SOCIAL QUESTIONS.

He then returns to the question, What are the duties of the Free Traders to do?

The Unionist Free Traders, are the only survivors of the policy which saved the Union. What, then, are we to do? What course are we to steer? What leader are we to follow?

Even if Mr. Balfour retired from his untenable position and left Mr. Chamberlain to his fate, he says the Unionist Free Traders "can never again trust Mr. Chamberlain on this vital question." Sir West Ridgeway proceeds to show that there are few questions of social politics on which the Unionist Free Trader

need be at serious issue with the Liberal Party. He adds somewhat airily:—

The Education question could be settled by compromise. Indeed, paradoxical as it may seem, I believe that a satisfactory settlement could be effected by, say, Lord Hugh Cecil and Mr. Lloyd-George in half an hour. There need be no difference regarding many other items of the Liberal programme. I would, I suppose, include the housing question, the question of the army, the enforcement of economy, the evolving of an army out of the chaos which Mr. Arnold-Forster has created, and, it is to be hoped, the reform of the House of Lords.

As regards foreign policy, "Lord Lansdowne is indispensable. The seals of the Foreign Office would be at least as safe in the hands of a Rosebery or a Chamberlain."

## ABOUT SPONGES.

NOT everything is known about sponges that we are now to be known, according to an article on "The Sponge-fishing Industry" in the *Windsor Magazine*. Sponges are not classed quite certainly; being "multi-cellular animals . . . above the protozoa, whilst near the coelentera." Nor do we know how long it takes a young sponge to grow to marketable size:—

When the sponge is brought up alive out of the sea, it in many ways resembles the sponge with which we make daily acquaintance, for it is then surrounded by an outer membrane, in which substance, seemingly at the animal pores appear and disappear. Its cavities are filled by a glutinous fluid of a greyish-brown colour of the consistency of treacle, known to the fishermen as the "milk of the sponge," but the scientific appellation of which is "sarcocoe." Sarcocoe is, in fact, the only living portion of the animal, and this cleared away, leaves the flexible, inorganic skeleton with which we are so familiar.

There are three ways of collecting sponges: one is in use in the Mediterranean, chiefly diving; another is as on the west coast of Asia Minor in winter, by grappling or hooking, as in the Bahamas:—

Sponge-gathering is open to all, not even a licence is necessary, so that anyone who is possessed of sufficient capital to purchase the necessary boats and outfit is able to engage in the trade. Some idea of the magnitude of the risks is gathered from the fact that no insurance company is willing to undertake them.

The writers of this paper say it is difficult to imagine a prettier scene than Nassau harbour (Bahamas) on a fine morning with the fleet of over 500 sponge-vessels which are graceful schooners, and 2,800 boats sent out on a sponge-gathering expedition. But the sponge-gatherer's life is a life of great hardship, no idle lotus-land on a sunny sea as it might appear:—

When the boats are loaded with sponge, and the day is drawing to a close, the schooner picks them up one by one. The sponges are roughly thrown on the deck of the schooner, and the sponge animal to die, which it usually does in the sun in twenty-four to thirty-six hours. At this stage the sponges are black and covered with a white-grey slime, and, as is imagined, the odour emitted as soon as decomposition sets in is almost indescribable.

The second and following days are as the first, but the schooner-deck becomes piled up with masses of what looks like clotted blood, and the stench becomes more and more intolerable.

From a Mediterranean sponge the membrane is removed almost at once, which means that the sponge is better "cured" than a Bahama sponge, which is beaten clean. The article is very well illustrated.



# THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

## THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

October number naturally palpitates with peace, success of negotiations, the reception of the news, and a noble result. The most pathetic is the wail of the se Adachi Kinnosuke over what he describes as a more serious, more far-reaching in consequences, the disgrace of ten years ago, "the ridiculous disaster diplomacy at Portsmouth." The only glint in the cloud of Japanese discomfiture which he sees is the passing of the elder statesmen from the Chamber of the State. He attributes the success of Japan to their pusillanimity. He especially praises Marquis Ito of the Elder Statesmen. He concludes: "When the virtue of yesterday turns out to be a vice of to-day, this is the story of the Elder Statesmen of Nippon." Mr. Van Norman describes the signing of the Treaty.

The opening of the Indian Reservation in the Uintah is described, with the orderly methods which have avoided the scandals of previous booms. It has been thrown open to the general population, because of the deposits of valuable kinds of asphalt, and because of the possibility of gold and silver mines. Mr. Martin describes the water power development of the region. He says that the hydraulic resources of the region are commensurate with her treasures of gold and silver. He tells of what he describes as one of the great feats, by which the two rivers Tenango and Secaxa, draining a territory of 277 square miles, which drop a distance of 3,000 feet in three miles, have been united and dammed up in an artificial lake. It is then used for generating electricity. Mr. Walter Wellman, in view of recent events, declares that American Life Insurance is on a shaky basis, not so much because of the improbability of some of the investments as because of its economic unsoundness. Mr. de Kay describes the great Art Museum at New York which has been developed by the princely bequest of John Rogers. It has secured for its chief director Sir John Lubbock, who was at the head of the British Museum. It has as president Mr. J. P. Morgan, and is being developed on a magnificent and munificent scale. Mr. Kay, however, says that compared with the South Kensington, the best equipped of American museums is only a beginning." Sir Henry Jackson contributes a forecast of the future of British

## Changes in Magazinedom.

A torrent of new magazines goes on altering or adding to the old landmarks. Several changes are effected this month. *Longman's* expires outright. *The Hour* ceases to appear as the monthly miscellany so long known and loved, and will assume the form of a monthly volume of fiction, or popular history, or poetry, or natural science. *Macmillan's* henceforth will reduce its price from a shilling to sixpence. *Good Words* and *The Magazine* have passed into the hands of Messrs. Methuen, to await, presumably, transformations, disappearances and transfers of old favourites to new melancholy reflections. Is the general magazine standard being raised or lowered?

## THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

IN the October number of the *National Review* it is interesting to see how the unexpected issue of the peace negotiations appeals to the editor. He declares that he cannot condemn Japan's renunciation of the indemnity. If his heart is with an indignant public, his head is with the Elder Statesmen. The altered circumstances produced by the peace and the Anglo-Japanese Treaty have not altered the Germanophobia of the *Review* unaltered. President Roosevelt's appreciation of the Kaiser's efforts in promoting peace the editor coolly declares to be a practical joke that the President was playing at the expense of the old world! "Ignotus," writing on Caesar and the Senate, quotes from recent German magazine articles to prove that the aim of German diplomacy is the removal of British supremacy at sea. Germany is charged with the intention to stir up strife between England and the United States with a view to the mutual destruction of their fleets and the consequent naval ascendancy of Germany. Germany is an antagonist of the *entente*, and the still more determined enemy of any effort to improve our relations with France. M. Déroulède, President of the League of Nations, delivers his soul against the German Emperor. He says, he says, aspires to be Emperor of the world.

Mr. Maurice Low, in his *American chronicle*, writes that the success of Mr. Roosevelt's peace policy has united the press and public in urging that Mr. Roosevelt should be again elected President. This consensus of opinion is one which Mr. Low thinks the President ought not to resist. Mr. Roosevelt, in spite of his solemn pledges, "must yield his personal preference."

The Earl of Ronaldshay gives a very vivid account of a visit to Baku. As an illustration of the oil fever of the soil, he says he prodded a hole in the ground with a metal tube, and on applying a light a flame rose to a height of ten feet in height. The oil is generally pumped to great depths under a derrick, but the great prize is to come upon a "spouter," which may throw up a geyser of oil from 10,000 tons of marketable oil, in value worth half a million sterling, in the course of a single day. English companies alone have a capital invested in the region equal to five million sterling.

Professor Eden, of Upsala University, puts the case for Sweden, the interest of which is now merely historical.

Rev. J. Adderley writes on the clergy and commercial morality, and pleads that commercial leaders should be frankly honest, that dishonesty is going on, that those who are dishonest should declare themselves and set a standard for the rest, and that Christian employers should not shrink from the modern martyrdom of losing business situations rather than violate their conscience. He urges that our self-examination books should be not have been to a Dissenting chapel, but have been a Chicago ham as if it were a real York, etc.

Mr. A. C. Benson invites all true lovers of art to come together and seek to discourage all that is noisy and vulgar in literature, and in time they would, he hopes, develop into a true academy of letters which would discharge the function of artistic criticism of literature and maintain a high standard of literary taste, and headway against current extravagances.

Lady Helen Ferguson reviews the recommendations of the Select Committee on State Registration of



## THE NINETEENTH CENTURY AND AFTER.

There is much that is interesting in the October number, but no article of super-eminent distinction. Sir Ridgeway's funeral sermon over the defunct Liberalist Party, Sir Alexander Baird's cheery account of Scottish Guardians manage the poorhouse, and Sir Scott's notes on his book treasures have already had separate notice.

## THE GERMAN DANGER TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Thus Mr. O. Elzbiacher does not mean any peril of imminent or attack on British territory, but the danger that German mismanagement of the natives in South West African Colonies, which has already led the Hereros to rebellion that is far from being suppressed, will infect the blacks in our own dominions, and set the whole of South Africa in flames. Mr. Elzbiacher concludes somewhat summarily:—

"The revolt of the natives in German South-West Africa is not against the white, but it is exclusively a revolt against a rule, and therefore it would seem in the interests of the whole of South Africa that German rule in South-West Africa should be brought to a close. It appears that the British Parliament is not in a temper to vote much longer its funds for the further prosecution of a hopeless struggle in a lawless country, and therefore Germany should be ready to take the first opportunity which may offer for evacuating West Africa. Such an opportunity might easily be offered by Great Britain, and Germany should be offered a small sum of money, say £100,000, or some small, out-of-the-way island solatium for her revolted colony, on her revolted colony, to which peace would probably return as soon as the German rule was replaced by the *pax Britannica*.

However, Germany will not accept the offer, Mr. Elzbiacher urges that Great Britain must take the law into her own hands and act on her own responsibility.

## THE NORWEGIAN CASE FOR SEPARATION.

H. Seton Karr puts the Norwegian case, and shows us at the outset of the essential difference between two countries which is often forgotten:—

"There is one striking difference between the two countries, until yesterday under one crown, that it is as well at once to say. While Sweden possesses a nobility and a limited monarchy, and its Government in consequence smacks something of aristocracy and class, Norway is to all intents and purposes a peasant democracy. There are no Norwegian nobles, and eighty per cent. of its male population have a voice in the government of their country as against thirty per cent. of Sweden.

Norwegians and Swedes, though near neighbours, and speaking the same language, are neither politically nor socially homogeneous, and their close national intimacy may be said to be barred by a certain widespread and inherent incompatibility of temper.

## HISTORY IN BRITISH AND GERMAN SCHOOLS.

C. H. K. Martin, History Master at Eton, writes on the study of history in public schools. He confesses that in this respect—

"Progress has been slower than that of other great countries of the world. In all German schools, for instance, whether they be real or semi-classical or non-classical, the time allowed for history and geography is never less than three hours in school each week, and this is exclusive of work done out of school. A period of the world's history is studied, not once, but at different stages during the boy's career; and every teacher is a skilled specialist. No school in England, so far as I know, approaches the completeness of the German system; no means all have even one trained historian on their staff. In France there has been of recent years a marked improvement in the teaching of history; as a rule not less than two hours in school each week are given to its study, and all history teachers are trained men.

The writer points out many ways in which our system can be remedied. History, he thinks, ought to be one of the principal studies of the senior classes.

## A MOSLEM GRIEVANCE.

Ameer Ali, late Judge of the High Court, Calcutta, indulges in an interesting retrospect of progress in India since the Mutiny. He refers with satisfaction to progress in finance, in revenue, police, taxation, and in other respects. He makes suggestions for the improvement of the Indian population. Among these are denominational universities, where Hindus, Mahomedans, and Christians could be educated according to their own ethical standards. He does not think that Home Rule is within the range of probabilities, but urges that Englishmen should expect their Hindu fellow-subjects more manly conduct. The special grievance to which the writer refers is bearing on the Moslem community. It rests on a misapprehension and mistranslation of the *Wakf*, which is taken to mean Charity. It is a fiction, whereby Mahomedan families have tied up their property and prevented it being divided and subdivided amongst a number of others. These family benefactions have, however, been set aside of late by English courts, and the ordinary law of dividing the inheritance has been enforced. Ameer Ali asks for the Legislature to validate by special enactment this particular branch of the Islamic law.

## SOMETHING LIKE A CANDIDATE.

Mr. Michael MacDonagh, discussing the moral of elections and caucuses, tells this good story:—

A candidate who was asked to relate some of his experiences during the contest says: "I have a vivid recollection of one incident. I was visiting an outlying committee-room when a group of men came up to me, one of whom said, 'Look here, we're not going to vote without beer.' This observation provoked my anger to such a pitch that I gave them this answer: 'We'll have a talk about this. In the first place, you'll have beer. That's plain. But I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll sit down to the polling-booth in the only carriage that is available—it was pouring at the time—on one condition. That condition is that you'll vote for my opponent.' The men were so astonished that they actually walked to the polling-booth in the rain, and voted, not for my rival, but for me."

## OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Herbert Paul, discussing the new alliance, says that no one in England has a word to say against it. Miss Violet Markham, writing on the true functions of Empire which she finds in the home workshop, pleads the case of children and girls driven early to work, and of married women whose motherhood is impaired by their factory work. Rev. Septimus Stirling gives some fresh light from the methods of Roman law on the trial of Jesus before Pontius Pilate. He says that Pilate formally acquitted Jesus when he said, "I find no fault in this man." All that followed was irregular. Oswald Crawford advocates the development of the English nature garden along the lines carried out successfully by the Japanese to-day.

THE *Grand Magazine*, a better number than the one or two, opens with Mr. Hichens' story of "The Return of the Soul," with his reasons for thinking it the best. G. E. Moysey gives some useful hints to those who would make pocket-money without cutting price in an overcrowded labour-market. The interesting symposium on the Psychology of the Audience is continued separately, and the moot point is raised "Do we know too much?"



## THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THESE form the dominant interest of the October—international, British, Hungarian, fiscal, and social. Dr. Dillon's account of the Peace Conference, Edmund Verney's onslaught on our Poor-Law administration, and Mr. Sydney Olivier's excursion into psychology of art, love, and revivalism have been especially noticed.

## PROTECTION IN GERMANY.

W. H. Dawson treats of the German working-man's protection. He quotes freely from speeches of working-class representatives in the Reichstag and elsewhere to show the uncompromising hostility of the Labour Party to Protection in any form or colour. He lays stress on the fact that—

"The result is the clear and unmistakable result of reasoned opinion and of practical experience. Twenty-five years ago socialists held an openness of mind on the fiscal question which would have delighted not a few wavering politicians to us at home. No inherited preconceptions and no prejudice of the inherent reasonableness of Free Trade prevented them against Prince Bismarck's departure from the old path."

It shows how hardly the rise in the price of food hits the already meagre diet of the German people.

## THE BLACK WASHING OF DANTE.

Under this provocative title Mr. Howard Candler makes himself Dante's advocate, and, while joining in the tirade of his worshippers and admitting his own splendours, proceeds to point out eccentricities in his poetry. He asks, Can all the classic poets of Greece and Rome, with those of modern Europe, produce among them passages as "fantastic, grotesque, gross, prosaic, unnecessarily illusive," as the *Divine Comedy*? He inveighs against Dante's artificiality and want of proportion, and does not spare the man. He thinks there is nothing very heroic about the story of Beatrice, who was "doubtless a beautiful and good Italian maiden." But to raise her to the highest rank of Paradise strikes the writer as a bad joke or indistinguishable from blasphemy. He says, is proved to have been guilty of licentiousness in his youth and mistresses in his old age. He charges him with the darker sins of pride, arrogance, and hate.

## FREE CHURCHES AND HIGHER CRITICISM.

P. T. Forsyth, writing on the above subject, says that the question of the age is the question of spirituality. This is not the Bible, it is not the Church; it is the Gospel. The Gospel as the standard of the age is the highest criticism, and therefore above the criticism. Christ is the Gospel, and that which is imitative in Christ is the redeeming Grace of God. "The Gospel is really the one article of the Christian creed, the grace redeeming from guilt in Christ." The closing sentence is—

"The Free Churches should do what they have not yet done: that they should really face the spiritual situation created by the collapse of Biblical infallibility for those communities who long repudiated the final authority of the Church. To do this, in terms with culture (in this sense of the word) is at least necessary for the Churches in their action on society as to the new understanding with Labour or the Democracy. The Church party began to do it in 'Lux Mundi' by its critical results in the strength of the Church and its faith. To us that way is closed. But the one true and open way is open. It is the way of the Gospel and the sole source of its grace, which is now, since the Catholic reaction, the chief charge of the Free Churches of this land."

## THE INDEPENDENT REVIEW.

SEVERAL articles having been noticed separately remain not much of great importance. Mr. Buxton's "Vision of England" is a plea for greater higher local patriotism, for a spirit in managing affairs more resembling that of the Elberfeld system dealing with poverty in Germany—the voluntary efforts of citizens. The Head Master of Dulwich is very sensible of English Educational Ideals, and approves the tendency to study a boy's individual taste, deprecating not so much the amount of time devoted to games as the amount of attention claimed by them, and the amount of publicity given to boys' games in the Press.

Mr. E. F. Spence's "Hope for the British Drama" is based on an extended use of the Stage Society's Theatres, such as the Court, the one staging modern plays, English and foreign, the other producing Shaw's brilliant plays. What he would have is a body of bodies employed by authors to produce those "which most of them profess to have written for the pleasure of writing." If the author will consent to do the best that is in him, he thinks the public can be satisfied that will compensate him for so doing.

The point of the interesting article on "The Religion of all Good Men" is that the child must be brought up in the religion of his country, whether it be Christianity or Islamism, and that to the religion that is above all creeds we must rise on the steps of the creeds. "I do not wish to see all men Christians; but I wish, in the present at least, to see all fathers Christians."

## THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE *Westminster Review* has a great variety of interesting though not very quotable articles. The October article asks the question whether the decay of Parliament is permanent or temporary, and decides that it is temporary, and chiefly due to stringent need for keeping the party together. There is a topical article on Mr. Balfour and some quaint Indian proverbs are given in the article entitled "A Chapter on Indian Proverbs." Interesting details of "Bloody Mary" will be found in the paper "A Princess of England," giving an idea of this Princess singularly unlike that which usually prevails. The most generally interesting article is Mrs. Stowe's "Women Among the Nations," in which she develops the matriarchate idea—the idea that woman is the principle of creation, much more important, more responsible, and in many tribes much more honoured than man.

## THE MONTHLY REVIEW.

MR. CHARLES BRIGHT suggests that Imperialism will advance no further until the whole Empire is brought together by a huge inter-colonial system of telegraphs. This would avoid the constant misrepresentation of colonial politics owing to a lack of systematic accurate reports of news and speeches. Such a system, he thinks, should be regarded as a "political and strategic necessity of the age," like the Navy and the Army. Surely the Imperial mind should recognize that money thus spent would be better spent than in constructing new avenues through the heart of London.

Mr. E. A. Pratt discusses the practical work of workmen's trains, and how lowered fares frequently merely raised rents to correspond. Mr. D. G. Hill traces the history of the Cretan discontent; and Arthur Symonds has an article on Pisa that will appeal to all lovers of Italy.



## THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

peace and its probable consequences forms the heart of the principal articles in the October number. Two of them have been separately noticed, along with Karl Dundonald's scheme of a citizen army, Mr. Stowe's plea for religious drama, and Dr. Salceby's views on hereditary insanity.

## H. G. WELLS AND SOCIOLOGISTS.

Mr. Crozier having challenged Mr. Wells to say what he has added to the science of sociology, Mr. Wells answers at once, and finally, "Nothing." He goes on to state his thesis that the so-called Science of Sociology is not a science at all; that Comte, Spencer, Kidd and others have furnished interesting intellectual experience of extraordinarily little permanent value, and that the proper method of approach to sociological questions is the Utopian way, of Plato, Moore and Bacon:—

Mr. Crozier says chiefly that I speak disrespectfully of Comte and Herbert Spencer. There is no denying I do that, and no doubt it will seem very shocking to some of your readers. But it will not continue to be shocking. Both these remarkable men of the nineteenth century justify me by example; they were ridiculously disdainful of Plato; and Herbert Spencer emphatically refused to read Kant. The world at large is slow to realise how wordy and shallow both these writers were, and the sooner it is shocked into that realisation the better. I grew up in the atmosphere of their reputations, and I tried to overcome the prejudices of my type and class in writing them. But who could turn repeatedly, as I have done, from the lean pretentious emptiness of Spencer, to the concrete richness, the proliferating suggestions of Plato, and be forced at last to that admission? I shall count myself fortunate if it is given me in any measure to help rescue sociological questions, the only questions that really interest adult beings, from the sea of abstractions, from the seas of intellectual gruel, under which the nineteenth century, so busy and preoccupied about so many things, permitted them to be submerged.

## AN AMERICAN SNAKE DANCE.

Harriet Munroe gives a sketch at once vivid and true of a snake dance at Wolpi, in Arizona. It was the Indian tribe's prayer for rain. The ceremony began with slow, soothing music, after which the priests drew out their reptiles from their bags. She describes the scene:—

There were men toying with death on this high rock between earth and the sky, tossing it gaily to their gods with music and song. The music was wilder now, the dance more frenzied. The outstretched arms and dangling snakes, the faces and wreathed with reptiles, were circling the plaza. The fierce voices wailed. Sharp fangs were charmed away from painted breasts; rattle-snakes, falling and coiling, were tamed by the tickling of eagle-feathers, and caught up by the neck. The antelope priests, standing steadily in a line, were swaying and shaking their sibilant rattles. Suddenly the chief priest darted across the dancers and threw a circle of white meal on the flat rock. With a choral cry of song, the bearers cast their snakes in a heap within it, and danced and shouted around it as the little maids threw over their heads their sacred meal. There, while the music stormed and roared, the clustering snake-priests leaned over the squirming snakes and gathered them up in their outstretched hands. In a moment they were out and away, that the "little elder brother" might be given back to the desert, the people's messenger of rain.

## A POSSIBLE RIVAL TO SHAKESPEARE.

W. L. Courtney continues his interesting study of Christopher Marlowe, and says:—

What Marlowe accomplished we know. What he might have accomplished, if he had lived longer, we can only surmise. But

that he would have rivalled Shakespeare and added to the imperishable masterpieces to English literature, is certain beyond the bounds of reasonable probability.

But perhaps Michael Drayton's is the best tribute of a

Next Marlowe, bathed in the Thespian springs,  
Had in him those brave translunary things  
That the first poets had.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. J. L. Bashford treats of Technical Education in Germany, and lays stress on the traditional value there for scientific education and the obvious overwhelming advantages of a systematic education. He reports that the Minister of Education in Prussia is selecting practical engineers as professors. Gerald W. Sympton, writing on Cricket as a science, quotes a cricketer who, after strongly criticising the M.C.C. Committee, insisted that "we must have a central authority if cricket is to live much longer." H. C. Minchin signalises the tercentenary of Thomas Browne's birth by a sketch of him and his family.

## THE PALL MALL MAGAZINE.

A TIMELY article is Mr. J. E. Patterson's re-telling of "Trafalgar." He tells the story of our first great naval fighting in the days of the Spanish Armada, and of later naval battles from that time onwards to the victory of Nelson, ending, of course, with Trafalgar, in which it happened, Nelson gained his great wish, for in a private letter he wrote: "It is the first wish of my life to bring the enemy to action, and to die in the achievement of a victory."

An interesting art article is contributed by Mr. Lewis Hind. It is an account of his visit to the Museum of Art in York, whither he made a pilgrimage to see the "Venus with the Mirror," by Velasquez, in the collection of Mr. H. E. Morritt. This Velasquez, along with four others by Velasquez, was found in Joseph Bonaparte's travelling carriage, captured by the Duke of Wellington on the field of Vittoria. All the pictures had been cut out of their frames and were rolled up like maps.

An old schoolfellow of Lord Curzon's gives a list of reminiscences of the ex-Viceroy of India, and Mr. Avery Kedell describes the daily home-life of the Colonial Secretary and Mrs. Lyttelton at 16, College Street, Westminster. Those interested in the history of the House of Commons will enjoy Mr. John J. Ward's life-story of the Swallow-Tail Moth, and for the lover of adventure there is J. A. Owen's article on the Cliff-Climbers of the Borough Head in quest of the eggs of the various species. Mr. Sidney Lee writes of the Johnson Club and a Pilgrimage to Rochester. He describes some of the antiquities of Rochester and some of its literary associations—Chaucer and the Canterbury Pilgrims, Shakespeare's visits, Pepys, Hogarth, Dr. Johnson and Dickens.

IN the September *Westermann* there is an article by Karl Voll, on Adolf Oberländer, a well-known humanist and artist of the Munich *Fliegende Blätter*. During the last eight years he has devoted himself to painting.

THE *Young Man* for October has a paper by Mr. Bateman on the "G. O. M." of the Salvation Army. There is also a paper on "The Stones of Ruskington," various monuments and memorials to him, on the Crag, Derwentwater, in St. Paul's Church, Herrington, and over his grave, in Coniston.



## THE ART JOURNAL.

EDWIN F. REYNOLDS begins, in the *Art Journal* for October, a paper on Byzantine Craftsmanship. He

Byzantine craftsman came of Greek blood, and his natural sense of discrimination supplied precisely that quality which was lacking in the more practical and prosaic Roman craftsman. . . . It is a curious irony of history that the Greek craftsman should have removed that burden of Greek forms which had long oppressed the art of Rome; and the thought naturally occurs to compare that early art which raised the perfection of the Parthenon with that later art which inspired the splendour of the Renaissance.

The Byzantine Empire was more complex in racial composition than a mere fusion of Greek and Roman elements. It included within its borders much of Western Asia, and a tinged Oriental feeling runs through the warp and woof of its art and its brightly-coloured thread.

Paul Waterhouse continues his article on Painters' Portraits, and devotes the present interesting instalment to the work of Andrea Mantegna. Mr. David Croal continues his history of the National Gallery collection, and notices the portraits by Sir Henry Howard.

## THE BURLINGTON MAGAZINE.

C. J. HOLMES opens the *Burlington Magazine* for October with an article on the Use of Japanese Art in Europe. The Japanese claim that their art is a native art, and do so justly, says Mr. Holmes, but it is from China that Japan derived its canons and style. The Japanese borrowed from China, but were not slavish imitators. As the aesthetic ideals of the Japanese resemble closely those of China, Mr. Holmes brings the two together.

Another very interesting article by Dr. W. Martin describes the life of a Dutch artist in the seventeenth century. In this third instalment the writer endeavours to describe the painter's studio; and illustrations of studios in their studios by great Dutch artists, showing the perspective interiors and windows, add much to the interest of the article. Most of the painting in the Dutch school was done by a high side-light, and top-lights were to have been unknown, consequently pictures painted with a side-light should be hung in a side-light. In the last few years this conviction has been generally accepted, and in the Louvre and elsewhere works of the Dutch school in a side-light have been hung in a similar manner.

## THE STRAND MAGAZINE.

The October number of the *Strand Magazine* Grace gives a description of some instruments invented by M. de Rousselot for teaching French pronunciation, for which he won the Grand Prix at the Paris Exhibition of 1900. One of these is a black artificial palate, made of kaolin powder. It must be made to fit the mouth.

The mistress places the palate in her mouth and produces the sound; the pupil does the same, and the sounds are compared. The movements of the lips are thus registered, and the pupil can easily see if he is wrong.

There is a symposium of opinions on the Most Beautiful Place in the World. Mrs. Humphry Ward chooses Lake Como at Bellagio; Mrs. Craigie thinks that the most beautifully situated city; Sir Martin Armstrong declares Dovedale in Derbyshire the prettiest

valley in the world known to him; and other celebrities select Taormina in Sicily, the Taj Mahal at Agra, and Jungfrau from Interlaken, etc.

Mr. W. Fauconberg contributes an article on the Effect of Diet and Climate on the Face, and gives illustrations of the types produced by the effects of different diets. Children fed on a too starchy diet, the effect of sedentary habits, the onion chin, the potato lip, etc. He argues that there is very little in heredity, and argues that diet, occupation, and environment can produce a new type of features and a facial type very different from that transmitted by heredity.

Father Gapon, whose Autobiography has been running in serial form for some months, has reached the massacre of January 22nd.

## THE WORLD'S WORK.

SEVERAL articles in the *World's Work*, a good number, have been separately noticed. The magazine opens with a portrait of M. Witte and Baron de Bunsen; there is the fourth instalment of "The Education of an Artist"; and a practical paper on "How to Make a Graphy Pay"; with another, the first of a series, on "The Career for boys, the career chosen being that of a chemist."

## A POSSIBLE THREEPENNY LOAF.

An article entitled "A Revolution in Bread-making" describes how a baker, with a suspiciously Jewish name, decided—in Upper Thames Street—to deliver his customers a 3d. quarter loaf, which, he says, will allow him, owing to the lower cost of wheat, a greater profit than he has had from the 4d. loaf of recent years. The new bakery will have 400 ovens, and the baker reckons that he will be able to produce daily 5 per cent. of the bread London consumes. His idea is to persuade small bakers to buy from him, instead of producing themselves at a cost of 4½d. each. Some technical details as to the system adopted are given. The result of the attempt will be awaited with interest.

## SAVING CHILD LIFE IN HUDDERSFIELD.

An interesting account is given of the way in which Huddersfield, under the direction of Mayor Broadbent, has been able greatly to diminish its child mortality. The way it has been done is merely by natural means wherever possible; and, where not possible, the mothers have been carefully instructed in the need for sterilising the milk and observing strict cleanliness. They are forbidden to give any solid food or soup to a child under a year. Detailed advice is given to them by two health-visitors, who are also trained hospital nurses, appointed at a salary of £120 a year each, who visit the home of every new-born child, investigate causes of infantile death, and of illness among school-children, and also act as factory inspectors. Much is done, but only by a small premium offered to anyone who will inform the Medical Officer of Health of the birth of a child within forty-eight hours of its occurrence. This avoids the delay between birth and registration, and allows the lady to have her visitors to take time by the forelock. There seems to be no any resentment on the part of the mothers to the health-visitors, quite the contrary; and it is Huddersfield's experience that there is no such thing as lack of maternal affection to contend against, merely gross ignorance.

All this extra health service, including the printing of "Rules for the Welfare of the Baby," has only cost close on £300 a year.



## THE ECONOMIC JOURNAL.

ARTICLES on immigration, land tax and German secretariates have been separately noticed. Mr. Gough discusses prices and speculations in the iron market, and concludes that the warrant system is unnecessary, and unless retained for gambling purposes is bound to disappear. For "the standard warrant is only a gambling counter; it stands in no relation to the needs or the circumstances of the iron industry." Mr. Gough treats of the Wages Board of the iron industry in a decidedly critical spirit, but refrains from announcing a decided opinion. The one general truth which emerges is, he says, that State interference with contracts has a dangerous tendency to grow by what it feeds on. Legislation, meant to check sweating, has grown into a complicated system capable of controlling all industrial activities. Professor Chapman criticises the report of the Tariff Commission to damaging effect. Mr. W. E. Bear reviews the report presented to the Departmental Committee on the fruit industry of Britain. He records that the area of orchards in Britain has increased 63·9 per cent. in thirty-one years. He laments that the Committee had no suggestion to make of some feasible method for checking the numbers of salesmen, to be made compulsory by law, with a view to giving the growers a better chance as against fruit salesmen. The reviews of books and notes are as usual, and valuable as usual.

## THE LEISURE HOUR.

*The Leisure Hour*, as well as *Longman's Magazine*, begins its career with the October issue, for the announcement that the November number of the *Leisure Hour* will be in the form of a complete story, and that it will be the first of a series of sixpenny volumes of stories, popular fiction, biography and natural history, can only mean that the monthly miscellany is to disappear. Founded in January, 1852, the *Leisure Hour* was first a weekly edited by Mr. Haig Miller, and was, in essence, a successor to the *Penny Magazine*, discontinued in 1851. The weekly numbers were abandoned in 1852. Dr. James Macaulay was editor for a number of years, he was succeeded by Mr. William Stevens, who, in 1861, retired a year or two ago. Among the early contributors who worked for the *Leisure Hour* and afterwards attained fame may be mentioned Sir John Gilbert and Mr. Du Maurier. In January, 1902, when the *Leisure Hour* attained its jubilee, there appeared in its pages articles on the *Leisure Hour* and its contributors, literary and artistic.

The present number opens with an article on the Ruskin College experiment at Oxford, by Mr. Hugh B. Sturt. Each student, a genuine working-man, pays a week for board, lodging, and tuition, and the object of the experiment is in making the sacrifice of money and time well repaid.

Men who go to Ruskin College are for the most part men who are, or hope to become, officers of trade unions or cooperative societies, and their object is to make themselves fit to be leaders of their class.

They do not go to Ruskin College in the hope of rising out of their own class. They have a higher ideal than that of "getting on in the world," and after the year or two years of life they go back cheerfully to the mine, the workshop, the farm with nothing added, probably, to their wage-earning, but much to their intellectual and moral stature, and a stronger purpose to serve their fellow-men, and a clearer view of the road by which reforms are to be reached.

## THE ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW.

MR. H. KEMPTON DYSON continues his criticism and remarks on Cheap Cottages and the Exhibition at Letchworth in the October issue of the *Architectural Review*. He suggests modifications and improvements in a number of the designs, and goes carefully into the question of cost of materials and labour.

In a note on the restoration of Iona Cathedral, Mr. Arthur C. Champneys says the money has been spent on what is certainly not restoration, with the result that an ancient building of unique character has been greatly spoilt.

The same writer continues his interesting study of Irish Ecclesiastical Architecture, and, in the article in the present number, deals with the Round Towers, explaining the various theories which have been advanced regarding them. Miss Stokes thinks these towers were first built in Ireland about 900. Towers resembling them were also built on the Continent at the same time. Except in Ireland these round towers have been superseded by later types.

## THE RAILWAY MAGAZINE.

WITH the October issue the *Railway Magazine* reaches its hundredth number. The magazine was started in July, 1897, and the proprietors and the editor are justly proud of the great success which the magazine has achieved during the past eight years with only one issue to discuss in its pages—and that a technical one—namely, Railways and Railway Travelling. All concerned with the production are to be congratulated on the record which they have been able to obtain from the popular as well as the technical point of view.

Mr. G. A. Sekon, the editor, opens the hundredth number with an article explaining How Express Trains change Train Staffs and Tablets. On lines like the Great North of Scotland Railway and the Great North of Scotland Railway, which have long stretches of single line, the work of the apparatus, which both delivers and picks up the trains by mechanical means, is seen to best advantage.

Mr. Charles Rous-Marten, another constant contributor, writes a retrospect, "Eight Years of Locomotive Practice," showing the marvellous development in speed, as well as in novelties, in the type of locomotives during that short period.

The Evolution of Our Railroads as regards improvements introduced in the rolling stock, brakes, signalling, etc., is contributed by Mr. James F. Vickery, while Mr. R. E. Charlewood reviews the public Time-Table of our chief railways.

## The Engineering Magazine.

THE two chief papers of general interest—those connected with the Cape-to-Cairo Railway, and with dockyard and shipbuilding plants in Japan—have been noticed separately. Mr. John F. Wallace, who is in charge of the engineering work on the Panama Canal, describes the chaos which he and his staff are reducing to some degree of like order. One of the preliminary difficulties was the providing of suitable water supply and sewage system. These were supplied with phenomenal rapidity. Mr. Ramakers describes some of the mechanical features of the International Exhibition at Liège. Mr. Koester continues his discussion of modern power design and economics, and Mr. Deighton deals with foundry records and costs, but these are, as a rule, too technical for the general reader.



## THE ARENA.

THE September number of the *Arena* contains much of interest. Dr. Archibald Henderson gives a very full account of the genius and work of Edmond Rostand. Mr. O. Flower is proud to claim Mr. Frank F. Stone, whose health compelled him to leave London after his death had been made, as California's most gifted sculptor. Mr. Howell describes the struggles of autocracy with democracy at the opening of the twentieth century, and does not disguise his dislike of the autocratic President in his roughriding and strenuous career. The economic conditions in Colorado, the dominant Trusts and corporations there, are vigorously described by Mr. A. J. W. Judge. Judge C. S. Lobingier examines the chief objection to direct popular legislation. The argument that a referendum would lower the authority of the legislature meets by saying that the legislature has already lost its prestige and character and influence. Dr. Pentecost's attack on Rockefeller's tainted millions and Dr. Kelley's plea for popular education in rural districts as the supreme need of the South, are separately noticed. The number is illustrated with large pictures of Rostand, Mr. Frank F. Stone and his works, and Dr. Kelley.

## THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE September number is mainly made up of articles of purely American interest. Mr. Howells' appreciation of Hay and Mr. Charles Johnston's sketch of Witte, together with General Roy Stone's account of American life in Porto Rico, have been separately noticed.

## CHINESE TREATIES AND THEIR ENFORCEMENT.

THE movement in China to boycott American goods in protest against American anti-Chinese legislation, gives special interest to a paper by Mr. S. W. Nickerson on Chinese Treaties and their enforcement. He thus expresses his contention:—

"A hasty review of the treaties, legislation and of certain public opinions affecting the Chinese, shows that the United States Government by the Burlingame Treaty of 1868 virtually invited the Chinese to come to this country; that the invitation was said to have been recalled by the treaty of 1880; that subsequent legislation has been in derogation of Chinese rights, much of it being deliberate violations thereof; and that the decisions of the United States Supreme Court have been in their harsh interpretation of the rights of persons of Chinese descent, until the last decision of the majority of that court was a grave menace to the liberty of native-born white American citizens.

Mr. Nickerson particularly refers to the case of the United States v. Sing Tuck, wherein the majority of the justices of the Supreme Court refused Chinamen a writ of *habeas corpus* in order to regain their liberty, because in order to enter this country they had been detained at the discretion of a Chinese inspector.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. N. I. Stone, tariff expert in the Bureau of Statistics, discusses the new German tariff, and points out the changes which the United States has in negotiating negotiations with Germany. Mr. Lewis M. Haupt urges the opening of the waterways of the Republic being freed from the sole jurisdiction at present maintained by the Federal Government, which yet does not develop them as the pressing needs of the country demand. He points to the United States as adopting a wiser policy, and to that extent to the great volume of traffic over the border. "A Cuban Citizen" subjects President Castro and his administration to most vehement and impassioned criticism. His egotism, egotism, and maladministration are scathingly

dealt with, as also his undisguised profligacy. He criticizes the President's "already extensive though somewhat harem." Senator Cullom maintains that the measure against Mormonism still continues. The Bishop of the Philippines replies to criticisms of the working of American democracy in the Islands. He admits, however, that Americans have laid their system too suddenly on the shoulders of the native, and are developing the dread red tape. He says "a little official head hunting might be a good thing in the Philippines." They want a different type of official. Americans have, moreover, been given the one thing that the Oriental above all things hates—that of hurrying. The unexpected success of the negotiations makes the monthly survey of world politics look somewhat foolish.

## THE COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE.

THE October number is the best for some time. There is a paper on the present chairman of the Equitable Life Assurance, Paul Morton, so much of interest; an uninteresting, hustling, bustling person without time to call his soul his own, the American "Captain of Industry" type. The story of Paul Jones is continued.

## LIFE ON THE EDGE OF A VOLCANO.

Signor R. V. Matteucci, of Naples University, describes his life and work at the Royal Observatory of Vesuvius, a mountain which he has come to love till he could not leave her. His insecure home is about 1,000 feet above the Bay of Naples, and quite close to the cone. He watches over not merely the vagaries of Vesuvius, but a magnificent collection of lava fragments, crystals, and bombs ejected from the mountain. At times the Observatory has been endangered, for the mountain is not stationary, and craters come and go in the most alarming manner. Between 1895 and 1899 he thought it doomed, a crater having opened up between the foot of the cone; but it was saved by the solidification of the masses of lava thrown out. In the great eruption of 1900 Signor Matteucci was struck by a large piece of stone and so severely injured that for months he lay in Naples Hospital. His everyday work is to observe dynamic and meteorological phenomena, noting carefully the movements and aspects of the volcano, and classifying and re-arranging all the old and new materials. Sometimes in the dead of night a laboratory tent is taken out by his guides and pitched on the very edge of the crater.

## WHO CREATES THE PARIS FASHIONS?

In another article we are told, on the alleged authority of Paquin, doubtless flattering a rich client, that it is the American women. Before that, it was the stage. A new fashion generally takes about two seasons to acclimatise. Redfern admits that he gets many ideas from studying old fashion prints; and the curator of the Cabinet des Estampes at the Bibliothèque Nationale says that some time before each season large numbers of milliners and dressmakers come to study the thousands of fashion-plates, many of them most rare, under the custody. Before a "creation" for the English Court, for instance, is evolved, a council of war is held by the couturier charged with the momentous task. In this council take part the head of the house, the foremost designers, at least three designers, two mannequins (graceful, young girls kept to sail about trying on robes), and perhaps five professional members of the staff. Can it be wondered at that a dress made in this way, perhaps of gold and silver, with a corselet thickly sown with rubies worth £1,000?



## CHAMBERS'S JOURNAL.

*Chambers's Journal* for October M. B. W. has an entitled "Sir Walter Scott and One of His Vers." This refers to the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," which Jeffrey of the *Edinburgh Review* sent Robert Sym ("Timothy Tickler" in the "Noctes Ambrosianæ") for review. When Sym had read the poem he thought many of the lines and ideas already known to him, but before charging Scott with plagiarism, he sent his notes to him to hear what he could say in defence. When the first criticism of the poem appeared in print, it was from the pen of Jeffrey himself, and nearly a century Sym's unpublished manuscript, Scott's notes, has lain forgotten. Sym also taxed Scott with two anachronisms—a reference to the aurora borealis in 1490 and an allusion to bayonets in 1550, and found fault with some of Scott's feudal imagery. Scott was all in good part, and after refuting the charges of the critic "for his liberal and candid review."

Gorges recommends Ireland to the holiday-maker who wants to avoid the modern watering-place, and suggests Kinsale as a place off the beaten track. The Convent the Sisters make Limerick lace, but find it difficult to obtain a market for their work.

## CASSELL'S MAGAZINE.

*Cassell's Magazine* for October Mr. R. Austin Smith endeavours in a brief sketch to give an idea of the work done by the Sentinels of the Port of London in enforcing the Public Health (London) Act of 1891. He describes the method of boarding and inspecting ships and the medical officer. Every day about thirty vessels from foreign ports enter the river, and each must be inspected to discover whether there is any case of contagious disease on board. During the past year more than fifty cases of enteric fever alone were found. Food- and cattle-ships entering the port are also inspected.

C. V. Godby has an article on Iona, Melrose, and other famous ruins.

Isabel Brooke-Alder contributes an interview with Marie Hall, the violinist, and Shibly Jamal describes the 'pilgrimage' to Neby Mousa, under the title of "A Pilgrimage to Mecca."

## THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

October *Century* is unusually full of interest. It contains a fascinating paper on the Empress-Dowager of the Chinese Court. There is a paper on the details of the Empress Eugénie's Flight from France, and some reproductions, one in particular beautiful, of unknown pictures of Shelley. General Horace Porter tells of the excavations which he has attended for recovering, from a forgotten Paris cemetery, the body of Paul Jones, now taken to the United States, and to be buried in the chapel of the new Naval Academy. The excavations only took place this month, and the story of their carrying out, and the autopsy of a body buried 113 years, though very ghastly, is very interesting.

Randall Blackshaw has a paper on the magnificent new Naval Academy which the United States are building on the south shore of the Severn River, on Chesapeake Bay. Illustrations are given of what it will be when complete. Congress has already had to raise the cost of the work from £1,600,000 to £2,000,000.

## THE CORRESPONDANT.

AN anonymous writer in the *Correspondant* for September 10th discourses on the recent French Naval Manœuvres. The most important thing to be learned from them, he says, is a lesson in naval politics. The rational position of the fleet and its organisation in time of peace are the vital questions on which the manœuvres have shed a new light.

René Daveluy, in his remarkable treatise on naval strategy, observes that it has ever been the vital question of French Ministries to run two fleets—one offensive and the other defensive—instead of one only. This error has been the cause of the anæmia and consumption of the French Navy, placing it from 1875 to the present in the fourth instead of in the second rank. The manœuvres, says the writer in the *Correspondant*, conclusively shown that René Daveluy was right. At the same time the defensive fleet had not precise information of the movements of the offensive fleet, so far from being able to destroy it, or even frustrate its designs, the defensive fleet never succeeded in discerning the offensive fleet at all.

Hélie Robert Savary, in another article, goes into minute details regarding the War Funds of Russia and Japan. He remarks that the financial and economic problems before the two countries at the beginning of the war were strangely alike, but of the two, Japan, he says, had the greater difficulties to contend with. At the conclusion of hostilities, however, each country faces a totally different set of questions to face. In Russia the problem is, above all, political. The war may have made a serious wound, but it is far from being a mortal one, and it will heal promptly enough if the other questions which the war has revealed in the Russian Administration are dealt with by an intelligent and sure hand.

In Japan the problem is purely economic. It is certain that by a prolongation of hostilities Japan will have run the serious risk of bringing on her head a grave financial crisis for which the gains of victory in Asia would hardly have been sufficient compensation. With the aid of foreign capital she will now soon be able to extricate herself from her financial difficulties, and avoid a repetition of the commercial crisis which followed the war of 1894-5. If she succeeds, a magnificent economic future awaits her, but it will be a formidable future for Europe.

In the article on Alexander Hamilton, Jean Tardieu reviews Mrs. Gertrude Atherton's "The Conqueror," and says that the book is an historical novel giving a full history of Alexander Hamilton.

Arthur Coquard, who is writing a book on the history of music, contributes a brief survey on the subject of the same number. He asserts that music was the first of the arts, and he asks why should it have been the last to bloom, attaining its complete development only at a comparatively recent date, whereas sculpture, architecture, and even painting have long ago attained perfection.

In the number for September 25th, Etienne Lévêque begins a study of the affairs of Egypt and France during the past century.

A WRITER in the *Young Woman* for October recommends bell-ringing as a recreation for athletic girls. She mentions as successful "teams" the bell-ringers of Bradfield, Berkshire, and at St. Patrick's, Coleraine, Ireland. The two Misses White, of Basingstoke, are considered the most expert female ringers in the United Kingdom.



## THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

The *Revue des Deux Mondes* of September 1st Joly discusses the difficult problems of Assistance and repression. Belgium, for instance, has done everything possible to diminish the necessity for repression, but her experience has not been encouraging. Certain facts are quoted.

Ghent, in the winter of 1892-3, processions of unemployed marched about the town, and the communal authority ordered the distribution of means of relief. We find that of the 871 individuals whose names were registered, 39 did not live at the addresses given, 30 refused help, 4 did not live in the town at all, and 194 had no resources.

Paris M. Mazon offered work to 727 tramps at 4 fr. a day. 552 refused it, 37 worked half the day, 68 worked the whole day, and 51 two days. The third day only 18 were employed.

But M. Joly writes, ought to temper repression by leniency, and as much by preventive as by curative measures. But Society and the State are not the same thing. The social order requires repression to be performed by the State. In France the State neglects this by referring to monopolise the more agreeable work of repression, for which it is not competent.

Bentzon, in the second number, reviews several French sociological novels under the title of "Sociology in Fiction." She includes in her notice "No. 5, John," "The Yellow Van," and "Penal Servitude."

The question of Patriotism in Schools, which has been agitating France for some time, is treated by Georges Clemenceau in both numbers. He tells how patriotism is inculcated in the German schools. In Japan, patriotism is a novelty of recent years. According to Paul Bert and Jules Ferry, the school ought to serve as an introduction to the army.

## THE REVUE DE PARIS.

An anonymous writer discusses, in the first September number of the *Revue de Paris*, the question of South Africa and Morocco from the point of view of the great expense which South Oran has incurred to France. The expenses alone in this Saharan region from 1890 to 1905 have amounted to more than thirty-six millions of francs, and the economic value of the country does not justify such an outlay. The only object of France's recent conquest seems to be the military protection of the high plateaux against the nomads of the East.

In the same number Gabriel Ferrand tells the story of the fall of the Bourbon Family in India. At the time the Bourbons are established in Bhopal.

The Russo-Japanese War from the naval point of view is considered by an anonymous writer in the second number. The triumph of Japan, solicitude for the colonies, and the German naval programme make it necessary for France to vote large sums for a corresponding increase in the French fleet. Above all, the French navy must be offensive rather than defensive.

In her article in the second number, by Paul Lapie, on the Hierarchy of the Professions, she says that universally the sacerdotal office is the most respected, but political power is held by some to belong to the first rank. The value attributed to a profession ought to be proportionate to the independence and power, real and apparent, which it confers.

## LA REVUE.

IN the first September number of *La Revue* published for the first time a short article, by Tolstoy, on Religions. He says there may be thousands of religions, but no two are dissimilar. There is a diversity of religious doctrines, but there is one religion—belief in what man is, why he lives, what he ought to live, and what he ought to expect after death.

Georges Stieckloff concludes his article on the national Organisation of the Small Bourgeoisie, by saying that withstanding all the efforts made for the amelioration of the lot of the small bourgeoisie and the sympathy which we may have for the workers individually, we must recognise the fact that this class will have a hard struggle in the race against the large capitalist.

Yrean, in both September numbers, gives character sketches of the Ministers of the Sublime Porte. Abdul Hamid, he says, has taken for his guidance the *mot* of Louis XIV., "L'Etat, c'est moi." His Ministers are mere phantoms of power. In the eighteenth century the European Powers were obliged to treat with the Grand Vizier, the Minister of War, the Naval Minister, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who not only knew their wishes, but had power to declare war without their consent. Sultans ratified. To-day the Ministers find it difficult to approach the Sultan at all. They have to ask several times for an audience, and have to spend hours with him before the servants, who interrupt the conversation to contradict the Ministers and hold them up to ridicule for the amusement of their master. All nominations, promotions, and decorations are decided by the Palace without the knowledge of the Ministers, and consequently there is complete anarchy in the administration.

## THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

THE *Nouvelle Revue* of September 1st opens with some Diplomatic Reminiscences by F. A. de La Motte Foucauld, referring to the time when M. Challemel-Lacour succeeded the Comte de Jarnac in London twenty or twenty-five years ago. The writer reports a conversation on Japan, especially the remarks of M. Gricourt, who had just returned from Japan. The remarks expressed are remarkable for their accuracy in the light of recent events.

The yellow problem—namely, the awakening of the European civilisation of 500 millions of individuals to another colour—said M. Gricourt, had already been solved. He was astonished at the military aptitude of the Chinese in the Far East. It was not so much the fighting instinct of the people, nor their surprising faculty of assimilation, but their Oriental, primitive, and fatal understanding of progress which struck him most.

In the second number the most important article is that by Raymond Recouly, giving an account of the Hungarian crisis. The present crisis relating to the army, he thinks, is the most serious which has threatened the monarchy. The Emperor is unwilling to allow Hungary to have an army of her own, and consequently Austria and Hungary are fast marching towards revolution.

The British administration in the Transvaal is the subject of an article by K. Raph. The writer criticises severely the mismanagement which recent revelations have brought to light. He tells us our money is wasted, and that there is ample cause to practise economy by introducing into administrative operations a more commercial spirit.



## THE DUTCH REVIEWS.

*De Nieuw* has its share of contributions on the crisis and the Ministerial crisis. We may at once select these and reach the articles which are of general interest. The first deals with the idea of State inheritance of property, using that word in its widest sense. At the present time the State inherits property when the owner has died intestate and has no heirs, but it is the opinion of some Socialists that all property amassed by individuals should revert to the Crown at the death of the individuals.

The next article is entitled "A Burning Neutrality Question," and we may assume that this is conscious of the fact, for the contribution concerns the coaling of the fleet. This is refreshing, and, as Mr. [?] observed on another subject, it "serves to the amenities of debate." We have practically the whole history of the question from the time of the American Civil War to the doings of the Russian Baltic fleet. Another contribution that will well repay perusal is about a sojourn in Cuba, wherein we are given interesting details of life on that island.

In *De Gids* we find two learned essays on matters which will appeal to the general reader, with one on military matters that may interest only those who are either soldiers or concerned with the profession of arms. The more interesting of the two is that in which Prof. A. G. van Hamel traces the history of the story of Tristan and Isolde through its mediæval variations; it will serve to make the author's work more entertaining to those who witness its performance. The derivation or origin of "Isolde" is clear, and there are at least two explanations, one of which traces it to the Scandinavian viking time. The article treats of philosophy from the Hebraic to the Aristotelian schools; the Jewish Chokma is dealt with, its origin suggested as being indicated in the Second Book of Samuel. The Greek school is more speculative in its ideas or theories than the Hebraic. If we feel inclined to ask what is the use of studying this sort of thing, then we find the answer in the old-time remark that the study of wisdom is the perfection of wisdom.

On perusing the heavier reviews it is well to turn to *De Nieuw* with its lighter articles and its illustrations. It contains a contribution on the resuscitation of the minor arts, well illustrated. The life of an art is like that of a man or a plant; it has its youth, its time of full vigour and power, its time of decay, and then, very often, a time of resuscitation. The minor arts of engraving on copper, of wood-carving, and others are springing up again, and the old masterpieces will be taken as models. Some of these models are illustrated in the article. The concluding article on *Punch* is just as interesting as the other two. Several political cartoons are reproduced, but the comic illustrations will please the larger number because only a foreign reader will understand the cartoons of *Punch*. A very amusing picture is that depicting Monty telling his father that he was awake when Claus came. The conscious father incautiously tells him that the old gentleman was like, and receives the rebuff that it was too dark to see him, but "when he had himself against the washstand he said —." It is needless to add that Monty is ordered to run and play!

In *Vragen des Tijds* the best article is that on the position of the Socialist groups in France. The Socialists

of the French Republic have agreed to combine into one great association, and the minor club societies will vanish; this is a great step in advance. It leads to a sketch of the Blanquists and other groups that were prominent in France at various times.

## THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

THE anonymous political contributor of the *Antologia* writes in a very pessimistic mood of the position of Italy in regard to international politics. He declares, is the only great Power that has not been able to make its influence felt in the peace negotiations between Russia and Japan, and, at the same time, is directly menaced by any French and German disquiet over Morocco. But a still worse danger threatens her in the possibility of a conflict between England and Germany, for the foreign policy of Italy has a traditional basis: alliance with Germany over Oriental questions, and a friendly understanding with England over all Mediterranean matters. One can only hope the writer's patriotic fears are wholly unfounded. Paulucci de' Calboli contributes an exceedingly interesting study of the Venetian painter, Francesco Guardi, founded in part on Mr. George Simonson's recently published *Life* (Methuen). It is worth noting, as a contrast to the present passion for picture collecting, that a century ago there was scarcely a palace in Venice without its inherited canvas by Guardi, one palace containing no less than thirty-two, whereas to-day there are but four Guardis left in private hands in his native Venice. The mid-September number discusses approvingly a scheme that has just been launched of a big Exhibition in Rome in 1911, and suggests that the Aventine would provide a site of unique beauty and interest.

The *Civiltà Cattolica* sums up in a disparaging manner the various well-attested phenomena connected with the liquefaction of the blood of St. Januarius, and it will be remembered, occurs annually at Naples together with the various explanations offered by those who refuse to accept the event as miraculous. There is an interesting sketch of a seventeenth century missionary to Abyssinia, Pietro Paez, of the apostolic hardships he suffered during a five years' imprisonment, and of the final honour in which he was honoured by the Abyssinia's Emperor, whom he was successful in converting together with thousands of his subjects. The article on "The Mass in the Middle Ages" deals with some of the curious beliefs, abuses, and superstitions which grew up around it in various times and places, and which are to be suppressed sternly by the Church.

The *Rivista per le Signorine*, which has an educational aim, is ventilating the need of free lending libraries for children in connection with all elementary schools. A scheme has been started by a Signora Cavaliere, and subscriptions are asked for this object, but the difficulty seems to be the lack of suitable books at popular prices.

Under the title "Folk-lore Divagations," S. [?] contributes to the *Rassegna Nazionale* some interesting details regarding popular legends concerning cats, which, it would appear, are universally regarded as sources of good fortune to their owners. From Persia, Russia, and Norway have come tales which bear a close resemblance to our own national legend of Dick Whittington. In Italy the same motive recurs in various forms. It has been assumed by some folk-lorists that all these legends have one and the same Buddhist origin, but the author does not consider this proved.



# Languages and Letter-writing.

Germany Professor Hartmann has again made arrangements for foreign language recitations in the various schools. He claims that this method of teaching pronunciation and getting into the spirit of the language; authors is the finest possible method to pursue. Recitations are, of course, arranged some time before-hand and the students are all provided with copies of the texts selected; thus they have a chance of mastering the use of the recitations in advance, and so are able to give their full attention to the pronunciation. It is to say the giver of the recitation is carefully selected; this year Mr. Gervais Rentoul takes the English part, and here is the programme:—

**SERIES OF LECTURES.**—1, Shakespeare, "Julius Caesar" (Antony's Speech). 2, Byron, "The Ocean." 3, Homer, "The Greek." 4, H. W. Longfellow, "A Psalm of David." 5, Tennyson, "The Day-dream." 6, Dickens, "A Christmas Carol," I. 7, Mark Twain, "The Awful German." 8, Moore, "The Evening Bells." 9, W. G. W., "The Stout Gentleman." 10, "Whittington and his

**SECOND SERIES.**—1, Byron, "Adieu! Adieu!" 2, Milton, "The Eve of the Battle." 3, Hogg, "The Skylark." 4, Macaulay, "The Inchcape Rock." 5, Macaulay, "A Speech made in the House of Commons on the 2nd of March, 1841." 6, Dickens, "David Copperfield and the Waiter." 7, Dickens, "How Kit Nubbles spent his holiday." 8, Keats, "The Eve of St. Martin's." 9, Chandler, "A Night with a Baby." 10, "The Song of the Shirt." 11, Poe, "The Bells." 12, Byron, "Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington."

Professor Hartmann has made, as will be seen, a wide selection. I doubt whether many of our young students could boast of as wide an acquaintance with the classics.

In England it is very doubtful if such an arrangement could be made for the holidays; for the essence of the method is that the reciter should go from town to town, here finding a large student audience. It is very true that the actual pronunciation of the words is deeply impressed upon the mind by this method.

## EXCHANGE OF HOMES.

A disappointment was felt in France at the unwillingness of English people to exchange sons or daughters. Those who have done so have sent most enthusiastic reports of the pleasure and profit derived. There are many reasons for this. English people do not quite understand the detailed queries of some of the French parents, and both sides want to get as near home as can possibly be managed. A French boy will not go to Leeds, nor an English one to Lyons. Yet this would be advantageous from a language-point of view, inasmuch as in Leeds or Folkestone either might meet compatriots. The advantages of such a foreign sojourn are well summed up in an article in the *Practical Teacher*, "Schools and Travel." What an advantage it would be if, for instance, boys from technical schools could exchange places with boys in similar schools in France or even Holland! In *School*, gives a very appreciative account of what is done in the Dutch Technical Schools.

Many applicants are disappointed at the failure to find Spanish correspondents. If any readers in Spain will help in this matter, will they communicate with

the correspondent from Angers, strongly recommended, who has a delightful home, and would like to have some English people as boarders. His wife is musical, and he speaks Esperanto as well as his native French.

## ESPERANTO.

Esperanto has yet another triumph to record. On Thursday, September 21st, the *Daily News* contained the issue of a short daily Esperanto article, with an English translation, Lady Aberdeen and Sir V. Ramsay sending their hearty good wishes. The series will be continued, and it is to be hoped that Esperanto will support the enterprise of the London daily in its pioneer work.

The first number of the illustrated monthly, *La Mondo*, appeared just before the Congress, and the second is now out. It contains an interesting introduction with Dr. Zamenhof, a *facsimile* of the MS. of the speech with which he opened the Congress, an interesting description of a curious Austrian custom, news from various quarters, etc. The magazine is all in Esperanto, and the subscription 6s. 6d. per annum.

The session of the International Peace Congress, which has just closed in Lucerne, was remarkable for the decision that Esperanto will next year become one of the official languages used; this is a step in the right direction. In Aberdeen the School Board permit the teaching of Esperanto; but as it is yet not a grant-aided subject, they will not be financially responsible for the teachers.

The *Lingvo Internacia* of August 15th gives a splendid Esperanto report of the Congress. The *British Esperantist* was unfortunately delayed; a new type had been ordered, but the founders were behindhand, and readers of the August number having omitted to notice that the next issue would be a double September-October number (price 3d.), there was a continued succession of enquiries as to its whereabouts. This number contains a full illustrated description of the Congress, and amongst other items the sixteen grammatical rules upon which all the national grammars are founded. It is admirably adapted for popular purposes.

The Congress Organising Committee comprised Dr. Zamenhof, General Sebert, Prof. Boirac, Señor Combarros, Colonel Pollen, Dr. Mybs, and M. Michaux, natives of five countries, whilst the Language Committee numbered twenty-seven nations amongst its members. The question of the Organising Committee must decide the place of the next Congress, and the offer of the Congress group may be accepted.

I intended to give here a *résumé* of the journals which gave prominence to the Congress. This, however, was quite impossible, as my cuttings are from some twenty journals, and number nearly 300. *Punch* and *the Express* gave the most amusing reports; possibly *the Express* gave the most picturesque details. The *leader* was impressive; *School* and the *Modern Language Quarterly* were from the teachers' point of view. *Woodward* for October has a very interesting account of Martyn Westcott, which will be supplemented next month by an amusing dialogue, whilst *Answers* followed up its notice by weekly grammatical lessons.

## GOOD NEWS FOR LEARNERS.

Mr. O'Connor's English Esperanto Dictionary has now run through a first edition, will now be, as was lowered in price, and will in future be sent post free for 1s. 8d.; the Manual, 1s. 8d.; the Geoghegan Book of Grammar, 1s. 7d.; and the translation of Dickens' "Christmas Carol," price 1s. 1d., can be obtained from the Office of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS.



# THE BOOK OF THE MONTH.

## A STUDY IN TEMPERAMENT.\* By ANTHONY HOPE.

MR. ANTHONY HOPE'S new novel would have been more accurately named had it borne the title "A Study in Temperament." It is that and little more. In it we have the temperament depicted for our edification with minuteness of detail that would do credit to Mr. James. But let me hasten to add that Mr.

has more mercy to his readers than James. The reader of "A Servant of the Public" is a pleasure while the perusal of "The Golden Rule" must be for readers a laborious task. The popularity of this latest work by Mr. Hope is such that the reader in years has acquired a taste for minute analysis of emotions and events even when unaccompanied by action or plot. In the plot there is the very slightest, the whole novel revolves round a mere scene in an actress's life, in the lives of most women not touched by the temperament episode, when in the balance of life, would have weighed every experience. But the whole point of Mr. Hope's novel is that for his time it quickly

to the proportions of a passing memory.

### THE ACTRESS-HEROINE.

Hope concentrates the full glare of the limelight upon his heroine, Ora Pinsent, who from beginning to end occupies the centre of the stage. Other characters—and there are not many of

them—merely revolve round this central sun, naturally attracted and repelled by its influence. In the manipulation of the finer shades of analysis Mr. Hope is an adept, and in the delineation of Ora Pinsent he has employed all his cunning. She is, in his estimation, the type of the artist temperament, and with a few sand minute touches he brings out into clear relief

peculiarities and idiosyncrasies. I cannot say of her strength, for Hope has done his heroine of a quality that would endow her with a combination of power or strength of character. Properly speaking, she does not possess a character at all, for that is something definite and tangible, and is indefinite and intangible to the degree. One of the characters very much remarks that you have to deal with her you are filled with a haunting sense that there is no real character there at all.

UNSTABLE AS WATER.

Ora Pinsent is a famous actress with a charm of manner that carries men off their feet, but it gives rise to the minds of women the dubious question as to whether she is quite "nice." In her fame we take it for granted, for

Hope is content with describing the charm. Beyond question "a good sight" to behold, and in the last analysis little remains beyond the conviction that as an embellishment of any room she may happen in she justifies her existence. She is a creature of impulse and starts, a bundle of impulses with no steady qualities to give her balance. She is emotional to the extreme, urgent in her demand for admiration, and unable to exist without openly expressed sym-



*Photograph by*

**Mr. Anthony Hope.**

*[Russell and Sons.]*

"A Servant of the Public." By Anthony Hope. 362 pp. Illustrated. (Huen.)



drifts on the current of events, the victim of circumstances which she never attempts to control or to her purpose. She is resolute in one thing, one thing only, a determination to avoid the confusion of facts in their naked reality. When they stand themselves in her path she gracefully shrouds them in a fantastic mist of make-believe until they bear a resemblance to actuality. She did not even know the facts, Mr. Hope assures us, from a corner of her eye over her shoulder. And Mr. Hope justifies her assurance by the record he has given us of her words and actions. She only reaches a decision on the question after agonies of uncertainty, seizing the first possible excuse for postponing the evil day. "The present is exactly what you happen to find her," Mr. Hope wearily complains. "But if you call often enough there'll be a time when you'll find her with a head on her shoulders." But such occasions are rare. As a rule, any suggestion or proposal made to her gradually slides into an accepted fact. They grow insensibly as acquaintances grow, and she finds herself committed to them without any conscious action.

#### THE INCARNATION OF A TEMPERAMENT.

Ora is, in brief outline, the temperament that Mr. Hope has modelled into the form of a beautiful and dominating woman. She is not even redeemed by an absorbing and mastering passion for her art. She is devoted to it, and every now and again it reasserts its power, but she is incapable of making any real sacrifice for it or any other object. All these characteristics are painted with a careful minuteness such that a miniature-painter might envy. Ora's fascination for men, and regarded their opinion as her right. But she is quite incapable of a passionate love for any human being but herself.

#### A DRAMA OF RENUNCIATION.

The incidents of the novel are trivial and cannot be set out with much detail. They describe the first love of Ashley Mead, a young lawyer, with its beguiling siren, its brief duration, and gradual fading away, leaving on Ora's mind little or no impression. A Sunday spent in the country and a dinner at a wayside inn form the prologue of the drama. This, however, an obstacle in the way of complete success, for Ora in her early life had drifted into love with a Mr. Jack Fenning, a handsome but worthless loafer and scamp. He had struck her and they had parted in anger. No experience had made a deep impression on Ora's mind, and in a few years her husband had become no more than an expected phantom. "He had been dead and gone ; but he had existed only as a memory, and as—she liked to say an incumbrance—as a check, as a hindering fact, as a difficulty which of necessity barred her from ordering her doings just as she might have wished to order them." At this inconvenient moment Mr. Hope suddenly announces his intention of becoming a

fact, and does so by a request that he may be permitted to rejoin his wife. Ora, instead of rejecting the appeal, accepts it, and declares her intention of taking up again the burden of married life. Here for a moment we seem on solid ground, but it is a quagmire. For with the determination to rejoin her husband went an appeal to Ashley to sympathise with her, approve of, and support her in her resolution. Here is the scene :—

"Have you quite made up your mind?" he asked her. "You've realised what it means? I don't know him, or you do. Well, can you do it?"

"I must do it. I ought to do it," she said pathetically. "You know I ought to do it."

He shrugged his shoulders; probably she was right unless Jack Fenning were a much worse calamity than any good reason for supposing; certainly everybody would be right, everybody who had not queer theories, at least.

"You must help me," she said. He was silent. She came and stood by him, speaking to him in a low voice. "Yes, you must help me, you must make me able to do it. I can do it if you help me, Ashley. It is right, you know."

A hint of amusement showed itself in his face. "Perhaps, but I shouldn't have thought I could help much," he said. "Unless you mean by going away and leaving me away?"

"Oh, no no," she cried in terror. "You mustn't go. You mustn't leave me alone. I should die if you did that. It's a thing for both of us to do; we must help one another. We shall make one another stronger. Don't you see, don't you mean? You won't go?"

He had not fathomed her mood yet, but only one answer to her prayer was possible.

"I won't go as long as you want me," he said.

"You promise? You promise me that?" she insisted.

"Yes, I promise," he assured her with another smile.

"And you'll make it easy for me?" She, in her turn, hesitated a moment. "I mean you won't make it too difficult? You'll be good, you must let me be good. Some people say they are happy when you're good. I wonder! I shall be very miserable, I know."

The tears were standing in her eyes; she looked, very miserable; he kissed her.

"Yes," she murmured, as though he had told her that he pitied her very much; she preserved that childish attitude towards caresses; to Ashley it seemed to make her almost meritorious. She saw no inconsistency in accepting his kisses and holding to her heroic resolution. It seemed almost as though she must be kissed to enable her to hold to her resolution; it was the sympathy, or even the commendation, without which her virtue could not stand.

"I can do it," she said plaintively. Then she drew up a little. "Yes, I can," she repeated proudly, "I'm strong. We can do what we ought, if we try. Oh, but I shall hate it! If only it had come a little sooner—before our Sunday! It wouldn't have been so bad, then."

#### PLAYING WITH REALITY.

No sooner did Ora become possessed of the idea than she takes a further step :—

The idea began to attract her, to grow beautiful, to take itself into a picture of renunciatory passion, moving and dominating in her eyes. But there must be other eyes; Ashley must see; by interchange of glances they must share and heighten their appreciation of what they were engaged on. Her morality, her effort to be, as she put it, good, must not be liberally touched by emotion; it must be supported and sustained by sympathetic applause. She was sincere and indeed absolutely engrossed in her emotion and in the effect her emotion made. But the sincerity was more of a means than of purpose, and the emotion demanded applaus-



## THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

feat of self-abnegation which it was to enable her and achieve.

appoints Ashley stage manager of this strange of renunciation which he is to see successfully through. It is a trying position, and for his is too clear-sighted to cast a glamour over his of the matter. But he is glad of any excuse not e her, and could not turn a deaf ear to her ve and tearful appeal not to abandon her to e in grim solitude. The whole episode in her is worked out in all its dramatic details, but t any realising sense of the train of events her o her husband will put into motion. In this e the husband's past misdeeds and present are of no moment except so far as they in- the struggle and enhance the beauty of iation. As the dramatic possibilities develop her eyes, she is impulsively eager to cable her d to return so that the play may begin without

Ashley vetoes this, and also declines abso- to read the letter which is to make the phantom d a reality. "Oh, it is hard for us both," she

"But you know, dear, you know so well you are to me; nobody ever has been or ever what you are." On this fantastic fabric reared insecure a foundation Ora builds yet another a joint effort on their part to reform the ng prodigal. This, in her eyes, is a most ting and seductive project, adding a fine scene to the fanciful drama, and providing the heroine new motive. She revels in the luxury of iation, hugs her unhappiness effusively to her and makes a play out of it all.

### AT CLOSE QUARTERS.

the facts of life are inexorable, and when she ght face to face with them Ora's courage fails. sists that Ashley must play his part to the end self-constructed drama. He must accompany Southampton, and find and bring to her the husband. Suddenly, as they near their destina- e whole fantastic fabric dissolves and vanishes

ought to be there in ten minutes," Ashley said. yes grew wide; her hands dropped in her lap; she looked

en minutes, Ashley?" she said, in a low voice. It had last, the thing, not pictures, not imagination of the "Ten minutes?" she whispered.

ould hardly speak to her. As her unnatural excitement unnatural calm fell away; he lost composure and was not of his voice. He took her hands and said:

od-bye, my dear, good-bye. I'm going to lose you now,

ley, Ashley!" she cried.

, not going to be unkind, but there must be a dif-

," she said, in a wondering tone. "There must, I

But you'll come often?"

ean't never to come.

w and then, dear," he said. Then he kissed her; that not meant to do; and she kissed him.

ley," she whispered, "perhaps he won't be kind to rhaps—oh, I never thought of that! Perhaps he'll be not what I've fancied him. Ashley, my love, my

love, don't leave me altogether! I can't bear it—I can't. I shall die if you leave me."

She was terrified now at the thought of the unknown waiting for her, and the loss of the man whom she loved well. Her dramatic scenes helped her no more; her terror were now unrehearsed; she clung to his hand as it held life for her.

### A WANING PASSION.

Unable to face the crude fact she had herself injured up, she flees back to London while Ashley is hunting out Fenning from the throng of passengers, leaving a despairing note imploring not to allow her husband to follow her. Fenning, when found, proves to be a flabby, drunken loafer, penniless, and not at all eager to meet his wife. That he should have been Ora's husband Ashley with disgust. Somehow he seems bound by his own degradation to have degraded both her and himself. The sordid little drama he is compelled to play in order to rid Ora of her husband breaks the threads of his love for her. He is able to persuade her that her husband had never come at all, and to bribe him to return to the United States without delay. During his brief intercourse with Jack Fenning he learned sufficient of his misdeeds to place the possibility of freeing Ora from her burden within his grasp. But he recoils from the publicity of a Divorce Court and will not win her at that price. The truth of the matter is, both are playing at love, neither willing to sacrifice anything they hold dear for the sake of that love. It is another drama, in which the man again plays the nobler, because more self-sacrificing, part. If he is not prepared to face the odium of a public court, he is at least ready to sacrifice Ora as far as he can from the facts of life by sheltering her day-dreams.

### THE PLAY VS. THE MAN.

The relations of these languid lovers have reached this critical stage when a new and disturbing element makes its influence felt. The drama reasserts its claims over its votary. A play written expressly for her begins to possess her thoughts and to absorb her attention. The struggle between the two influences, the man and the play, is indicated by Mr. Hope in numberless little episodes. "She loved him still, tenderly always, sometimes passionately; but the phase of feeling in which the lover had been the only thing in the world for her was passing away, as the counter attraction of the play and the part increased in strength. The truth of her life, which love's lullaby had put to sleep, was waking again." Ashley, too clear-sighted not to recognise this, and refraining from availing himself of the only method by which he might have won her, struggles for mastery, makes up his mind to see the end of this second drama of renunciation. He plays out with his eyes open, she blindly, almost unconsciously, certainly without thought. Once only he expresses his fears—"I'm losing you, Ora," he says slowly and deliberately, fixing his eyes on her. "You'll take this play; you'll go to America;



g more about that than anything else now." quivering lips and eyes full of tears with which she tries to make him once more embark on "oceans of pretence" for her sake. But in his heart grows up the conviction that they belong to different worlds, with a gulf between that can never be bridged. One or other must cross that narrow space and become merged in the life of the other. This sacrifice Ashley would not, probably never, make. He is not cast in a heroic mould, fashioned out of very common clay, while Ora is of a substance of any sort, a mere will-o'-the-wisp, evanescent and beguiling. All was hers, Ashley admits, short of ceasing himself, of ceasing to be what he was, of giving up his life, his standards, his mind in hers. On the other hand, he could not take her from her own surroundings, for that would be taking her from the life that was hers to live. The ways divided, the end came; but it was to be no sudden termination, rather a gradual fading away of the feeling they had for each other.

He must tell her that? He almost laughed at the idea; that he would not be able to endure for a second the look that would be in her eyes. To wrench himself away from her would torture her too sorely; let her grow away from him, and in some day to find herself content without him.

MR. HOPE'S MORAL: LIKE SEEKS LIKE.

So the episode ends with alternating scenes of all her moods—artistic, fanatical, and fatalistic. She goes from lamenting to fresh triumphs in America, returns to her work at the Bar. Letters become fewer and fewer, and the lovers pass silently into their separate lives.

On the artistic temperament of the actress her manager is left, and she naturally and unconsciously enters into a marriage with her manager when once

removed from Ashley's immediate presence. Hope has not omitted to set out, with logical precision, the moral of all this, besides emphasising it by examples of all the characters of his novel. His conclusion that temperament, after all, is stronger than love, is to be found in the meditative music of Ashley Mead, when the flame of his devotion flickered out, on the news of Ora's marriage:—

The thing, while remaining a little difficult to imagine, became more and more easy to explain on the logic, and to justify out of his knowledge of the women and of men. It was natural—indeed, he caught the word "inevitable" on the tip of his tongue. The whole of the entire course of events since Ora Pinsent had come to the scene, was of a piece; the same laws ruled, the same tendencies asserted themselves; against their sway and their force of inclinations, fancies, emotions, passions—call them what you would—seemed very weak and transient, stealing their moment of noisy play, but soon shrinking away beaten before the permanent strength of these opponents. The problem came out to its answer, the pieces fitted into the puzzle, and the whole scheme became plain. As Bowdler to his suitable as Alice Muddoch to her obvious husband, so now Ora to the man who was so much in her life, so much with whose lines ran beside her lines, converging steadily to a point of meeting. Yes; so Ora Pinsent to Sidney Hazle. It would be so; memories of days in the country, in the parlours, of sweet companionship, could not hinder the laws and tendencies would have their way. The she tried to make a rush, to escape to pleasant new browsing ground, the dog was on them in an instant, and barked them back to their proper pens again.

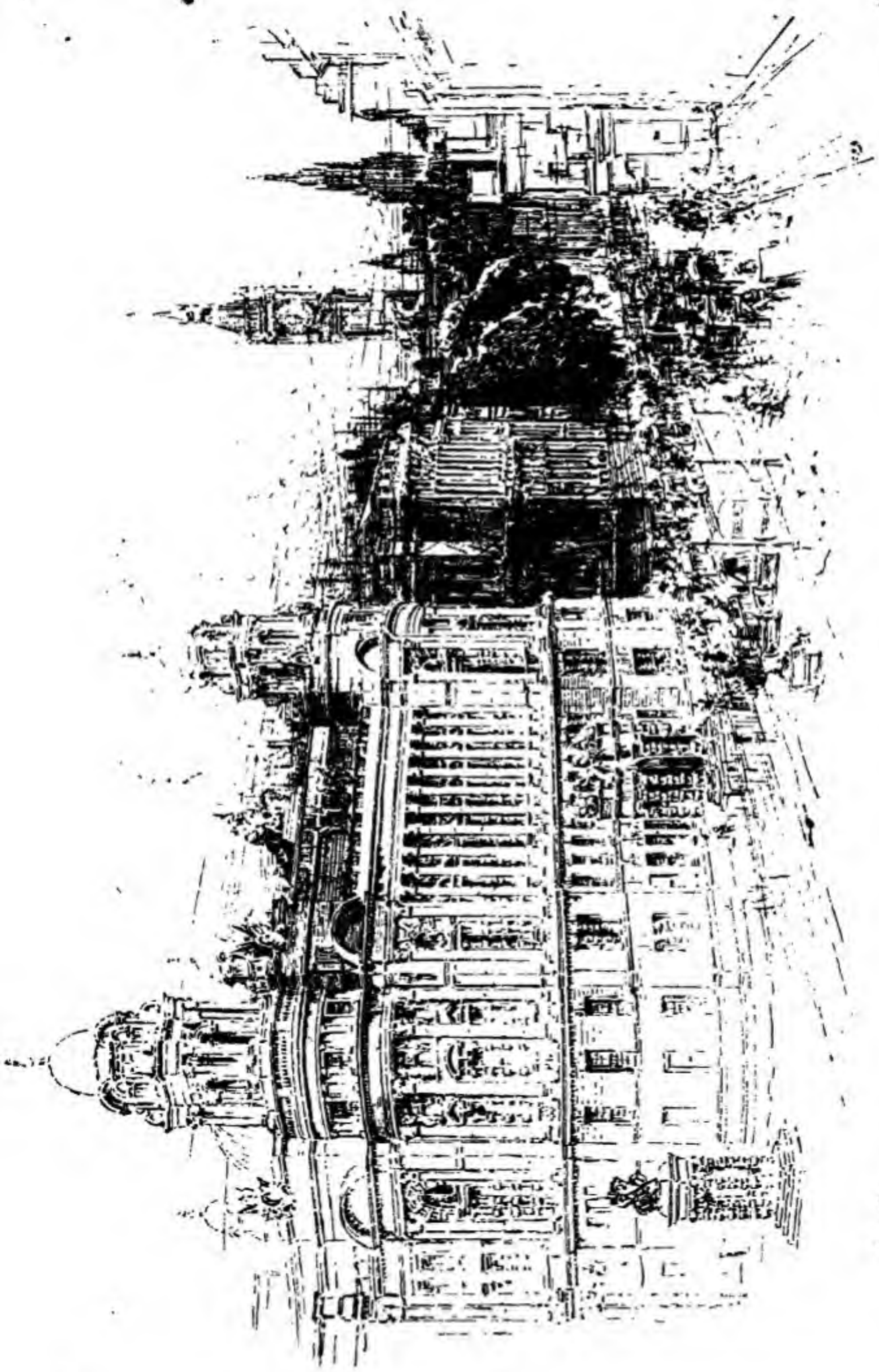
Just so. Mr. Hope's characters are all sheep, for them the laws and tendencies may be immutable. The nobler and stronger characters they are less inexorable. As a study of the artistic temperament, divorced from all the more sterling qualities that go far to neutralise its failings, Mr. Hope's sketch of Ora Pinsent is rarely, if ever, been rivalled.

## THE STATE OF MAN AFTER DEATH.

J. AGAR BEET'S book on "The Last Things" now is in a new edition, revised and partly re-written (London and Stoughton. 6s.). It will be remembered that his work was first published in 1897, and then withdrawn by the author out of regard for the susceptibilities of weaker brethren in the Wesleyan Church. His speech at the Conference last year that he might be asked to republish it, led to such a storm of opposition that it compelled him to resign his Chair in the Theological Institute at Richmond. The work is a reverent and painstaking attempt to piece together the manifold teachings of the New Testament concerning the existence after death, somewhat after the manner in which harmonists have striven to piece together the different, and occasionally discrepant, narratives of the Gospels, in one continuous story. Even Dr. Beet, however, has to confess that certain passages in Revelation are more than his "rationalistic" can harmonise. He seeks to recover for the Church the hope of the second coming of the Christ, which he interprets as a "bursting in upon the visible

universe of the great Invisible, beyond and above it, in order that the Invisible may transform and glorify the visible." But it is the dealing with the doom of the wicked that has roused all the hubbub. In his own words Dr. Beet has brought "sufficient proof that Christ's final ruin, utter and final, awaits all who disobey, but that the writers of the New Testament agree in saying 'nothing about their ultimate state,' and Dr. Beet goes on to say that he has 'tried to prove that by assuming the endless permanence of all human souls a more endless suffering of the lost, the tradition of the Church has gone beyond the assured teaching of the Bible.' The author's own attitude with regard to the final state of the impenitent appears to be that of a reverent agnosticism, tremulous with faith in the absolute justice of God. Unless the trend of modern theology takes a new curve, the Wesleyans of the next generation will be amazed to think that such a book as this led to its author being deprived of his Chair.





Hedderly, del.

By H. J. Fittler

## THE NEW WAR OFFICE IN WHITEHALL.

[From "Pictures of New London,"



# The Review's Bookshop.

October 2nd, 1905.

The autumn season has opened briskly, and my shelves are crowded with new books. In one week, for instance, I had to find shelf-room for thirty new novels; and there has been a lack of more solid and serious ones. Mr. Anthony Hope and Mr. E. V. Lucas have won the honours of popularity with "A Servant of the Empire" and a new "Life of Charles Lamb." There are signs which point to a revival of interest in reading, at any rate to an indication that the general reader is more ready to spend on books this autumn than he has for some time past. Publishers, in consequence, are looking forward with hopefulness to the coming season.

## RUSSIA AND ITS CRISIS.

Any book of real merit on Russia is especially welcome at this moment when that country is occupying so much of the world's attention. Professor Miliukoff—or, as he likes to spell his name, Milyoukov—was well advised when he remodelled and published the lectures on Russia which he recently delivered in Chicago and London. His release from prison in Petersburg last year marked a turning point in the fortunes of the Russian movement. That act proved that the Imperialist promises were not vain words and greatly tended to lure the Liberal groups and induce them to accept Douma. In "Russia and Its Crisis" (Unwin, 13s. 6d.) the reader will find stated with admirable lucidity and a comprehensive grasp of detail Professor Milyoukov's views on the present condition of Russia, and the causes which have led up to it. It is a sober survey, the conclusion of which is that the Czar finds himself in an untenable position, which a political strategist would abandon for a more defensible one. Recent events have justified the Professor's words more swiftly than he appears to have dared to hope at the time he sent his book to press.

## A NEW LIFE OF CHARLES LAMB.

Mr. E. V. Lucas, after completing his task of editing Charles Lamb's writings and letters, has worthily crowned his labours by writing the life of the author of "The Essays of Elia" (Methuen, 2 vols. 820 pp. Illustrated. 21s. net). Mr. Lucas is the most diligent and painstaking of editors, and he displays the same qualities in his biography. There are few estimates and no purple patches. Lamb, as far as possible, is permitted to tell his own story. But there is not a page that does not bear evidence of the careful manner in which the available material has been sifted, so that we obtain in these two handsomely illustrated volumes the most complete and finished portrait of Charles Lamb that either has or can be composed. No book of the month will give more pleasure to the reader of current literature, and I am not at all surprised that Mr. Lucas's biography should be the most popular of the serious books issued during the month. The collection of books on the worthies of England will be incomplete until these volumes have been added.

## THE ART OF WRITING.

Robert Louis Stevenson's essays on the art of writing have been collected into a little volume which should be in the hands of every young man or woman who attempts

that difficult art (Chatto, 163 pp. 6s.). The volume, in which he gives, both as to the technical elements of writing and the spirit in which the writer should approach his task, is so admirable that I wish it might be read by everyone who puts pen to paper. The paper on the "Profession of Letters" is an inspiring appeal to all who, designedly or not, set themselves up for leaders of the minds of men to keep their own minds clear, charitable, and bright. The essay on the "Influence of Books" well deserves to be preserved in this more permanent form.

## LITERARY AND HISTORICAL BIOGRAPHY.

Mr. Percy Fitzgerald has provided the admirers of Charles Dickens with two volumes of genial gossip about their hero (Chatto, 2 vols. 21s. net). Mr. Fitzgerald, a most whole-hearted worshipper himself, and with a charmingly amiable discursiveness his recollections of "Boz," delights to call his friend of olden days. A charming book, which will be read by many with interest on account of its subject's connection with Sir Walter Scott, and the "Story of Pet Marjorie" (Simpkin, Marshall). The Scotch lass, who used to sit on Scott's knee and read Shakespeare to him, died before she was quite twenty years old. Hers is the shortest life recorded in the Dictionary of National Biography. In this brief life is happily told. A much more ambitious work is the biography of Napoleon's unfortunate son, the young Duke of Reichstadt (Lane, 455 pp. 21s.). He died of consumption at the age of twenty, and his pitiful story is told by Mr. Edward Wertheimer with great ability and studious care. All these books are of literary or historical interest. The fourth volume of biographic recollections deals more with the social aspects of life. I cannot find space for more than a word of commendation for Mr. William Tait's "Howard Letters and Memories" (Methuen, 12s. net), but you will find it full of interesting letters from John Bright, Ruskin, Cardinal Manning and many other well-known men on social topics of the day. Mr. Tait was for thirty-five years the secretary of the Howard Association, and has garnered up many interesting reminiscences, which he now shares with the public.

## MARVELL AND MONTAIGNE.

A new volume of the English Men of Letters is always welcome, but the extension of the list to names which have not been admitted to that select company cannot be considered as belonging to the highest rank in English literature. Mr. Birrell's "John Marvell" (Macmillan, 232 pp. 2s.) is on this account to a certain degree a disappointment. The task of making a volume out of an author of whom little is known, "a more elusive, non-recorded character is, it is to be found," has, in fact, proved to be a difficult one. The volume has been made, and contains some sensational fresh and brightly written passages, but it does nothing to Mr. Birrell's reputation as a writer. I have a very similar feeling in reading Professor Dowden's "Montaigne" (Lippincott, 370 pp. 6s. net), the first of a new series of French Men of Letters, edited by Alexander Jessup. Professor Dowden has evidently studied and re-studied the facts of Montaigne's scantily recorded career, but his clear, cold, academic style hardly seems the one best suited to the subject.



## THE COW AS A WORLD-POWER.

and down Mr. S. Turner's admirable book on the cow (Unwin. 420 pp. Illus. 21s. net) with a very high regard and respect for the harmless Siberian cow. Its importance, it seems, is already so great upon the commerce of the world that we must in the future reckon with the world powers. In an extremely interesting chapter on the butter industry of Siberia, Mr. Turner shows what immense strides it has made in the last few years under the fostering care of the Government. He says that many years will not have passed before the price of butter in England will have dropped to eightpence the pound. Colonial, and even Danish, butter and in Siberia its most formidable competitor. But, their only hope of salvation would be if the English palate were to develop a taste for butter, to open a vast and new outlet for the Siberian butter. Failing that, there seems to be little hope that the rest of the world can withstand the Siberian cow, as it is, butter is a far more valuable asset to a country than all its gold and mineral mines put together. Mr. Turner also points out, with much good sense, that commercial supremacy depends far more upon a friendly understanding with Russia than on any military alliance with Japan. Japan must inevitably become a commercial competitor, while Russia offers us a market for our products. "We must look forward," he says, "either to surrendering the greater part of our commerce with Asia to the Japanese, or we must fight for it by finding a field for cheap products, and this we can only hope to find in Russia and Siberia." Mr. Turner gives a graphic description of his climbing and exploring expeditions in Siberia, and his volume is profusely illustrated with photographs.

## ENGLAND EIGHTY YEARS AGO.

Stanley Weyman has taken as the time and scene of his romance of adventure and incident the North of England in 1819. It was a troubled time when the poverty and discontent that followed in the wake of the Napoleonic wars was breeding the spirit of rebellion in the North. In "Starvecrow Farm" (Hutchinson. 6s.) Mr. Weyman has given us one of his enthralling pictures, and at the same time a picture of English life in the North which will find a host of appreciative readers. It is, for a change, dispensed with a hero, for no one could regard Captain Clyne, the retired naval officer, in a favourable light, but he makes amends for this by his heroine, Henrietta. A girl of nineteen, introduced to us as a runaway would-be bride, and at the end of the story has had adventures enough to satisfy the most exacting reader.

## TALES FOR EVERY TASTE.

Among the scores of novels that have passed through our hands it is difficult to make a selection that can be put within the space at my disposal. Many, of course, have little to commend them to even a passing glance. But when these have been deducted, the number of excellent stories is still very large. They cover every phase and aspect of life, are written in all styles, and are suited to every taste. In order to provide my readers with some guidance in the matter of selection for their month's reading of fiction, I have picked out a few, and there is a novel that seems to specially attract attention. First of all I place Mr. Booth Tarkenton's "The Beautiful Lady" (Murray. 2s. 6d.) The pleasure its perusal has given me, and the attraction is entirely in the charm of the

narration, for the incidents are trivial enough, and the broken English of the Italian narrator in his hands would have jarred on the reader. But there are two amusing stories that will at least give you with some lighter reading, accompanied by a little laughter. "The Improbable Idyl" (Methuen. 6s.) related by Dorothea Gerard, is extremely entertaining. The scene of the idyl is Galacia, whither a drab-coloured, poverty-stricken family from the dullest of London suburbs wends its way, attracted by the report that Galacia is a little paradise on earth, in which the inhabitants live on nothing. The experiences of the wanderers are humorously related. "The Princess and the Maid" (Chatto. 3s. 6d.) is a most sprightly and entertaining tale of a self-made millionaire's daughter left without other means of livelihood than an inexhaustible fund of good sense and good humour. She becomes a general servant in a drab, dingy, middle-class Manchester family, and her adventures there are most amusingly, and even prettily told. If you prefer something more substantial but wholesome, there is Richard Bagot's "The Passport" (Methuen. 6s.) a tale of modern Italian life in which the love story is a deal entangled in the meshes of clerical intrigue; or Bram Stoker's "The Man" (Heinemann. 6s.), in which he essays the difficult task of portraying the development of a young girl's character from girlhood to womanhood. There is originality and strength in the story, together with a good deal of philosophising on men and women and their diverse ways. If you are not particular as to the wholesomeness, you may read "A Londoner" (Rivers. 3s. 6d.), by an anonymous author, who handles the very delicate subject of the gradual degradation of a young woman predisposed from birth to a life of dissipation and less gaiety, with considerable power and without offence. I fear I cannot say the same of Mr. Arnold Bennett's "Sacred and Profane Love" (Chatto. 6s.), except as the ability of the writer is concerned. It is an agreeable book, with one striking scene; but there is no justification for the inclusion of "sacred" in the title. Mr. Bennett should put his undoubted ability to worthier use. An equally unpleasant story is Broughton's "A Waif's Progress" (Macmillan. 6s.). It does not leave a very agreeable taste in the mouth. After these it is a welcome relief to turn to Rosa N. Carey's "The Household of Peter" (Macmillan. 6s.), written in her usually quiet style; or Kate L. Wiggin's "Rose o' the River" (Constable. Illus. 6s.), a simple but delightful love story of New England life of the young village doctor and his sister, who make up Peter's household, and of the American community, is like a breath of fresh country air in the fetid atmosphere of a slum.

## THE NAPOLEONIC EPOCH IN FICTION.

Or if you prefer history in the guise of fiction, you will find Mr. Max Pemberton's "The Hundred Days" (Cassell. 6s.) a good readable story, with enough interest to make the characters live. It deals, of course, with the escape of Napoleon from Elba, his march on Paris, and his final defeat at Waterloo. Major Griffiths likewise makes Waterloo the culminating point of his tale, "A Royal Rascal" (Unwin. 6s.), chiefly concerned with the incidents of the Peninsular War, and there are many glimpses of prominent figures among others Picton, Napoleon, and Moore. The retreat on Corunna is well described, and the dark side of war with its accompanying famines



## THE REVIEW'S BOOKSHOP.

ter is not ignored. Another excellent story which deals with that heroic period is Mr. Clark Russell's "The Old Harbour Town" (Unwin. 6s.). It is a readable novel, with graphic descriptions of life in an English seaport one hundred years ago. Nelson, the great sea-poem of the age, permeates the whole. After reading Mr. Clark Russell, you should look at Masefield's "Sea Life in Nelson's Time" (Methuen. 3s. 6d. net). The lover of the sensational and the terrible will enjoy the account he gives of the conditions on board a man-of-war a hundred years ago. It is to believe they were really as bad as they are painted. A fourth story well worth reading is Mr. Hocking's "The Chariots of the Lord" (R.T.S.)., with its description of Monmouth's rebellion and the coming of William of Orange. The title is taken from one of the old ragged seers who ranged the country in those days protected by their reputation for prophecy.

### LIFE'S BYWAYS.

There are several other novels that deserve to be read on account of their local setting quite as much as for the story they unfold. Such, for instance, is "The Claimers," by Stewart E. White (Hodder. 6s.), with its picture of Western American life described by a writer who knows well how to make nature live as well as his characters. "Dilys" (Chatto. 6s.), by F. E. Penny, is a Canadian story made up of a series of quaintly described incidents, strung together on a very thin thread of plot. Indian gipsies are pictured as a most interesting and passionately loyal to each other and to those who have eaten of their salt. Mr. C. T. Bradford, in "Byways" (Rivers. 3s. 6d.), describes, in a handful of stories—adventurous, sensational and gruesome—the most part—the life of an Englishman in Burma. Stories of the Antipodes may be noted in this connection:—Mr. Bullford's "The Snare of Strength" (Mann. 6s.) is a novel which out-Australians the Australians. It is a very passionate story, breathing the Australian atmosphere and saturated with the life and temperament of the island continent. Rolf Wood has added another novel to the long list of those that bear his name. There is nothing remarkable about "The Last Chance" (Macmillan. 6s.), except that Rolf Wood appears to believe that a novel should serve the purpose of a guide-book. "The Toll of the Bush" (Macmillan. 6s.) is a good New Zealand novel giving an accurate description of life in the North

### PLEASANT MISCELLANEOUS READING.

If you are weary of novels, but still wish for some light and pleasant reading, let me commend you to the following books as excellent companions for a leisure hour. For example, Mr. E. V. Lucas's delightful volume of travel impressions of the Low Countries, entitled "The Wanderer in Holland" (Methuen. 309 pp. illus.). With this book in your hands you need not cross the Channel to enjoy a quiet stroll through the quaint Dutch towns and country. Another little volume which breathes the fresh air of the countryside is "The Pocket Richards" (Chatto. 223 pp. 2s. net). It is a collection of extracts from his books, brief descriptions of places as he knew so well how to paint her. Then there is a volume of essays by Mr. E. H. Lacon Watson, a collateral descendant of Robert L. Stevenson, with emphasis on the collateral. His "Reflections of the Beholder" (Brown. 3s. 6d.) have a pleasant light

touch about them which makes them very agreeable reading. Mr. Wells discovered babies, and Mr. Watson discovered a wife. He has not yet discovered cars, but would never have given expression to such unattractive "Thoughts" on them. The papers "Conscience Books" and "The Evils of Property" are in his hands. Or you cannot do better than pick up Edward Fitzgerald's "Euphranor: a Dialogue on Youth" republished by Mr. Lane in his new pocket edition (146pp. 1s. 6d. net). Of this book Fitzgerald thought almost as much as of "Omar." It is a dialogue in Platonic style on education and youth, a true and graceful picture of Cambridge life some thirty years ago. You may remember the charming stories of late Miss Anne Manning. They have been long out of print. Now one of the best of them, "The History of Sir Thomas More," has been reprinted in the new edition of King's Classics (Moring. 1s. 6d. net). The writer has ever filled Miss Manning's place, and it is to be hoped that the De La More Press will shortly publish others of her works. And finally, if you wish for something that may serve the reader for texts to preach to and upon, there is William Penn's "Some Fruits of Solitude" (Headley. 1s. 6d.), a little volume to the practical wisdom of which Dr. Clifford bears witness in his introduction.

### A MODEL HYMN BOOK.

Mr. Carey Bonner's "Sunday School Hymnary for the Day School Union. 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s.; words only, 1s." is a very welcome addition to the treasury of children's hymns. Too many collections of hymns intended for use in schools seem to have been built on the principle that where religion is concerned, you must always try to put old heads on young shoulders. In this collection the young shoulders have flung off the old heads, and have procured young heads to match. Mr. Bonner has adopted the general principle of selecting "hymns which young people can sing with sincerity." He has also adopted that "the best hymns for use in the Sunday school (which Mr. W. T. Stead's suggestive phrase) are 'that Help' in the building up of a strong, all-round, Christly character." This principle has been carried out with success. The 610 hymns are in four graded parts: for infants, for the general school, for the senior school or institute, and for teachers. The principle of selection of the hymns in each part is simple and Scriptural. The hymns for infants are especially delightful, words and tunes being just suited to the child and the voice of the child. There are several charming tunes by Hermann von Muller, and some of the best Volkslieder have been imported from Germany. The compiler himself has added both to the tune and to the rhythmic merits of the book. Another feature is the presence of real boy-songs, with virile and martial tunes to match, although the ancient superintendent of the school will feel a shudder when he comes on the lines:—

Never mind your skin,

Square your shoulders, set your jaw, and march right on!  
The inclusion of Kipling's "Recessional" and of Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic" attest to the modernity and the vigour of the selection intended for the senior scholars. Mr. Carey Bonner, since he became secretary, has brought a breeze of fresh life into the Sunday School Union, and into the Sunday school world. This Hymnary will carry still further the quickening and invigorating influence of his work.

Here I may mention a beautifully engraved edition of all the best solos in the Oratorios which Messrs. I



o., Savoy House, Strand, have just issued. About  
ages of clearly engraved oratorio music for one  
is wonderful value, even in these days.

#### SHAKESPEARE AND THE BIBLE.

ook for the Shakespeare student is Dr. Thomas  
's "Shakespeare and Holy Scripture" (Hodder,  
15s. net). The book is prefaced by essays on  
Shakespeare and the Genevan Bible, and why he may  
be supposed to have used it and no other; and  
Shakespeare and Puritanism, in which the writer  
differs from Mr. Sidney Lee's view of Shake-  
speare's dislike of Puritanism. He then takes every  
scene nearly as possible in chronological order, goes  
through it scene by scene, and quotes passages, parallel  
drawing in words or idea, from the Genevan Bible  
and the Apocrypha, which, it seems, Shakespeare also  
knew familiarly. Some passages, to a non-student of  
Shakespeare, seem rather far-fetched; in some the simi-  
litudes are obvious. The book will be extremely useful to  
the Shakespeare student. It is a wonderful piece of  
scholarship, the compilation of which must have entailed  
immense labour.

#### NEW LONDON.

transformation of London in recent years has  
been so great that what is practically a new city has  
grown up in the midst of the old. Anyone who wishes to  
know what great changes have been made cannot do better  
than get "Pictures of New London" (The Pall Mall  
18s.), a beautifully illustrated account of the new  
streets and new buildings of the metropolis. It is truly  
valued as the tourist's best guide to a day's sight-  
seeing, and no more charming or practical companion  
can be desired by either citizen or visitor. The  
splendid illustrations by Mr. Hedley Panton are an  
important feature, and alone would be well worth the  
price of the guide. His sketch of the new War Office in  
detail, now being unveiled to public view, is repro-  
duced on another page, and will give you some idea of  
the effective way in which he has treated the newer  
parts of London. Several pages of illustrations are  
devoted to the more famous private palaces of London.

#### A HARVEST OF POETRY.

For many months has there been so rich a harvest  
of poetry as that garnered during the past month. In  
the forefront I must place Serajini Naidu's exquisitely  
written oriental lyrics and poems (Heinemann. 98 pp.  
1s.). This little volume should silence for ever the  
man who declares that women cannot write poetry.  
It is incredible that the writer of these remarkably  
good verses is only twenty-six years old. To read Miss  
Fowler's "Verses Wise and Otherwise" (Cassell,  
5s.) after this Indian girl's songs is so great a  
contrast as to be hardly fair to the English writer, whose  
poems seem pale in comparison. It is like passing from  
the gorgeous hues of the tropics to the stiff primness  
of a suburban garden. But many will prefer the  
sober verse, which is often pretty, occasionally  
powerful, and at times profoundly religious. In the col-  
lection of sonnets of Lloyd Mifflin (Frowde. 10s. 6d. net)  
there are many beautiful and stately poems, although  
generally there is a jarring note. The sonnets cover  
a wide variety of subjects, and it is eminently one of  
those books that should be picked up for half an hour  
laid on one side for later and equally brief spells  
of reading. Among minor verse there are at least two  
of more than average merit. Mr. Paul Nauman's

"Pro Patria" (Brown. 84 pp. 3s. net) contains  
fine verses written by a Jewish poet for Jews and  
Gentiles. Rosamond Napier's "Bitter Sweet" (Burns and  
Oates) though more commonplace, also contains some  
good verse. Finally, there is the new volume of Shelley's  
poems in the Oxford Poets Series (Frowde. 936 pp. 3s.

#### A SHILLING'S WORTH.

The pure gold of literature can be had now at  
forms so cheap and pleasant to behold and handle  
that no one has any excuse for reading rubbish. For a  
shilling almost all the best books of the world can  
be had in a convenient size, neatly bound, and  
printed in clear type on good paper. It is also an encour-  
agement of the growth of the habit of serious reading.  
Messrs. Macmillan should have felt justified in issuing  
a biography of the standing of Mr. Morley's "Life of  
Gladstone" in sixpenny monthly parts so soon after  
its first publication. The Life has been unabridged  
except for the quality of the paper and illustrations, and  
will be identical with the library edition. It will be  
issued in fifteen parts. The journals of three English writers  
have also been issued during the month in new editions.

#### REPRINTS.

"John Wesley's Journal" (Pitmans. 1s.), abridged by  
Mr. P. L. Parker, proved so popular that we have  
issued a reprint of it, together with a companion volume con-  
taining a shortened version of "George Foxe's Journal," written  
in the same skilful hand (Pitmans. 1s.). "The Life of  
Samuel Pepys" has been added to the admirable  
Library published by Messrs. Macmillan (3s. 6d.).  
If it is poetry for which you have a preference, you may  
buy Tennyson's Poems at a shilling (Collins), Mr. Arnold's,  
in two neat little volumes, for the same price (Heinemann),  
and Coleridge's, including some of his unpublished verse,  
at sixpence (Heinemann). Sir John Lubbock's "Harmsworth,"  
following in the footsteps of Messrs. Collins and Macmillan,  
began last month to issue volumes of standard literature  
at one shilling each. Thanks to the enterprise of these  
firms, the general reader last month was able to obtain  
the following books at twelvepence each: Scott's "Ivanhoe,"  
Thackeray's "Vanity Fair" and "Esmond," Charlotte  
Brontë's "Jane Eyre," Kingsley's "Westward Ho!,"  
Mrs. Wood's "East Lynne" and "Mrs. Halliburton's  
Troubles"; Lamb's "Essays," "Tom Brown's School Days,"  
Darwin's "Voyage of the Beagle," and Butler's "Pilgrim's Progress."  
When both series are so excellent, it is almost invidious to make a distinction;  
but Messrs. Collins' reprints have the advantage of being more  
convenient in shape, printed on better paper, and illustrated.  
Messrs. Nelson surpass even this record by publishing  
"Adam Bede," with 588 printed pages, for sixpence.  
Finally, to this collection of cheap literature Messrs.  
Hutchinson contribute Smollett's "Sir Lancelot Grail"  
(1s. 6d.), a beautifully illustrated "History of the  
Races of Mankind," in twenty-four fortnightly parts  
(1s. net), and a serial publication describing in letters  
and sketch the trees of Great Britain.

NOTE.—I shall be glad to send any of the books  
mentioned above to any subscriber, in any part of the world, on  
receipt of their published price, except in the case of the  
books, when the amount of postage should also be added.  
Any information my readers may desire as to the books  
and other publications, either of the current month or  
of earlier date, I shall endeavour to supply. All com-  
munications must be addressed to "The Keeper of the  
Review Bookshop" at the Office of the "Review of Reviews,"  
Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.



# Leading Books of the Month.

## RELIGION, PHILOSOPHY, EDUCATION, ETC.

- of the Scriptures in Theology.** Dr. W. N. Clarke. (Clark) 4/0  
**and the Prophets.** Dr. C. S. Macfarland. (Putnam's) net 6/0  
**Representative Men of the New Testament.** Dr. G. Marhe. (Hodder) 6/0  
**Ecumenism of the Fourth Gospel.** Dr. William Barclay. (Frowde) 7/6  
**in Belief Interpreted by Christian Experience.** C. (Unwin) net 6/6  
**Law in the Spiritual World.** Dr. Rufus M. Jones. (Headley) net 5/0  
**ernal Life.** Hugo Münsterberg. (Constable) 2/6  
**ys of His Flesh.** Rev. David Smith. (Hodder) net 10/6  
**urch.** D. C. Lathbury. (Mowbray) net 3/6  
**Wilberforce.** R. G. Wilberforce. (Mowbray) net 3/0  
**ay School Hymnary.** C. E. Bonner. (Sunday School Union) 2/6  
**igion of the Ancient Egyptians.** Dr. Georg Steindorff. (Putnam's) 1/0

## HISTORY, POLITICS, TRAVEL, ETC.

- In Nelson's Time.** J. Manfield. (Methuen) net 3/6  
**Burke.** F. Dundas Pillans. (Watts) 8/0  
**ard H. Thomas.** By His Wife. (Headley) net 8/0  
**ue of Port Royal, 1591-1661.** A. K. H. (Skellington) net 10/0  
**Duke of Brunswick.** W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse. (Stock) 5/0  
**er in Holland.** E. V. Lucas. (Methuen) 6/0  
**of a Naturalist in Northern Europe.** J. A. Hare. (Unwin) net £4/3 0  
**S. Turner.** (Fisher Unwin) net 21/0  
**and Its Crisis.** Paul Milvank. (Unwin) net 12/6  
**ational Law as Interpreted during the Russo-Japanese War.** F. E. Smith and N. W. Sylvester. (Unwin and Clowes) net 25/0  
**go.** H. C. Sapping Wright. (Hurst and Blackett) net 10/6  
**Burma, and British Malaysia.** William L. Curtis. (Rivell) net 7/6  
**frica before Europe.** Dr. F. W. Bleby. (Phillips) net 3/6  
**adian Annual Review of Public Affairs, 1901.** J. (King) net 12/6  
**gin.** Sir John George Bourne. (Jack) net 21/0  
**ain.** N. B. Dunning. (Jack) net 21/0  
**il War in the United States, 1861-5.** W. F. Black. (Methuen) net 12/6  
**and Major F. L. Edwards.** (Methuen) net 12/6  
**exican Mustang through Texas.** A. F. Sw. (Chatter) 3/6

## SOCIOLOGY, POLITICAL ECONOMY.

- the Classes.** Jack London. (Hennemann) net 2/0  
**Letters and Memories.** W. F. Black. (Methuen) net 10/0

## SCIENCE.

- Forest Trees.** A. Harold Unwin. (Unwin) net 7/0  
**and the Sugar Cane.** Noel Weever. (Norman Rodger) net 7/6  
**b the Horse of the Future.** Sir James Penn Boucaut. (Gay and Bird) net 7/6  
**gin and Influence of the Thoroughbred Horse.** W. Ridgway. (Cambridge University Press) net 12/6  
**inance of Modern Electricity.** C. R. Gibson. (Seeley) 5/0  
**ok of the Motor-Car.** R. T. Sloss. (Appl. ton) net 10/6  
**o Finger-Print Identification.** H. Faulstich. (Wood, Mitchell) 5/0

## LITERARY BIOGRAPHY, CRITICISM, ETC.

- in the Art of Writing.** R. L. Stevenson. (Chatto) 6/0  
**etre in its Historical Development.** Prof. E. Vernon. (Cambridge University Press) net 12/0  
**on Medieval Literature.** W. P. Ker. (Macmillan) net 5/0  
**he Wayfarer.** Christopher Hare. (Harpers) 10/6  
**ears and Holy Scripture.** T. Carter. (Hodder) net 15/0  
**Lamb.** 2 Vols. G. V. Lucas. (Methuen) net 21/0  
**Dickens.** Percy Fitzgerald. 2 Vols. (Chatto) net 21/0  
**le Montaigne.** Dr. Edward Dowden. (Lippincott) net 6/0  
**Marvell.** Augustine Birrell. (Macmillan) net 2/0  
**ds of Man.** Dr. W. Winslow Hall. (Sonnenschein) net 3/6  
**f Many Colours.** Author of "Honey's Patchwork". (Chapman) 6/0  
**eyes of a Man.** H. Bland. (Laurie) 3/6  
**ons of a Householder.** E. H. Leach Watson. (Brown, Langham) 4/6

## POEMS, DRAMAS.

- Mollentrave on Women.** (Drama.) Alfred Sutro. (French) (Methuen)  
**The Purgatorio of Dante Alighieri.** C. Gordon Wright. (Methuen)  
**Collected Sonnets of Lloyd Mifflin.** (Frowde)  
**Songs of the Real.** (Poems.) May Doney. (Methuen)  
**In Old Northumbria.** (Poems.) R. N. Foster. (Long)  
**The Golden Threshold.** (Poems.) Sarojini Naidu. (Hemmer)  
**Bitter-Sweet.** (Poems.) Rosamond Napier. (Hurns and Oat)  
**Pro Patria and Other Poems.** B. Paul Newman. (Brown, Langham)  
**Poems Old and New.** Marcus S. C. Richards. (Simpton)  
**Echoes and Pictures from the Life of Christ.** (Poems.) Richard H. Thomas. (Headley)

## ART AND ARCHITECTURE.

- Paintings of the Louvre.** Dr. Mahler. (Hutchinson)  
**Pisanello.** G. F. Hall. (Duckworth)  
**Sir Joshua Reynolds.** W. B. Hamilton. (Methuen)  
**Jewellery.** Cyril Davenport. (Methuen)  
**The Lace Book.** N. Hudson-Monro. (Chapman and Hall)  
**Stone Gardens.** Rose Hag Thomas. (Simpkin)

## NOVELS.

- Albanesi F. Maria.** **The Brown Eyes of Mary.** (Methuen)  
**Anon.** **A London Girl.** (Rivell)  
**Bagot, R.** **The Passport.** (Methuen)  
**Bedford, Randolph.** **The Snare of Strength.** (Hemmer)  
**Bennett, Arnold.** **Sacred and Profane Love.** (Chapman)  
**Baldewood, Rolf.** **The Last Chance.** (Macmillan)  
**Bradford, C. S.** **In Life's Byways.** (Rivell)  
**Brooks, Emma.** **Susan Wood and Susan Wren.** (Hemmer)  
**Broughton, Rhoda.** **A Wife's Progress.** (Macmillan)  
**Bullen, F. L.** **A Son of the Sea.** (Nisb)  
**Carey, Rosa N.** **The Household of Peter.** (Methuen)  
**Chambers, R. W.** **The Reckoning.** (Constable)  
**Chesnut, C. W.** **The Colonel's Dream.** (Constable)  
**Chevy, Lucas.** **The Dreamer.** (Urby, Lo)  
**Cooke, Grace MacGowan and Alice.** **Return.** (Hemmer)  
**Douglas, Galloway.** **Noreen.** (Duckworth)  
**Fenn, G. Manly.** **So Like a Woman.** (Chapman)  
**Foster, Mrs. H. O.** **Helena.** (Blackwell)  
**For, John, Jun.** **A Cumberland Vendetta.** (Constable)  
**Gibson, E. S.** **The Freemasons.** (Hemmer)  
**Guy, Rowland.** **Green Cliffs.** (Hutchinson)  
**Guthrie, Mabel Anne.** **A Royal Rascal.** (Unwin)  
**Haverfield, F. L.** **Because of Jack.** (All)  
**Hop, Anthony.** **A Servant of the Tumble.** (Methuen)  
**Horne, Fergus.** **Lady Jim of Curzon Street.** (Laurie)  
**Lee Hamilton, F. G.** **The Romance of the Fountain.** (Unwin)  
**Lincoln, I. C.** **Partners of the Tide.** (Hemmer)  
**McCall, S.** **The Breath of the Gods.** (Hutchinson)  
**MacKay, H. S.** **The Winged Helmet.** (Duckworth)  
**Magnay, Sir William.** **Falconberg.** (Ward, Lo)  
**Moore, Dorothea.** **Brown.** (Nisb)  
**More, F. Frankfort.** **He Loved but One.** (Hemmer)  
**More, Anson.** **A Captain of Men.** (Rivell)  
**Morrison, A.** **Divers Varieties.** (Methuen)  
**Nicholl, Edith M.** **The Human Touch.** (Kegan, Pa)  
**O'Donovan, Michael.** **Mr. Muldoon.** (Green)  
**Oppenheim, E. Phillips.** **A Maker of History.** (Ward, Lo)  
**Orzy, Bruce S.** **By the Gods Beloved.** (Green)  
**Penberton, Max.** **The Hundred Days.** (Cass)  
**Penny, E. L.** **Dilys.** (Chatto and Wind)  
**Phillips, David Graham.** **The Cost.** (Laurie)  
**Pickthill, Maryoluke.** **Brendle.** (Methuen)  
**Red, Myrtle.** **At the Sign of the Jack o' Lantern.** (Putnam)  
**Reynolds, Mrs. F.** **A Quaker Wooing.** (Hutchinson)  
**Rita.** **The Seventh Dream.** (Hurst and Blackett)  
**Russell, W. Clark.** **The Yarn of Old Harbour Town.** (Unwin)  
**Sergeant, Adeline.** **The Sin of Laban Routh.** (Digby, Lo)  
**Sherwood, A. Chris.** **Tongues of Gossip.** (Unwin)  
**Stables, Dr. W. Gordon.** **The Meteor Flag of England.** (Nisb)  
**Stoker, Bram.** **The Man.** (Hemmer)  
**Stuart, Robert.** **Captain Maroon.** (Nisb)  
**Swan, Annie S.** **Love, the Master Key.** (Hodder)  
**Tarkington, Booth.** **The Beautiful Lady.** (Murray)  
**Taylor, M. I.** **My Lady Clancarty.** (Gay and B)  
**Tray, Louis.** **The Pillar of Light.** (Ward, Lo)  
**Truscott, J. Parry.** **Stars of Destiny.** (Unwin)  
**Warden, G. Claude.** **A Heart of Stone.** (Digby, Lo)  
**Weyman, Stanley.** **Starvecrow Farm.** (Hutchinson)  
**White, F. M.** **The Cardinal Moth.** (Ward, Lo)  
**White, Percy.** **The Patient Man.** (Methuen)  
**White, S. F.** **The Claim Jumpers.** (Hemmer)  
**Wiggin, Kate Douglas.** **Rose o' the River.** (Constable)  
**Wilson, Theodora Wilson.** **Our Joshua.** (Arrowson)



# Diary and Obituary for September.

## PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

1. —The Russian and Japanese Plenipotentiaries in America sign the Armistice, which takes effect when the Treaty of Peace is signed. A proclamation giving effect to the partition of the world on October 16th is published at Simla. Mr. J. R. Alcock is appointed first Lieutenant-Governor of the new province of Eastern Bengal. Count Katsura, the Premier, and the Japanese receive many protests appealing against the Peace Treaty by Japan. The Norwegian and Swedish delegates on the Scandinavian re-arrangement hold two meetings at Karlstad. Casimir-Perier, ex-President of the French Republic, is one of the Vice-Presidents of the Suez Canal Company. The rate is to be reduced on January 1st, 1906. In China the Imperial Edict is published which gives the assurance of the States Government for the good treatment of the Chinese in America; it asks the people to have patience till a revision of the Treaty, and to cease in the meantime boycotting American goods. A disastrous railway accident occurs at Witham, on the Great Eastern Railway; ten persons are killed and thirty injured. The ceremony of raising Alberta to the status of a province of Canada is held at Edmonton, in the presence of Lord Grey and Sir W. Laurier.

2. —Mr. E. G. Bowen, of the Stock Exchange, gives £100 to London, to be divided between education, science, and art, to be paid over to trustees, who will arrange the giving of the interest annually. A ferry boat disaster occurs on the Lake of Geneva owing to a great field wave, which capsizes the boat; six persons are drowned, four rescued. A preliminary meeting of the Trades Union Congress is held at Hanley, when Mr. G. H. Stanger advocates the feeding of school children and the extension of education. Officers and men of the Channel Fleet are given hospitality at Dantzic. A dynamite bomb explodes at Lyons, injuring about 160 people.

4. —The Trades Union Congress is opened at Hanley; 457 delegates representing 1,500,000 organised workers. The urgent need of more labour representation is emphasised by the formation of a Parliamentary Committee. Serious fighting takes place between Tartars and Armenians. The first sitting of the International Congress of Free Thought takes place in London. The members of the Bureau of the Zemstvo and the Social Congress who were prevented by the police from attending at Moscow on a previous day meet at a private house, and continue their discussion in presence of the police.

5. —The Treaty of Peace between Japan and Russia is signed by Baron Komura and M. Witte. A salute of 21 guns is fired, and the bells of Portsmouth, N.H., ring in honour of the event. Great dissatisfaction is expressed in Japan at the terms of Peace. Mr. Sexton, President of the Trades Union Congress, delivers his address at Hanley. The British Association of Chambers of Commerce is opened at Brussels.

6. —Meetings to denounce the terms of Peace with Japan are held in Tokio, Osaka and Nagoya. In Tokio there is a demonstration, and the residence of the Minister of the Interior is set on fire. The riot is owing to the Government's mistake of closing the Hibiya Park and denying the people a public meeting there; the Mayor and municipality stoutly protest. Count Solsky is appointed by the Tsar as a member of the Council of the Empire. The electoral lists for the Duma are practically arranged in the various Governments. The Tsar receives at Peterhof M. Artemieff, editor of the newspaper *Novy Krai*, published at Port Arthur during the war. The Russian and Japanese Peace Envoys leave for New York. The petroleum industry is closed at Baku owing to the slaughter in the villages of the Armenians. The administration stirs up strife between Armenians and Turks. At the Trades Union Congress a resolution, reversing the decision of last year, against tariff reform proposals is carried on a vote by card by 1,253,000 against 26,000.

Sept. 7. —In the Caucasus over 1,000 persons are killed, several thousands wounded, Tartars, Persians, and Armenians. Sir Charles Hardinge, British Ambassador, calls on the Ottoman Government to protect British subjects and property. The Sultan of Morocco yields to France, and gives an assurance for the future. The Board of Trade returns show an increase in British exports. The Trades Union Congress passes a resolution condemning the Government's education policy. A demonstration of the unemployed at West Ham takes place at Stratford Town Hall.

Sept. 8. —A violent earthquake devastates Southern Italy; many villages in Calabria are completely destroyed, hundreds of lives lost. The riots in Tokio cease. The Government publishes the terms of Peace. Mr. Deakin, Australian Premier, promises before the end of the Session to outline a vast scheme to encourage British immigration. A verdict of accidental death is the result of the inquiry into the Witham train disaster; the signalmen who prevented the catastrophe to the up-express are highly commended. Scandinavian delegates at Karlstad decide to suspend their sittings for a week to confer with their respective Governments.

Sept. 9. —Baron Komura is taken suddenly ill at New York; all his engagements are postponed. Anarchy still prevails at Baku; the four British subjects who were in peril at Baku are rescued. Some further shocks of earthquake are experienced in Calabria; the King of Italy gives £4,000 to visit the sufferers. The Emperor of Austria has an interview with Baron Fejervary at Vienna on his programme for universal suffrage for Hungary. The election to the Lower House of the Cortes takes place in Spain. The Trades Union Congress at Hanley concludes its work. W. C. Steadman is elected Secretary of the Congress.

Sept. 10. —Admiral Togo's flagship, the *Mikasa*, capsizes and is sunk at Sascho.

Sept. 11. —Abundant rain has fallen in the whole of India affected by the drought, particularly in Rajputana and the Punjab. President Loubet witnesses the grand review of the French military manoeuvres. The British expedition visits Victoria Falls, Rhodesia. A cordial reception is accorded at Copenhagen to the Channel Fleet. The Japanese Ministry offer to resign owing to the recent riots; the Emperor asks them to retain their offices. Mr. Urquhart is appointed Vice-Consul of the Caucasus. Prince Tsiassianoff, a landowner, is assassinated at Gori, near Tiflis. Sir W. G. G. turns the first sod of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway in William, Canada. After working thirty-six years, a train killing a passenger, there is an accident on the Elevated road in New York, in which eleven persons are killed and forty-two injured. Envoys are appointed by the Japanese and Russian Commanders-in-Chief to make arrangements for carrying out the armistice.

Sept. 12. —Professor Darwin performs the ceremony of laying the new railway bridge over the Victoria Falls. Baron Fejervary and his Cabinet resign, being unable to obtain the Emperor's consent to their programme.

Sept. 13. —It is announced that the capture of merchant steamers carrying contraband for Russia is not suspended by the armistice. Baron Komura is worse; he suffers from typhoid fever. Negotiations for the dissolution of the Union between Norway and Sweden are resumed at Karlstad. The excessive rain in the Southern Punjab and Rajputana, and the damage done by floods.

Sept. 14. —The condition of Baron Komura is improving. More troops continue to be sent to Baku. General Buller asks the Federal Premier for permission to send out families from England who are not destitute. The Government gives £8,000 for the relief of the sufferers from the earthquake. It is now proved that the gun-running vessel wrecked off Finland is the *John Grafton*, of London.



the International scheme for the suppression of the slave traffic is published ... Baron Salomon de Gunzburg's suicide in Paris.

15.—The terms of the armistice in Manchuria are upon ... The public accounts of Japan are published; show a surplus of £5,000,000, arising from administrative economies and growth of revenue ... The Baku Workmen's Committee recommends that race feuds shall cease, and Tartar, Russian and Russian workmen unite for the improvement of their lives ... The Emperor authorises Baron Fejervary that he wishes to form a Ministry from the majority basis of an acceptable programme to Hungary.

16.—The Tsar and Tsarina, with their children, go on their trip to the Finnish Archipelago ... The critical moment of the negotiations between Sweden and Norway is passed, every hope of a rapid and satisfactory conclusion ... Great damage done by floods in Cape Colony ... At a meeting of the Irish and Labour League in Cork a letter is read from Mr. Brien condemning the resolutions passed at a recent meeting of the Nationalist Directory ... A mass of rock estimated at 100,000 tons is brought down at the Llanberis slate quarry by blasting ... The celebration of the poet Crabbe's anniversary begins at Aldeburgh.

17.—The Congress of the German Social Democratic Party opened at Jena by Herr Bebel.

18.—M. Witte arrives at Cherbourg from America ... He leaves Japan for America ... The King holds a great review of 38,000 Scottish Volunteers in the Queen's Park, Edinburgh; the King expresses entire satisfaction with the discipline of the troops ... Dr. Johnson's Celebration takes place at Lichfield.

19.—The Canadian Trades Labour Congress, at Toronto, adopts a resolution opposing Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal policy ... Chief Lelou is unanimously elected paramount Chief of the Basutos ... The Dutch States General is opened at the Hague ... The Chinese Minister to the United States announces the scheme for the construction of a railway trunk line through the central provinces of China ... A Conference of the local authorities "of necessitous school districts," is held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, condemning the Government's scheme as quite inadequate ... The West Ham Council decides to adopt the Unemployed Act.

20.—Mr. W. P. Reeves, High Commissioner for New Zealand, is made a member of the new Advisory Committee on Foreign Intelligence ... Lord Curzon attends a conference of the Directors of education at Simla and delivers a farewell address ... The central prison at Riga is stormed and important prisoners released ... General von Trotha's troops are defeated by Hendrik Witbooi in German South Africa.

21.—It is announced that public meetings will be held in Russia in view of the elections to the Duma. Mr. Chamberlain obtains permission from the Tsar to assist in organising the meetings ... M. Witte has an interview with President M. Carnot; he is to visit the Kaiser before returning to Russia ... Mr. Chamberlain begins his tour in the Western Transvaal; he demands the repatriation of the Chinese coolies ... San Paolino in Sicily collapses owing to sulphur-mining operations; the town of Sutera is buried ... The statue of Mr. Chamberlain by Mr. Hamo Thornycroft is completed; it is being erected at the east end of Aldwych.

22.—More than forty memorials against the ratification of the Peace Treaty are laid before the Mikado ... At the Diet Congress at Jena a resolution proposed by Herr Bebel that the working classes must unite to combat any attacks on universal suffrage is carried unanimously ... Count Albert de Mun is invited to attend the joint audience of the official leaders at the Hofburg, Vienna ... A great lock-out of the works of the two principal electrical engineering firms in Belgium affects 8,000 workmen ... Repressive measures against the anarchists are being carried out by the Russian Government ... The Budget for Holland is introduced before the States-General; it shows a deficit of £941,000 ... The Viceroy of Ireland meets an accident while racing on Lough Erne; his yacht is capsized but he is rescued without injury ... Mr. Andrew Carnegie donates £10,000 to keep up the park and

gymnasium presented by himself ... An important seam of coal is found in Antrim.

Sept. 23.—Complete agreement is arrived at and signed between the Swedish and Norwegian delegates at Karlskrona; conditions to be published simultaneously in both capitals ... The Hungarian crisis continues; the Emperor's ultimatum to the Coalition leaders is rejected by them; they leave Vienna and return to Buda-Pesth ... M. Witte leaves Paris for Berlin ... The Suez Canal authorities decide to blow up the steamer *Chatham*, which has on board ninety tons of dynamite ... The Queen sends a message of sympathy to Mrs. Chamberlain on her husband's death and his work.

Sept. 25.—The draft agreement between Sweden and Norway is published; it provides for reference to the Hague Tribunal for a neutral zone, and the demolition of Norwegian fortifications other than the old fortresses of Fredriksten, Gylde, and Overliggeret, which are to be preserved, but not used ... The first political congress representing the Russian Empire, consisting of 300 delegates, assembles in a private hall in Moscow with the consent of the authorities; proceedings opened by M. Golovin ... Mr. Stead publishes in the *Illustrated London News* a long article on "Russia's New Great Hope" ... M. Witte has an interview in Berlin with Prince Bulow ... The Spanish Cortes elections take place ... An International Economic Congress is opened at Mons by King Leopold ... Eleven American millionaires are being prosecuted for violating the alien laws.

Sept. 26.—The text of the new Anglo-Japanese Alliance is published as a Parliamentary paper. The Alliance covers the East as well as the Far East. It confirms the principle of the open door in China. The agreement is for ten years ... In Moscow, a bomb is thrown which wounds seven persons, including the chief of police ... M. Witte visits the Emperor at Remontin, East Prussia ... The Austrian Reichsrath reassembles; Baron von Gutsch makes a statement regarding the crisis between Austria and Hungary ... The Zemstvo Congress at Moscow discusses the electoral system and programme; the censorship is practically abolished as far as the Congress is concerned ... The Morocco Conference German negotiations are concluded, and an agreement is signed.

Sept. 27.—In Hungary the Coalition declare that some of the programme laid before them by the Emperor are in conformity with the Constitution ... The funeral of Mr. Barnardo takes place; his body is laid to rest at Brompton Cemetery ... The Army manoeuvres conclude.

Sept. 28.—The lumbered dynamite-laden steamship *Colon* is successfully blown up in the Suez Canal. A column of 2,000 feet high was raised by the explosion ... The German Agreement of the Morocco Conference is signed in Paris ... The Zemstvo Congress at Moscow concludes its labours ... The Governor General forbids a proposed conference of the Peasants' Union ... Baron Fejervary has an audience with the Emperor of Austria at Vienna ... M. Witte reaches St. Petersburg ... A reservoir with a capacity of 2,750 millions of gallons is opened at Talla in Peeblesshire, giving Edinburgh a supply of water.

Sept. 29.—Alderman Vaughan Morgan is elected Lord Mayor of London ... Lord Rosebery opens the Goldsmith's Company's New Cross.

## BY-ELECTIONS.

Sept. 8.—Elgin Bughys, in room of the late Mr. Alister Asher (L.):

Mr. J. Sutherland (L.)	2,400
Mr. Rose-Innes (U.)	1,600

Liberal majority ... 1,800

Last Liberal majority was only 557.

Sept. 14.—North Belfast, owing to the death of Sir J. (C.):—

Sir Daniel Dixon (C.)	4,000
Mr. William Walker (Labour)	3,000

Conservative majority ... 1,000

In 1900 the Conservative majority was 2,317.



## SPEECHES.

2.—Mr. Asquith, near Crieff, on the victory of reason in the agreement and peace between Japan and He is in favour of the new alliance treaty with

7.—Lord Rosebery, at Stornoway, advises the inhabitants a share and interest in the development of the

9.—Mr. Balfour, at North Berwick, on the volunteer national defence .. Lord Londonderry, at Wynyard on the treaty of Peace and the new Anglo-Japanese

13.—Count Katsura, at Tokio, on the terms of peace development of Japan in time of peace.

14.—Mr. Moore, at Portrush, on Mr. Long's triumphs lessness in the West, and over the Treasury in obtaining money for land purchase.

15.—Mr. Lloyd-George, at Fishguard, on Welsh



[Russell's] [Russell's]

The late Mr. L. F. Austin.

at Brighton, his fifty-third year. He was of Irish origin, and came to London as a youth of eighteen, and was one of our best-known journalists.

16.—Lord Londonderry, at Stockton, says it is the duty of Government to keep in office till various matters they have in hand are accomplished.

17.—Herr Bebel, at Jena, on the isolation of Germany by the Government's folly.

20.—Herr Basserman, at Essen, defends the policy of the German Government.

22.—Herr Bebel, at Jena, on the duty of the working class as a whole to use all means to repel all attacks on the principle of universal, equal, direct, and secret voting.

27.—Mr. Wyndham, at Dover, praises all the Government's foreign and domestic policy .. Lord Londonderry says the Government will not make itself responsible for the condition of the underfed children in the schools.

29.—Mr. Lloyd-George, at Wrexham, on Welsh

## OBITUARY.

Sept. 1.—Mr. Harold G. Parsons (Lagos, West Africa) .. Mr. Thrupp (coachbuilder), 84 .. Herr Lohmann (Berlin), 84.

Sept. 2.—Dr. Kevin Izod O'Doherty (Brisbane), 80.

Sept. 4.—Major-General Bjoernstjerna (Sweden), 86.

Sept. 6.—George Lower (last surviving member of the Franklin relief expedition of 1850), 90.

Sept. 7.—General von Boguslavski, 70.

Sept. 8.—Cardinal Raffaele Pierotti, 69.

Sept. 11.—Canon J. R. Nicholl, 96 .. Canon Bather, 73.

Sept. 12.—Lord Lanesborough, 66.

Sept. 13.—M. René Goblet (French Premier 1885-86) .. Canon Churchyard, 63 .. M. J. A. de Rivier (Paris), 63.

M. Betzold (Paris), 65 .. Captain Wiggins, 73.

Sept. 14.—M. Louis Juttet (*chef de cabinet* at the Ministry of Commerce), 45 .. Sir Wyndham Portal, 83.

Sept. 15.—M. de Brazza, 53.

Sept. 16.—Mr. L. F. Austin (journalist), 53.

Sept. 17.—Prince Nicholas of Nassau, 73.



[Photograph by] [Russell's]

The late Mr. W. C. Macfarren.

Professor at the Royal Academy of Music for forty-seven years.



[Photograph by]

The late Sir Wyndham Portal.

Born in 1822. Proprietor of the *Illustrated London News* at Laveistock, Hants, where all the illustrations are made. He was forty years director of the London and South Western Railway.

Sept. 18.—Sir Robert Gunter, M.P., 73 .. Dr. MacDonald, 80 .. Canon Beechey, 65 .. M. Eugène Visschers (manager of the *Univers*).

Sept. 20.—Dr. Barnardo, 60 .. M. Adolf Hedin (Swedish explorer), 70 .. Mr. John Dicksee, 88.

Sept. 21.—Colonel Frank Rhodes, 54.

Sept. 22.—Herr Rudolf Baumbach (German poet), 64.

Sept. 24.—Very Rev. Dr. Henderson, Dean of Carlisle .. Right Rev. Dr. W. K. Macrorie, late Bishop of Marlborough and Canon of Ely, 74 .. Dr. Hamilton, Canon of Durham, 74.

Sept. 25.—M. Cavaignac, 52 .. Mr. G. C. Buckton, F.R.S., 88.

Sept. 26.—Rev. J. Morlais Jones.

Sept. 28.—Miss Flora Stevenson, LL.D. (Chairman of the 1900 of the Edinburgh School Board), 65 .. Mr. Pemberton, 54.

Sept. 29.—Sir William Wharton, 62.









**THE CROWN PRINCESS OF ROUMANIA.**  
(The Princess Marie of Edinburgh.)

*(Photograph by H. Walter Barnett.)*



# THE REVIEW OF REVIEW THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, August 1st, 1905.

"When the dissolution comes," said Mr. Balfour, "it will come as a thief in the night"—a thief who, it may be added, is long overdue.

Ministers were to admit that the General Election take place in October or November, the Session would commence as soon as the Session. Therefore we have official notification in all organs that Ministers will not dissolve this

in force, the Government was defeated by a majority of four. It was a small majority, but sufficient. Balfour, however, knows too well what would be the result of an appeal to the country to give the Government for a General Election until the last moment. Chamberlain is believed to desire a dissolution in autumn. Mr. Balfour's own Cabinet is divided. Curiously enough, the one plea they make for holding on ought to be the most potent argument in favour of an immediate dissolution.



[Westminster Gazette.]

## The Pigmies' Prayer.

THE PYGMIES: "Oh, please, don't fall! It'll make such a dreadful mess for us if you do! In the cause of our country, dear Arthur, let us all stick on a little longer."

The New Japanese Treaty. According to their own reports, the Japanese Ministers are on the verge of signing a defensive Treaty with Japan, which binds us for twenty years to Japan against all comers, in return for which they send an army to India if Afghanistan should threaten Russia. It is to be any day in our class, but a self-governing nation ought to be consulted before we are saddled



erous an addition to our Imperial burdens. But one declares that this Ministry, which knows that a minority in the country, intends to sign the Japanese Treaty before it leaves office, for the purpose of tying the hands of its successors and of depriving the electors on the very eve of a General Election of any opportunity of expressing views on this matter. The new Japanese treaty is as wise as I deem it to be unwise, but still it is a treaty which a moribund Ministry should



A Good Time Ashore.  
British Sailors in Brest.

without discussion upon the nation. The Ministry has no moral authority to negotiate in the name of the British people, and it is monstrous that they should usurp the rights to revolutionise our national policy and commit us to a new and dangerous system of military and naval alliance with Japan, at any moment when the electorate is eagerly waiting its chance to hurl them from office."

The anti-German tom-tom is being beaten once more, and it will not be the fault of our *Daily Mail* and other staid organs of public opinion if we are not involved in war with Germany

before Christmas. There are a certain quantity of lunatics in Germany, and the lunatic journals of our own favoured land are never at a loss to find in the utterances of their German brothers, an excuse for breathing out threatenings and slanders against the whole German people. For some time or other, it appears that it has been decided that the Channel Fleet shall cruise in the Baltic. The Channel Fleet ought long ago to have been sent to the Baltic if only to visit Cronstadt as an outward and visible sign of that *entente* between Russia and England which ought to be the first duty of true statesmen in both countries. But there is an ostensible reason why it should go to the Baltic now. The Germans not unnaturally regard this promenade as a reminder that the naval power of England is as preponderant upon the Baltic as upon every other sea. An injudicious journalist in London, having remarked that the Baltic States ought to be made the Baltic a *mare clausum* to all warships but their own, our own madcaps instantly take up the challenge and vow that we shall in that case send the Germans out of the Channel. In the international competition for the production of absurdities, our Street may be backed against the world.

Why this  
Mailed Fist?

We have a right to sail the  
Sea, but why are we exercising  
that right just now? What  
shaking of the mailed fist of

Bull under the nose of our excitable friend the Kaiser. We are told that it is intended to give the Kaiser a hint that England intends to see to it that the solution of the union between Norway and Sweden is not to be taken advantage of by either Germany or Russia. The Kaiser created a world-wide sensation last month by inviting the Tsar to meet him while he was cruising in his yacht in Finnish waters. No one knows what the Emperors talked about. Therefore the rumour is set about that the Kaiser proposed a Scandinavian union, under German protection, offering to buy Russia's support by giving her an ice-free port in Norway. It is not clear who invented this precious story, but as any stick will do with which to beat a dog, such a cock-and-bull story is sufficient to discredit German propaganda to inflame popular fury against our German kinsmen and to incite to war. It is the devil's own work, this anti-German propaganda, and the foul fiend's work with a zeal that puts us all to shame. It is also that after the creation of a great naval base at Rosyth had been dropped, it has suddenly been revived, and two and a half millions of money a



# THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

Doria. Amethyst. Berwick. Cornwall. Mars. Magnificent. Essex. Cumberland.



Drake. Victorious. Jupiter. King Edward VII. Illustrious. Prince George.

## Our Atlantic Fleet at Brest.

borrowed to be squandered on this North Sea  
ss against Germany.

The  
Conference  
about  
Morocco.

It is believed that it was the alarm  
of a sudden British descent on the  
German Fleet which led the  
German Government to create the  
German question. Englishmen are so little used  
e embarrassing entanglements entailed by  
ces, that they find it difficult to realise the con-  
n between the internal government of Morocco  
e menaces of Mr. Lee and Admiral Fitzgerald.  
onnection, however, is plain enough. We have  
shed an *entente* with France. France is  
ally our ally. Germany cannot strike at us  
to our preponderant sea power. But if we  
at her she will take it out of our ally. Hence  
oment the Germans got it into their heads that  
re really meditating a piratical seizure of their  
they revived the Moroccan question, knowing  
they could

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nt find a  
*belli* with  
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only the  
us year  
tationously  
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t consider  
Anglo-  
agree-  
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etrimonial  
rman in-  
s. But  
t seemed  
n that they  
receive at  
oment a

blow from the British Navy, they considered it  
pensable to insure themselves against such an  
by making ready to take it out of England's  
Hence the proposal for a Conference on Mor  
a proposal which we promptly rejected, but  
France was constrained to accept. Thereup  
followed suit. The Conference is to be held ;  
long as Mr. Balfour is in office the question  
kept open ; for with the British Jingo in con  
Germany deems it necessary to treat France  
hostage for our good behaviour.

The  
Anglo-French  
Entente.

Despite the alarm occasioned  
the inconceivable folly of  
English publicists whose  
ances created the wide  
impression that the *entente* was intended to fa  
a war with Germany, the feeling in favour of fir  
relations between Britain and France deepens  
M. Delcassé, who is credited with having dr



France and England—The British Admirals land at Brest.

dreams o  
Anglo-F  
defensive  
ance, has  
peared. M  
roulède, w  
come back  
exile, is c  
in praise  
*entente*, chi  
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he hates  
many even  
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England.  
Brest the  
Navy has  
magnificen  
tertained  
French a



both national and local, and there is no doubt that a picnic was intended to be an advertisement to whom it might concern that the Western Powers were one. This month the French fleets will pay a visit to Portsmouth. Meanwhile picnics of a menacing order increase and multiply. The principal fathers of Paris are coming over in a body to London this autumn. This is well. But it is curious that we have no appropriation for the entertainment of these distinguished guests. If they were, the Royal Civil List would bear the charge of national hospitality. The time is near at hand when the democracies of the world will make national provision for national hospitality. The cost of an advertisement a year would enable us to entertain all distinguished visitors and representative foreigners in the best style, and the gain resulting to international friendship and fraternity would be worth many ironclads.



**A Garden Party at the Prefecture.**

The officers, also, had a "good time" in Brest.

#### The Negotiations.

The sudden supersession of M. Mouravieff, who had been designated first Russian Peace Commissioner, and the appointment of M. Witte in his place, for the first time gave rise to serious hopes of peace. M. Mouravieff was a man of no personal weight. M. Witte is the longest statesman in Russia. He is accompanied by M. Martens, the ablest international jurist in Russia, and Baron Rosen, formerly Russian Minister at Japan. M. Nelidoff, who was in the first instance named as plenipotentiary, has pleaded ill-health, and remains at Paris. There is a

general expectation among the Japanese and their friends that the negotiations will result in peace. But so long as General Linievitch, with an army of 400,000 men, is resolute for a continuance of the struggle, it will be very difficult for the Russian Government to sign away its position in the Far East. Weather permitting, Linievitch and Oyama seem to have one more bout before the Russians will consent that they are beaten, and until that bout comes peace negotiations are not likely to have any chance. The Japanese, by way of having something to show, have occupied Saghalin, and if the war goes on they will probably invest Vladivostok. The Russians have their usual quantum of internal troubles. Schouvaloff has been assassinated in Moscow. There are bloody disorders in Poland. The Cossack mutineers surrendered the *Prince Potemkin* to the Roumanians, and order has been re-established in the Black Sea.

#### The Terms of Peace.

M. Witte, interviewed in the Atlantic, proved more amenable to the interviewer than he was at home. When he quitted the Old World, he was in Paris he said that when he got to the ocean peace would be made in a week, if it was made. There would be no long negotiations. In his interview on the ocean he described himself as a courier rather than as a plenipotentiary. His first duty was to ascertain what were the terms of the Japanese, and if there had been no preliminary agreement. If these terms were impossible, there would be no peace. The Japanese will never consent to make a shameful peace. M. Witte will not admit that General Linievitch's army may be taken as beaten because the Japanese are confident of Oyama's success. Yet it is generally understood that, through the French Minister at St. Petersburg, the Russians have been kept very well informed as to Japanese demands. According to the general opinion, the Russians are prepared to accept peace on the following terms:—

- (1) The evacuation of Southern Manchuria as far as Kharbin.
  - (2) The recognition of Japan's exclusive influence in Korea.
  - (3) The transfer of the lease of Port Arthur and the railway as far as Kharbin to Japan.
  - (4) The cession of the southern half of Saghalin to Japan.
  - (5) The payment of a moderate indemnity to Japan, which the £30,000,000 spent on the war is to count as a contribution.
- Japan accepts all the first four articles, but stipulates that the fifth shall be subject to negotiation.



fifth the payment in full of all the expenses incurred by Japan in prosecuting the war without counting the railway as a contribution. This means an outlay of £160,000,000 upon Russia, and this the Government at present has not made up her mind to pay.

**The Outlook in Russia.**

The Zemstvo Parliament met in Moscow last month, and, after passing various resolutions, decided to undertake a propaganda among the people in favour of thoroughgoing reform or revolution of the system of Government. They are a representative Chamber elected by universal suffrage. The Russian people appear to be working for their own salvation. The Tsar is much criticised for his weakness and indecision. But in a time of earthquakes it is not well to build houses of straw. It is quite possible that in the present revolutionary situation in Russia, a Nicholas the Second may be a much more useful Tsar than either Nicholas the First or an Alexander the Third. If it can be granted that Russia is evolving a Constitution, she had much better have a Tsar without too much of a will of his own. No doubt if Peter the Great were to come to life again he might impose a

Parliament upon Russia by his own imperial decree. But Parliamentary institutions are more likely to flourish if they spring up from below than if they are imposed from above. Besides, the foundation of a Parliament is usually the last thing a really strong and capable autocrat would ever undertake.

**To what Purpose all this Waste?**

When the Liberals left office in 1895 our Military expenditure, excluding the Navy—was £19,000,000. The military estimates of the Unionist Government for 1898—were £19,920,550. Last year they were estimated at £37,619,489, but according to General Turner the real amount expended on the Army was £46,430,488. Even if we take the lowest sum, this shows that the Unionists are spending £18,000,000 more per annum on the Army than sufficed to keep up the honour and flag and the safety of the Empire under the Liberal Government of Rosebery. Have we got the value for the money? The answer to this was supplied last month by Lord Roberts, the one soldier of the country whose authority is recognised by every man. Speaking from his place in the House of Lords



*Photograph by "Collier's Weekly" in U.S.A.]*

**The Leaders of the Zemstvos who have recently met the Tsar in Conference.**

Figures, from left to right, are: *Front row*—Baron Korff, Duke Heyden, M. Petrunkevitch, M. Fedoroff, M. Nikitin; *Back row*: M. Roditscheff, Prince Lwoff, M. Golowin, M. Kowalevsky, Prince Dolgorouki, Prince Troubetzkoy, M. Nevoilseff, Prince Tchaikovsky.





[Photograph by]

The King and the Volunteers. A Chat with Lord Cheylesmore at Bisley.

[Bowden]

roth, the Field-Marshal late Commander-in-  
whose opinion is estimated by the Government  
with £5,000 a year, made this astounding state-

no hesitation in saying that our armed forces as a  
as absolutely unfitted and unprepared for war as they  
1899-1900.

comes to this. So far from having got increased  
from increased military expenditure, the more  
pend the less we have. An increase of  
00,000 per annum—possibly, if General Turner  
nt, of £27,000,000 per annum—has not only  
creased our efficiency, but left us exactly in  
ne old unprepared state of inefficiency. Would  
be better to save our money instead of pouring  
this military sieve?

Mr. Arnold-Forster made the best  
answer he could to Lord Roberts'  
damning indictment. But no one  
pays much attention to Mr. Arnold-  
r, whereas Lord Roberts is a man to whom  
ne listens. There are some authorities who  
in, with the *Saturday Review*, that Lord Roberts

understated the facts. The *Saturday* declares  
that the Army of to-day is infinitely more unfit  
war than it was in 1899. The following sum-  
what we get in exchange for an Army exper-  
larger than that of the German Empire is from  
trenchant pen of Dr. Miller Maguire:—

For this sum we were provided with the most in-  
military machine conceivable, without guns, and dis-  
to a degree. Officers and men complained that their  
were being wasted; not 60,000 men were fit to take the  
and the armament and equipment were in no respect e-  
that of any second-rate Power. Not one man, from Ge-  
Lance-Corporal, had the least confidence in his  
employers. The *personnel* of the Regular Army, Home  
Colonial, was 197,389. Of these a large percentage  
immature as to be unfit for manœuvres in Essex, and 12 p-  
were imprisoned, or had deserted. We had not 200 gun-  
service; many of our batteries were supplied with gun-  
were quite useless and had been through the South Africa  
We had not enough waggons fit to take the field for the  
ments of two army corps. Our Yeomanry, Militia and  
teers did not cost us £4,000,000, in other words, w-  
cheapest force per head in the world, and yet the  
disgracefully neglected and snubbed, and, indeed, b-  
The Retired Pay and the Pension List came to about £3,0-  
one half of which was wasted. Military Education  
£134,500, and the War Office itself cost £331,500.

Yet the Government responsible for this scan-  
dalous waste of public money has the effrontery to p-



## THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

its maintenance in office is indispensable for the safety of the Empire!

### The Volunteers.

The distrust and dissatisfaction occasioned by the way in which the Government is dealing with the Volunteers would have resulted in their defeat in the House of Commons if the Irish Members had attended in full force. It was, they were saved by the skin of their teeth, their majority falling as low as 26. Although Mr. Gold-Foster has himself been a Volunteer, and though he still protests that he loves them as his own, he has succeeded in convincing the nation and the Volunteers that he is bent upon transforming that force from being a citizen army existing for home defence into a potential force for foreign service. Hence the hostile debate and the narrow division of July 13th. On this question also the Liberals will do well to wake up their minds, and that quickly. So far as we can see, the trend of Liberal opinion in the country is directly opposed to that now in favour at the War Office. For the sake of improving the physique of the country and of rendering unnecessary the maintenance of an army costing £40,000,000 a year, Liberals would be glad to see every able-bodied man and woman offered opportunities to drill and to shoot. They will oppose compulsory drill and shooting in schools, but they will facilitate and encourage it. It would do wonders for the physique of the nation if every young man and woman had the offer of a fortnight under canvas every summer, subject to the understanding that they underwent vigorous physical exercise. If that were done, and the Militia drilled out in winter, when the unemployed are most numerous, we should have satisfied the general sentiment of our people.

### A Gratifying Contrast.

I am not very sanguine about the Royal Commission into Army Stores, but I gladly admit that it has begun the inquiry as if it were a serious business. What a contrast there is between the opening of the Stores Commission and that of the Cash-up Committee on the Jameson Raid! If, at the opening of the inquiry into the Raid, Mr. Chamberlain had presented himself for examination and cross-examination, if he had produced all the documents in his possession, including the famous Wicksley letter which he falsely declared to be a mere covering letter, the whole truth would have come out, Mr. Chamberlain would have ceased to be Colonial Secretary, and there would have been no

war. But instead of presenting himself as the first witness, and submitting himself and his documents to a public and exhaustive examination, Mr. Chamberlain stepped on to the stand as a furtive witness, appearing only for the purpose of clearing himself from any imputations

which the other witnesses had inadvertently upon his conduct. Of course, the difference is that although Mr. Brodrick is not a perfect man, he is an honest man who has nothing to conceal; whereas Mr. Chamberlain, who is a perfect man, had everything to conceal, and he concealed it. And in this he was aided and abetted by the Committee. It is not well to holloa before we are in the wood; but the Farwell Commission has been opened well. If, during the Recess, they should make a trip to South Africa, they may really do something towards extirpating the cancer which is eating the vitals of our Empire.



**Mr. Justice Farwell.**  
President of the Royal Commission on African Stores.



*Picture Politics.*

**John Bull Means Business.**

JOHN BULL: "There, you start them, and we'll do the rest."





Verdict  
of  
Country.

The contested election at Carlisle occasioned by the elevation of the late Speaker to the Upper House resulted, as all by-elections do, in a decisive popular manifestation of sympathy to the Government. Carlisle has always been a Liberal seat, but the Liberal majority, which was 1,033 in 1886, 143 in 1892, and 314 in 1895, fell last month to 1,030. In a pamphlet entitled "Will be the Liberal Majority?" published last month in the "Coming Men on Coming Questions" series, the probable result of a Dissolution is set out by an accountant on the ascertained result of by-elections since the end of the war. The accuracy of his forecast has been verified in the most striking manner by the last five elections that have taken place since he completed his calculations. He predicted that the Liberal poll will everywhere go up 10 per cent., and that the Unionist poll will fall 7 per cent. He gives a list of the seats which will be won by the Liberals at the coming election in England, Scotland and Wales. The result in the five most contested exactly corresponds to his forecast,

and, what is more remarkable, the total number of votes cast in the five constituencies almost exactly coincide with the number estimated by "Accountant." On a total poll of 37,000 he was only 0.36 per cent. out in his calculations. We have, therefore, every reason to anticipate that the new Parliament will contain a majority of about 463 Liberals, Labour men and Nationalists, against 207 Unionists. This is the verdict which King Demos will register upon the authors of the South African war.

Redistribution  
pour rire.

The astonishing Mr. Balfour, having exhausted all his other subterfuges and pretexts for delaying the Dissolution which will reduce the

Unionist Party to impotence for the next ten years, last month hit upon the ingenious but impudent expedient of bringing in a Redistribution of Seats Bill in the shape of a Resolution, the passing of which by the House of Commons would, it was calculated, stave off the dreaded Dissolution till November 1906. This time, however, the political prestidigitator has over-reached himself. His Redistribution Resolution pleased nobody. It was illogical, inconsistent, and miserably incomplete. It excited the Irish to fury, and created no counterbalancing enthusiasm anywhere. The proposal was withdrawn. If there is to be redistribution at all, it ought to be settled once for all. That is to say, all arrangements should be made for the automatic redistribution of seats after every decennial census. Within broad limits, every vote should have the same



[Westminster Gazette.]

## "Numerical Inequalities."

DEVONSHIRE: "Don't talk to me, sir, about remedying electoral inequalities! You're going to *squash* me, and you're going to *leave* him!"  
PROFESSOR GERALD BALFOUR: "My dear sir, you must remember that 'numerical inequalities are a necessary incident' in—er—Redistribution."  
DEVONSHIRE: "Redistribution! Why don't you call it shuffling that's what it is!"  
[Under the Government's Redistribution proposals Devonshire, with an average population of nearly 58,000 per seat, is to lose a member, while Whitehaven, with 19,324 population, is to remain untouched.]



And when such a reform bill is introduced, it should be accompanied by the enfranchisement of women and the establishment of the principle of one man one vote. But it is nonsense for the present House of Commons and Parliament to attempt any such revolution. Ministers, therefore, should have left the question alone. But Mr. Balfour could not resist the temptation of trying to stave off the inevitable for over eighteen months, and so we had this miserable patch-work of a measure which, although it is neither fish, flesh, nor good red herring, would, he thought, perpetuate his Ministerial existence for another year.

**All Friends  
of  
Progress.**

Despite Mr. Balfour's reluctance to face the country, it is quite possible that we may have a dissolution this autumn. This being so, it is hoped that in every constituency in the land there are good men and women ready to ask for a pledge on the subject of woman's suffrage from candidates of both parties. Private pledges are enough. Candidates must be publicly pledged in every conceivable way compelled to feel that the question is not one on which it is possible any man to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds. It would no doubt be as well to write privately to a candidate in the first instance, asking him to pledge for the immediate legal recognition of the rights of women. But it would be well to attach this request with an inquiry as to where and how it would be convenient to put the question publicly so that the whole constituency may know where the candidate stands. The example of the Australasian colonies might be referred to with advantage, where the candidate is a Conservative his attention might profitably be directed to Lady Selborne's admirable "note" in the *Nineteenth Century*, in which she writes a clever saying that the men who oppose woman's suffrage are all divisible into three classes, "the idle, the prigs and pigs."

**Woman's Suffrage  
in  
Russia.**

Russia was far ahead of England in recognising the right of women to own property, and to enjoy a first-class education. If our Liberals do not hurry up, it would not be surprising if the Russians were to get ahead of us in establishment of woman's suffrage. Read the following extract from a admirable letter by M. Gaston Leroux, written at Petersburg on July 11th, which is published in the *Review* of July 24th. At the close of a long article explaining the significance of the constitutional revolution engineered by the Zemstvos, he says:—

Someone put forward a proposition in favour of woman's suffrage. Almost all the delegates were opposed. Suddenly M. Stchepkine, a member of the Moscow Municipal Council, and member of the Permanent Committee of the Representatives of Towns, sprang into the tribune. In burning phrases he described the attitude of the Russian people in the present crisis. He dwelt upon the encouragement each of them received in their own home, from the mother, the wife, from the sister. And as he spoke of the true patriotism which they inspired in the hearts of all, a thunder of applause drowned the voice of the orator. "The Revolution will be the work of our women. Let us interest them in business and we shall be invincible." And universal suffrage extended to women was voted with unanimity.

Alas, as yet, the Liberal party here does not seem to have produced its Stchepkine.

**The Aliens Bill.**

Ministers, by the use of the law, have forced through their bill harassing the shipping companies who bring emigrants to this country. The measure is a trumpery piece of unnecessary legislation brought in on false pretences which will do no good and may do a good deal of mischief. Considering all that England owes to the world—without whom the English would have been a stupid race—it is an ungrateful return to harass the alien on their landing. The chief crime against which the law is sought to safeguard this country is poverty. An alien be never so criminal and never so diseased as he is to be welcomed with open arms if only he has sufficient means to buy a second-class ticket. If, however, he be a poor man who travels steerage, against him the machinery of this measure will be brought to bear provided that he lands at the scheduled port and provided also that he cannot prove that he is fleeing from political or religious persecution. So almost incredible though it sounds, it is nevertheless a fact that it was only with the greatest reluctance that Mr. Balfour could be brought to consent to give to the victim of religious persecution the shelter he admitted could not be denied to the political refugee. But the Mr. Balfour of these later years is so different from the Mr. Balfour of other days that the contrast suggests the inevitable reference to Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. When, oh! when are we to see our Jekyll Balfour once again?

**The  
Use and the Abuse  
of the  
House of Lords.**

The House of Lords is a nuisance when it divides. It is useful when it debates. Last month it affronted the world with a demonstration of its use and its abuse. On Thursday, July 27th, the Upper House actually sat till half-past twelve at night debating the fiscal policy of the Government. The Duke of Devonshire opened the ball, and Lord Robertson, the Scotch law lord, who is largely responsible for the disastrous mistake of the

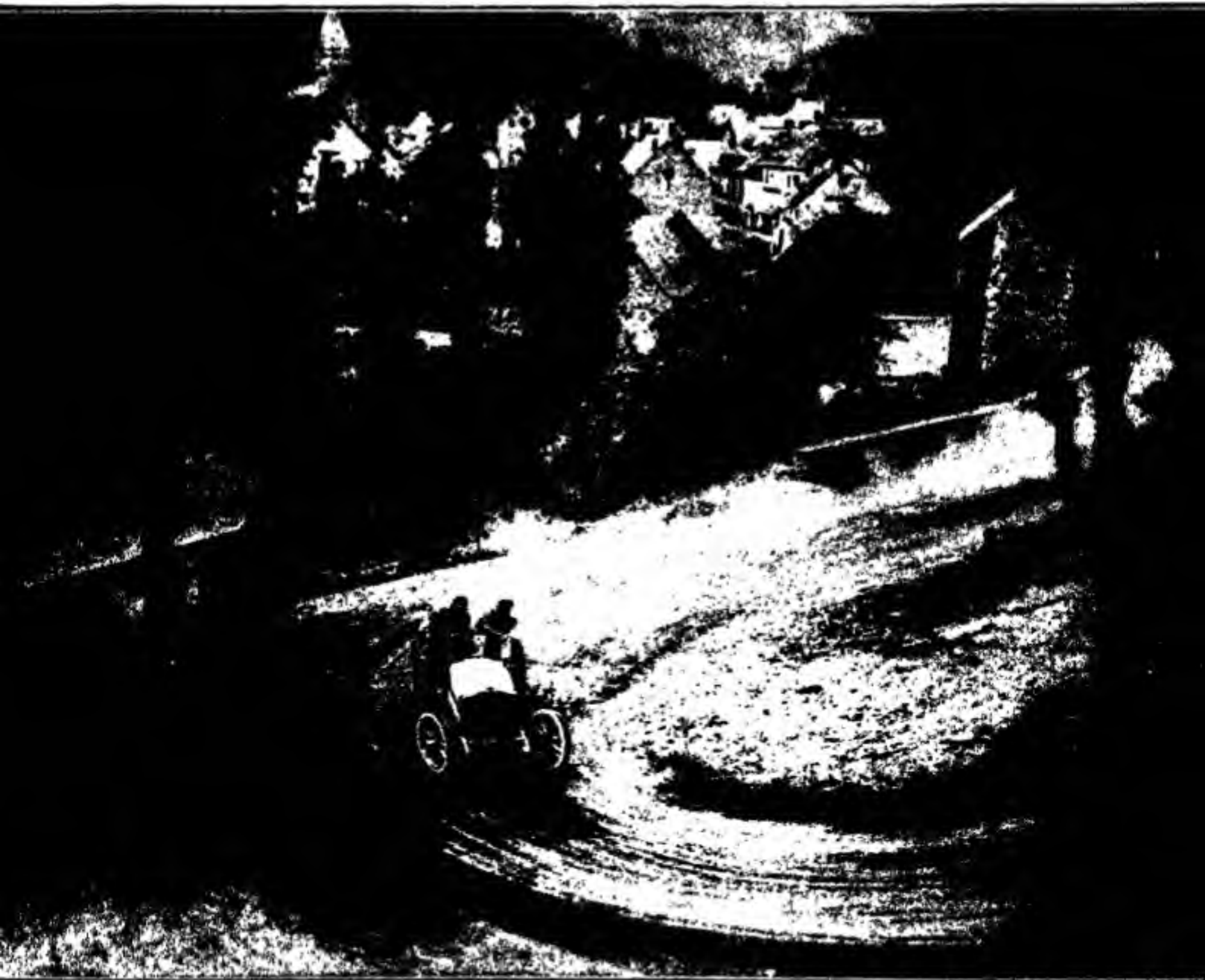


ds over the Scottish Church question, made a good speech in denunciation of the method which Mr. Balfour has juggled with the question. Lansdowne, who appears to be an apt of the Premier, left his hearers in as much as ever as to which party is being deceived by Mr. Balfour. The debate, however, was well led, and brought out very clearly the overwhelming preponderance of argument on the side of the Free Traders. But the Lords are as bad at debate as they are good at debate. This was demonstrated last month, when the Tory headed by Lord Ridley, threw out the Bill providing the construction of a number of tram-lines for the relief of the congested traffic of London, one of the schemes provided for bringing the

trams across the bridges, and authorised a tram along the Embankment. The London Council and the City Corporation were agreed that the bridges must be crossed. But the Lords have none of it, and so for another year vanishes the hope of carrying out an improvement which is urgently needed for the relief of the congestion of the streets. Every London elector who votes Unionist at the next election will be a traitor to the interests of the capital of the Empire.

#### The Need of Quick Transit.

The Report of the Royal Commission on London Traffic published last month shows how urgent the need for a great improvement in the ways and communications. The Commission recommends the creation of a Central



The Gordon-Bennett Motor Race in France.

[Topical

ten cars competed in the final race, the total cost of which to everybody concerned was said to be £150,000. The track was kept by soldiers and police. This photograph represents Théry, the French winner, taking a dangerous corner at full speed.



## THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

as an advisory body of all local bodies; they have of shallow tramways, tramways across the streets, and they suggest that £24,000,000 might be expended with advantage in cutting four broad roads through London running north and south, east and west. The recommendation is a wise counsel of perfection, but the Report is only as a reminder of the immensity of the task which lies before us—a task the performance of which the House of Lords must forbid the local authorities to fulfil. A majority of the members for London in the next Parliament are not pledged to clip the claws of the House of Lords, the electors of London will deserve the worst that can befall them. The utilisation of the means of quick transit has not been brought

much nearer by the first and last flight of the ship which started from the Alexandra Palace last week and smashed itself to pieces after it had alighted at Romford. It lifted six tons, but it could not get its head against a thirty-mile breeze, despite its 100 horse-power motors. It will take some time before we can be reconciled to the thought of a procession of six-ton ships passing and repassing the head the crowded streets of London.

### Will Motors Help?

The international motor race which took place last month in France resulted in the victory of Théry's "Richard Brasier." This year fortunately there was no one killed, but it is doubtful whether the race will be renewed next year. The victory is a



[Engraved by]

[The Central Photo Engraving Co., Manchester]

The King and Queen at Manchester: Arriving at the Town Hall.



of luck, chiefly turning upon the chance that  
res will not give way, and motoring is now much  
rmly established to stand in need of so costly  
vertisement. The Americans, as usual, were  
ly out of the running. The motor races at  
on resulted in one fatal accident. At Blackpool,  
they have been inaugurating a new espla-  
a speed of  $104\frac{1}{2}$  miles an hour was attained by  
arp. The motor omnibuses in London streets  
very popular; but although they may super-  
the horsed omnibus, the Royal Commission  
not seem to think they will prove formidable  
to the trams. The work of electrifying the  
ct Railway has begun, but the service is  
so that no one knows when going down-  
whether he will enter a dingy, dirty train,  
ich darkness is made visible by gas rushlights,  
ether he will step into a car in which he can  
his newspaper with ease. The bad lighting of  
istrict Railway all these years has been almost  
el a test of the patience of Londoners as the  
nce of the House of Lords.

Royalty  
in  
Harness.

The King and the Queen have  
been busily engaged last month,  
paying those visits of ceremony  
which serve as landmarks in local  
history. They went to Sheffield to open the new  
city buildings, and to Manchester to inaugurate  
dock. This month the King represents the  
in the reception accorded to the French navy  
at Portsmouth. The King also presented the prizes  
at Witley, where Armourer-Sergeant Comber, a  
stonemason, was King's Prizeman, and  
made a little speech urging the boys in school  
to take up rifle shooting. The benefit of these  
occasions which bring the King into touch with all  
kinds and conditions of men is undoubted. But how  
more useful they might be made if the conven-  
ience due from subject to sovereign could  
be so far relaxed that when the King was on tour  
he could talk to him, and in case of need con-  
front him just as if he were an ordinary man! If  
the Seventh were to play Haroun al Raschid  
he would hear a good deal of plain truth, which now  
reaches his ears, as to the disgust and indigna-  
tion with which his present advisers are regarded  
throughout the length and breadth of the land.

The  
English Church  
Bill.

The true history of the Scottish  
Church Bill now passed into law  
is as follows: The mischief arose  
from the case being argued by  
Halshury, as if he were called upon to decide a

moot question in theology instead of arranging  
the due administration of a great trust. The d  
of the majority of the law lords was a mist  
which its authors are now fully aware. To  
this mistake Mr. Thomas Shaw, M.P., suggested  
the appointment of an Executive Commission crea  
undo the mischief done by the Peers. Mr. I  
appointed a small Commission of Enquiry,  
recommended almost in so many terms the a  
ance of Mr. Shaw's proposal. The Government f  
a Bill ostensibly on the lines of Mr. Shaw's schen  
under the sinister influence of the Wee Frees on o  
they marred his scheme in their Bill by autho  
the 'looting' of the trust funds of the U  
Free Church, and by introducing Clause 5,  
allows the Established Kirk to vary the  
of its subscription as it pleases. This last claus  
gall and wormwood to the Wee Frees, whose imp  
motive throughout has been a hatred of the E  
Criticism and latitudinarian theology. But i  
dear to Mr. Balfour's heart, and that clause s  
All the other "amendments" introduced to  
the Wee Frees were amended out of the B  
Mr. Shaw, who had the rare pleasure of transfo  
the deformed project of his own devising int  
very likeness of its former self. It was, no dou  
bitter pill for the Lord Chancellor to swallow  
Lord Robertson could not stand it at all. B  
Bill is passed, and a period of great misery  
unrest has been brought to a close. The on  
stantial gain is the increased reputation of Mr. S

The  
English-Speaking  
Churches.

Last month the Baptists he  
All - the - World Conferenc  
London. It was a great su  
It not only did the Baptists  
who attended it, but it served as a useful remind  
our Anglican friends. How absurd is their p  
sion to the Church of the English-speaking pe  
The so-called English Church is only the Chu  
a minority of the English-speaking people in  
islands. The English and Welsh Nonconfor  
the Scotch Presbyterians, and the Irish R  
Catholics could outvote the Anglicans any day.  
when we extend our gaze to the English-spe  
world beyond the sea, the Anglicans are now  
In the United States of America the Baptists  
the Methodists combined far outnumber the E  
paliens. It is no doubt unpleasant for the Estab  
Church to realise the fact, but if any form of C  
ianity were to be adopted by a plébiscite of the  
English-speaking peoples, the Methodists and  
Baptists would head the poll. Considering the



## THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.



Photograph by] [E. H. Mills.  
Rev. C. H. Kelly.  
President of the Wesleyan Conference.



Photograph by] [E. H. Mills.  
Rev. Dr. Alexander Maclaren.  
Baptist International Congress.



Photograph by] [E. H. Mills.  
The Late M. Elisée Reclus.  
Eminent French Geographer.

Methodists are not yet one hundred and fifty years old. This is a very remarkable fact, and one which tends to abate the uppishness of our sacerdotal friends, who are always exclaiming, "The Church of the Lord are we." Anglicans, who are a dissenting minority, and some day the recognition of this fact will tend to abate the supercilious airs which some of them assume when speaking of Dissent. The Methodists, at one time supposed to be content to regard themselves as the Gibeonites of the Christian Commonwealth. But that day has since gone by, and the Rev. C. H. Kelly, who has this year been elected a second time President of the Wesleyan Conference meeting at Bristol, is probably as good a Liberal as if he had been born a Baptist. And yet he is now, as always, in the ranks of the stalwarts.

The *Court Circular* last month contained an announcement which ought to set our folks thinking. It was an notification that the royal

permission had been given to Mr. W. A. Coote of the National Vigilance Association to wear the decoration of the Order of Charles the Third, bestowed upon Mr. Coote by King Alfonso of Spain in recognition of the services which he has rendered humanity in

connection with the efforts for suppressing the international white slave traffic. Mr. Coote has received somewhat significant recognition of his services from the German Kaiser and from the French President. But, so far as one in the Ministry or in the Court appears to have dreamed of so strange a notion as to bestow recognition from the hands of his own Government. From Germany, and Spain united, doing him honour. But the land of his birth, and the country of his activity, pays him no homage. Verily to-day, in old time, it may be said a prophet is not without honour in his own country.



Photograph by] [E. H. Mills.  
Mr. W. A. Coote.



### The Attack upon the Sultan.

For a sovereign so universally detested, the Sultan Abdul Hamid has been singularly fortunate in his escape from assassination. On the 21st of last month a determined attempt was made to blow him up as he was returning from the mosque. A box heavily charged with dynamite was hurled from a carriage, and exploded with great violence, killing outright seventeen innocent persons. Horses were destroyed and over one hundred persons, bystanders and soldiers, were severely injured. The Sultan showed faultless nerve. He mounted his horse and rode back to his palace apparently as indifferent to the scene of carnage as if it had been one of the many massacres executed by his orders. No one knows who dropped the dynamite, but suspicion rests upon the Young Turks, who are getting more moderate. So far as can be seen the explosion was a perfectly useless waste of life.

### The Boer Congress at Pretoria.

The Boer Leaders met at Pretoria at the beginning of July, but although there was much speaking, the important question of whether or not they should take part in the bogus constitution that has been thrust upon them was not open. Further details are wanting as to the results, and there is still some doubt as to whether the soldiers are to vote. On principle the Boers are against the military vote, but as a matter of practical politics it would tend to their advantage, as the British would almost to a man vote with the Boers. Lord Selborne is not popular in camp. It is good to hear that Lord Selborne is seeking for a residence in Pretoria. He ought to have his home in Cape Town; but if not at Cape Town, then he ought to be at Pretoria, not, like Lord Milner, in Johannesburg. I am glad to hear that Lord Selborne is winning golden opinions among the Boers. Even those who do not hesitate to call Mr. Chamberlain Judas Iscariot and to denounce Lord Milner as a political murderer, are disposed to give the new High Commissioner a friendly welcome. He is not Lord Milner, that is his first credential. He has got a good wife, that is his second. They say that Lord Dale has vacated the throne of Johannesburg to make room for Lord Salisbury's daughter. He has no disposition to regard the High Commissioner as the office boy of the Chamber of Mines, and he has already so far departed from the Milnerian precepts as to talk civilly to leading Boers, to go along with them, and even to ask them for their opinion. If this goes on we shall have to find some successor for Lord Curzon, and leave Lord Selborne where he is.

### South Africaners All.

The suggestion was put forward amid a howl of execration last year that the Dutch and South Africaners should unite in compiling a Golden Book of South African Heroism to keep the memory of the heroism of the struggle ever fresh. As is usual in such cases, the chief objection arose from the section which had the most to lose by its adoption. To-day a more reasonable spirit is to be gaining ground. The attempt to drive the inhabitants of the late Republics out of the



Dr. J.

John.

"Let our future policy be shaped under the shadow of this monument. We are all British subjects. Why not one monument for Boer and British?"

to responsible government, under the transparent fraudulent excuse of an indefinite postponement, has brought the liberty-loving British of the Transvaal into line with the indomitable Boers of Heland. The cartoonist of the *Transvaaler*, which is published in Dutch and English, suggests that monuments should be reared to the memory of all the dead heroes of the war without distinction of nationality. Will Mr. Bailey let such an opportunity slip of helping to bring the two races into one?



# CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

'O wad some power the giftie gie us,  
To see ourselves as ithers see us.'—BURNS.

HONOUR to whom honour is due. The caricaturist is gaining recognition even at the expense of the editor. Thousands know of C. Gould, who have never heard the name of Mr. Spender, his chief, and the American cartoonists

are better known than the American editor. In the *Arena* for July Mr. B. O. Flower devotes considerable space to an appreciative criticism of Mr. Homer Davenport as a "Cartoonist dominated by moral ideals." Mr. Davenport was born in Silverton, Oregon, March, 1867. His father was a man of high



Homer Davenport.

to whose teaching Homer ascribes all his success in life. In his youth the future cartoonist had the bent of his genius. He says:—

"I was a lazy boy. In my early years I had no purpose but to enjoy country-life and live out-of-doors." He did not go to school. He was a passionate lover of animal-life, his favourites, however, being game-cocks and fast horses. A boy's love for fun, and perhaps next to a fight between game-cocks, nothing so filled the measure of his boyhood as to sit on the bleachers and witness an exciting game of football.

Though his father must have been grieved at his son's lack of school (for the elder Davenport was a man of education and a great lover of good literature) he sought to direct and guide instead of compel his son, and in one particular the boy's showed aptitude and application. From the time he was five years of age he was never tired of making pictures. Often, for amusements, he has known the boy to spend ten hours a day drawing. This taste for drawing, instead of being repressed, was cultivated and encouraged. His father bought him a set of drawing materials, complimented his work and subtly appealed to his ambition. As a result, in an incredibly short time the fences, walls, and floors were decorated with the ambitious drawings of the boy. The father had faith in his child, and was so sure that the time would come when he would make his name as an artist.

One day, however, a circus arrived in town, and when it

departed Homer also disappeared, having joined the circus. During the winter season the boy spent much of his time in drawing the elephants, tigers, and other animals. As well until spring, when, among the multitudinous duties of the youth, was that of oiling the elephants. This task proved to be the last straw, for already the enchantment of the circus had disappeared.

Somewhat later we find him applying for work as a cartoonist in the office of the *Oregonian*, at Portland. His drawings, however, were not satisfactory to the staid old journal, and he was relieved of his duties. Next we find him in San Francisco where he was employed by the *Chronicle* and also the *Examiner*, for a time working for ten dollars a week.

When his cartoons had secured the defeat of a certain candidate for the Senate whom Mr. Hearst disliked, Davenport was brought to New York at a salary of £2,000 per annum:

In a few weeks he became famous, even as Nast was famous not only from the Atlantic to the Pacific, but throughout the entire civilised world. Never have the trusts been more effectively caricatured than in the great, brutal figure of Davenport drew.

Mr. Flower calls him the Michelangelo of the cartoon-craft:—

He, more than any other cartoonist that our republic



No Honest Man need fear Cartoons.



ed, not even excepting Thomas Nast, possesses the power of using the moral sentiments and of leading men to do and for a great cause. Here, indeed, lies the secret of his strength: this is the supreme excellence of his work. Essentially a moralist, a man of ideals, a teacher of the people, who through the eye appeals to the brain with the moral force and power of a Phillips or a Beecher.

He is now on the *Mail and Express* of New York, where he is somewhat cabined, cribbed and confined. The accompanying cartoon by Davenport of American Democracy in the grasp of the corrupt party Boss, though labelled Crokerism, is as true to-day as it was when Croker was in his prime.

In America the battle is with commercial monopoly, represented by the trusts: in this country political monopoly, represented by the House of Lords, is to the fore: and here, as there, the cartoonist fights gallantly on the people's side. The action of a Council of peers in blocking the wishes of the millions of the metropolis in the resolve to run their trams over the bridges has been splendidly satirised by Davenport in one of the very best productions of the month. In picture and in letterpress alike, the hoary old idea is held up to proper ridicule.

The idea of Mr. Balfour posing as Cromwell is less ludicrous than that of the diminutive Chancellor essaying the rôle of Horatius. F. C. G.'s cartoon recalls Æsop's familiar quadruped draped in lion's skin. The clothes are Cromwellian. There is a grimmer jest in Ricardo Brook's turning of Mr. Chamberlain's recent references to the Prime Minister as Hamlet's soliloquy on Yorick. But is Mr. Chamberlain only a *caput mortuum*?



Crokerism.



*By permission of the proprietors of "Punch."*

#### The Lord High Obstructionist.

POLICEMAN PUNCH: "Here! What are you playing at?"

LORD H-LSB-RY: "I'm Horatius! I'm keeping the Bridge!!"

POLICEMAN PUNCH: "Oh! you are, are you? Well, this isn't Rome. This is modern London: and you've just got to move on."



*Westminster Gazette.*

#### Playing at Cromwell.

Mr. Balfour has a profound contempt for constitutional "Bauble."





Politics.]  
 "See 'Our' Little Jumbo."  
 (Mr. Chamberlain at his Albert Hall meeting, July 7.)



Commission of the proprietors of "Punch."]  
 L'Amitie Oblige.  
 MRS LA FRANCE: "You'll come and see me through this rather  
 lion, won't you?"  
 BRITANNIA: "Well, it's not much in my line; but anything to  
 , my dear."



Westminster Gazette.]

Limp, but Obstinate.  
 I may collapse, but I won't dissolve.



Morning Leader.]

Chamberlain Moralising on his Former Leader.

CHAMBLEY: "Alas, poor Yorick! I knew him, Horatio: a fellow  
 infinite jest, of most excellent fancy: he hath borne me on his back  
 thousand times!"





[New York.]

**Where will the Glory come in?**

"Great Scott! If this keeps up there'll be no more glory in going home from war, because we'll all be wiped out."



[State Journal.]

**On to Washington.**

[Water Gazette.]

**Nailing Him to the Mast.**

Chamberlain's speech at the Albert Hall, Friday, July 7th, 1905.



[Birmingham Pictorial and Dart.]

**Waking up John Bull.**

[Judge.]

**The Cost Mounts Up.**

UNCLE SAM: "I've got to figure out what all this comes to one of these days. By George! I expect the bill is getting to be a whopper."



[Kladderadatsch.]

**1787 and 1905.**

In the course of time a small change has come over Prince Potemkin.





[Glatfelter.]

### The One Thing Left.

[Vienna.]

War does not get war laurels. He does not want the palm of peace. Nothing, therefore, remains for him but a beating.



[New York.]

Pals.

[New York.]



[Judge.]

### Tit for Tat.

"Chinaman allee samee Melican man."



[Melbourne Punch.]

### A New Opening for the War Correspondent

(The reports of the struggles of the Australian political parties in English papers give the impression that nothing short of a Revolution is taking place in this country.)

WAR CORRESPONDENTS (crowded out of the Far East): "Hello mate, how's this Revolution of yours coming along? Where are your forces, and where are General George Reid's? Hurry up, please: to get some news from the front wired Home as quickly as possible."





[Paris.]

**A False Start.**

[Paris.]

TR: "Look here, Bülow, you have waited too long. You should have gone ahead when Combes was Minister. Now the French have had a remount."



[Lustige Blätter.]

**Bülow Posing Before Bismarck.**

"See, my colleague, that is how it goes!"



[Bulletin.]

[June 8.]

**Making His Big Brother.—The Yellow Peril to Australia.**



[Simplicissimus.]

**A Reception in Russia.**

How the Tsar "received" the Zemstvo Deputation.



# Interviews on Topics of the Month

## —THE ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY: A COSMOPOLITAN CY

"Are you concluding a new treaty with Japan?" asked my Russian friend with a cynical smile. "Not so?"

"They say so. But at the present moment no one positively anything."

"Suppose you know that such a treaty would really commit your country to an attitude of antagonism to Russia all round the world?"

"I fear it might. I hope not. But I don't know."

"At any rate, you admit that it will have a very important influence upon the whole future of the Empire."

"Yes, certainly; it would be difficult to overrate its importance."

"And I suppose it is a definite departure from the policy of splendid isolation—friends with all and enemies with none—that has been hitherto your traditional policy?"

"No doubt. It is a revolutionary new departure which we are threatened, tying our hands for an indefinite future, and finally destroying the historical tradition of Great Britain."

"Is that so. Yet you say no one knows anything about it. Has the subject never been debated in Parliament?"

"Never a word has been said in either House on the subject."

"When has the proposed change been communicated to the leaders of the Opposition in confidence? Has it secured their support?"

"On the contrary. So far as they are concerned, they know nothing, and what they know they dislike."

"Then, perhaps, the Opposition are so weak in the House that they need not be taken into account by a Government supreme in both Houses and in the constituencies?"

"Not at all. The very contrary is the case. The Government has such a majority behind it in the constituencies that if a general election were to take place next autumn there would not be 210 Unionists left in the House of Commons."

"But, pardon me, I thought that you prided yourselves upon being a Constitutional country?"

"We used to do so before——" "When you no longer make that pretence. It is time you gave it up. If you were living in Russia, the autocracy of the Executive could not be despised more cynically. Here is a treaty which affects the Empire, which commits you to an attitude to the most powerful military power in the world——"

"Empires—you mean Empire?"

"Yes, I mean Russia and Germany, whose antagonism to Japan is only one degree less pronounced

than that of Russia. But to continue before I am interrupted. The Treaty commits you who have the resources adequate to defend your own frontiers, to undertake to defend the frontiers of Japan. It destroys the ancient traditional policy of non-interference in the affairs of other nations. In Britain, yet never a pretence is made of seeking popular support, of submitting the question to Parliament, or of in any way whatever asking the consent of the so-called self-governed nation. It is a farce it all is. You might as well be Russian or Chinese."

"You forget——"

"No, I don't forget. I remember. And I will allow me to say it, a Constitutional system which allows the Executive Government to enter into treaties of alliance without even saying by what authority, or leaving to the nation and its representatives, is a delusion, and a snare. You have only the mask of a Constitution concealing the familiar features of autocratic power."

"Well, what policy would you recommend if you were consulted?"

"As your Parliament has not been. Well, if you ask me that question, I would say I would recommend one of two things. I would cut my coat according to my cloth, and if I were embarking upon a great policy, Russian, anti-German policy, I would adopt a consistent line and be done with it. Otherwise you are only playing the fool, barking where you cannot bite."

"You forget the fleet?"

"The fleet against Russia, which has no fleet, is like a shark were to go fighting with a tiger."

"But Germany?"

"Yes, you are always dreaming of Germany. You think the Kaiser will be caught napping? He will not be permitted to make a Copenhagen of you. He will keep his ships out of your reach and his troops out of you or your French allies on land. You have to pay through the nose for indulging in your policies without an army to see you through."

"We pay £40,000,000 a year for an army."

"And have only got for all that money a phoney army without artillery, which will soon be wiped out by officers, as it is practically without reserves. You would much better quit playing the fool and masquerade as a great military power."

"What is your alternative?"

"To head a great League of Anti-Antis. Your position in the world marks you out naturally as a promoter of international *ententes cordiales*. Why not proclaim it as the settled object of your policy to promote an *entente cordiale* between the Powers which are most antagonistic. Promote, for instance, a Franco-German *entente*, an Austro-Italian *entente*, and a Russo-Japanese *entente*. That is your



and therein you would best secure your true interests." What is the basis of the Anti-Antis League and universal *entente cordiale*?" The open door to be internationally guaranteed territory as yet unappropriated in any part of

the world. The territorial *status quo* in Asia, cessation of any further increase of armaments, these bases the proposed international League Anti-Antis might give the whole world peace for the next twenty years."

## XXI.—HOW TO DEAL WITH THE LORDS: "A RADICAL

"You have calculated that we are to have a majority of 250 in the next House of Commons over the Unionists?" remarked a stalwart North Countryman. "What do you think we shall do with it?" "I would turn those rascals out in the first place," I

my friend shrugged his shoulders impatiently. "A majority of 250 would do that. You have been talking of a majority of 250. Such a great majority is an unprecedented opportunity. What will we do with it?"

"What is your idea?"

"My idea is quite clear and definite. I go back to the last words Mr. Gladstone uttered in the House of Commons. He left it as his parting word to the Liberal Party to deal with the House of Lords. And the supreme purpose with which the present gods are going to give us 250 majority is that we may deal with the House of Lords. Otherwise, all the fruits of the victory will be thrown

"Could you end them or mend them?"

"Neither. Even a majority of 250 is not enough to end them. And it is practically impossible to mend them."

"Then what would you do with them?"

"I would clip their claws and draw their teeth, and leave them as they are. They are a very good debating society. For the last year or two the Lords have been free to debate Free Trade when the Commons have lagged. The Lords have their uses as debaters. Only when they come to vote that they are a curse and a peril to the Commonwealth."

"Then would you forbid them ever to divide?"

"In this realm would have been better governed if an interdict had existed in the past. But I would not go so far as that. At present they cannot divide on the details of a money Bill. They may throw it altogether, they may not alter it. I would not touch that principle. I would provide that they should debate every Bill, and might amend every Bill except financial measures, but that they should not be allowed to reject any Bill outright."

"They may condescend upon particulars."

"With pleasure. The rejection of any Bill by the House of Lords should not necessarily be fatal to that Bill. It should only suspend it for one session. In the following session if the House of Commons take up again, the Bill would pass without regard to the contents of the Peers."

"But suppose the measure was one of urgent importance?"

"In that case Parliament might be prorogued and a new session opened immediately. Or, if the measure were of sufficiently grave importance, the question might be referred to a plebiscite of the electorate of the three kingdoms."

"Do you think that the Lords would agree to that?"

"Not except under duress. But if the Lords were to refuse to take office with a majority of 250 on their back unless the King would promise to create, if necessary, sufficient peers to carry the Bill through the Lords, the change might be effected. And mark my words, if it is not effected, you will find your victory at the polls of none effect."

"But don't you think the country wants an independent second chamber?"

"Yes, it wants one. But it has not got it. There is no country in the world governed by a party system which would tolerate a second chamber which is no check at all upon one party, and a lock upon the other party. When the House of Lords grew up and was powerful and useful, it was often Whig as Tory. Now it has become an appanage of the Tory Caucus, and it can no longer be tolerated."

"Are there not grave difficulties?"

"Only the one difficulty, that the King might refuse, and dissolve Parliament. We have to face the risk of a second General Election following immediately upon the heels of the first. Hence, if we were in command at headquarters in Parliament, in Whitehall Street I should make all my arrangements for a double election. Every Liberal candidate should declare that as the first duty of the Liberal party is to remove what had become an intolerable limbo upon the rights of a self-governing nation, he was prepared to face the ordeal of a second election immediately after the first rather than consent to take part in the farce of popular government with an irresponsible Upper Chamber in which the Tory was permanently in a majority of ten to one."

"Do you think that Headquarters has pluck enough to face the music?"

"It is the question which will test whether the Liberal headquarters has become as much an anachronism as the House of Lords itself. If they shrink from the ordeal they are lost."

"Humph," I replied. "I am all for double elections. But as to the Front Benchers, I have made



XXII.—THE RELIGIOUS REVIVAL: MRS. ANNIE BESANT.

As delighted to see Mrs. Besant looking so

"I am in good spirits," said Mrs. Besant, in response to my greeting. "And I have reason to be. A great thing to live in such times of spiritual awakening."

"Theosophical Society flourishing?" I asked. "I have had great times at the Congress, which I am sorry not to be able to attend."

"Yes, the Theosophical Society is progressing well. It is spreading in every country. But a more important thing still is the spread of the Theosophical Society is comparatively small element in the great religious movement which is in evidence all over the world."

"I said, 'I suppose that is so. The light is shining through the veil in every direction. And the Theosophical Society is simply one of the holes in the centre through which the light is streaming.' I attribute it," said Mrs. Besant, "to the direct action of spiritual powers on other planes who appear to be decided to project a flood of spiritual energy on this generation. You see signs of it every-

"And these invisible forces on other planes?" "Yes, the great Masters, Jesus Christ and the other Masters, who, from behind the veil, are projecting this flood of light and power."

"Is what Christians call an outpouring of the Holy Ghost? You regard the Welsh Revival as one of the signs of His coming?"

"A very significant sign, and one which is accompanied by signs in the heavens. The whole of the phenomena of the astral lights which accompany the work of Mrs. Jones of Egryn are very interesting, all unusual, but striking manifestations of the action paid to the spiritual awakening beyond the material plane."

"The scientific people," I remarked, "even the most scientific people are beginning to admit that there is something in the revelation."

"Yes; and the religious people, from the Pope downwards, are all pressing more and more to the front of their religion."

"And what do you regard as the essence, Mrs. Besant?"

"The object of the present outpouring of spiritual power and force seems to me to be directed to the breaking down the notion so fondly cherished by the materialist that man is a self-contained, self-sufficing unit, in no relation to the other orders of being, or the other planes of existence."

"As far as we have got it seems to me," I replied, "the movement has exalted man on one side, and diminished him on the other. It renews the

revelation that man is of the kith and kin of the Immortal Gods, and yet, at the same time, it renews us of how infinitesimally small a fraction of the whole is the physical consciousness which we call self. We are at the same moment shown to be part and parcel of Deity, and to be a mere decimal portion of the whole Ego."

"Nevertheless," said Mrs. Besant, "the awakening as to the unfathomed possibilities of our own nature, of the infinite potentiality of the soul to ascend and progress, this is all for good. The doctrine of reincarnation, which a few years ago was scoffed at, is now permeating the thought of the world."

"By-the-by," I asked, "have you seen Mrs. Bell Praed?"

"Yes," said Mrs. Besant, "and I have also seen her with Nyria. But that is only one instance of the way in which what were once regarded as distinct theosophical doctrines are permeating literature."

"The psychic motive," I replied, "is the keynote of many of our best novels; for instance, Hamlin Garland's 'Tyranny of the Dark,' and Benson's 'Image in the Sand.' But how are you getting on in India?"

"Very well. In proof whereof the older and more rigidly orthodox of the Hindoos, the Scribes and Pharisees of India, have begun to take alarm. Christians abuse me for being too much of a Hindu, while the Conservative Hindoos are denouncing me as the most insidious missionary of the West who has ever threatened the ancient faith. For myself, I am quietly taking no notice."

"How about the National Congress and its action?"

"I do not regard the gaining of political independence by a small section of English educated Hindoos as of much value as regards the happiness of the people. Our Indian fellow-subjects need to be trained in public spirit and in responsible administration. They can be asked all at once to govern the Empire. There is plenty of municipal work and local administrative work to afford them a field for training. You know I am a bit of a heretic on these subjects. In England I think I should make the parish council the unit, and until a man had shown he could do good work in the government of his parish I would not give him any power to control the government of the kingdom. But that is beside the question. What is certain is that the Japanese victories have given an immense impetus to the belief held by Asiatics that they can govern themselves without the interference of Europeans."

"Yes," I said, "Asia is on top again, and will say what revolution that will bring, especially among the Jingoists. When do you return to India?"

"In September, I expect," said Mrs. Besant.





PRINCE VON RADELIN.

M. ROUVIER.

**THE FRENCH PRIME MINISTER AND THE GERMAN  
AMBASSADOR IN CONSULTATION.**



# CHARACTER SKETCH.

## M. ROUVIER, PRIME MINISTER OF FRANCE.

### I.—INTRODUCTORY.

a moot point with some philosophers whether statesmen are more than counters in the hands of the Destinies. In opposition to historians Carlyle, to whom the great man was everything everybody else but as material for his exploitation there is a modern school very prominent and potent just now, which maintains that the great man is nothing more than a conspicuous excrescence that comes out for a moment above the glacier drift of the forces which govern the evolution of states. This theory to belittle the significance of the individual is conspicuous in Republican countries in quiet times. I remember hearing one of the ablest of contemporary Americans maintain with heat that in the United States the death of a President would make no appreciable difference if every President, Vice-President, and Secretary of State were to drop dead simultaneously. They could all be replaced from any city and state in the Union and the machine of Government would go on as before and just as successfully as it did before. On the other hand, to Europeans who grew up under the influence of great personalities such as Cavour, Bismarck, Gladstone, such a conception of the unimportance of personalities in the governance of states is almost unthinkable. In France of to-day it is impossible to say that the theory of the unimportance of the individual in the management of the State has a considerable vogue. In a state where there is a change of the Prime Minister every few months, and where every deputy reasonably indulge in the hope that in time he, too, may have his innings, there has been little opportunity afforded for the development of the Presidential man. Since Gambetta's time the Third Republic has produced many eminently respectable personalities, but she has been barren of conspicuous leading personalities. General Boulanger owed his popularity largely to the fact that his black charger was momentarily above the dead level of his contemporaries. The French Prime Minister is no more than the Thunder Horse of Destiny. He seldom gets warm enough to get warm to the saddle and to find himself at home in the stirrups before his steed, instead of dropping him more of a bucking broncho than a Thunder Horse, drops him neatly on the sand.

And then, however, even in the Third Republic, Ministers have stuck to office long enough to give an incredulous electorate with a suspicion of their being there were after all the rudimentary germs of indispensable men. There was a Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, who seemed proof against the theory of the evolution of states which destroyed cabinet after cabinet in the Third Republic. But he has gone. After him

there arose no other until we had the unexpected spectacle, in M. Delcassé, of a Foreign Minister of France who did not go out of office with the Minister of the Interior. For seven long years the Minister from the South held his portfolio against all comers. Men began to believe M. Delcassé indispensable; a delusion which he entertained as strongly as any one.

He was the Minister of the Franco-Russian Alliance—Minister of Russia even more than Minister of France—and of late he was recognised as the Minister of Peace. It was he who negotiated the Agreement with England, with Spain, with Morocco, and under his ægis sprang up good relations with Italy. Another great little man, beginning to be said, had risen in France, which packs her greatest wits in little bodies. The word is given. M. Delcassé falls like Humpty Dumpty from the wall and in his place M. Rouvier, President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs, the new indispensable *pro tem.*, of the Third Republic.

Without claiming for M. Rouvier that he is a man of destiny, or a saviour of society, or a champion of the peace of Europe, he is a personality, and if he were not a personality, he would be a person from the mere fact of his pre-eminent position in a land which at last is linked with our own in friendly relations. For this month has witnessed the official, national, popular recognition in England of the reality of the *entente cordiale*. It is a marriage we have made with *la belle France*. Russia is still her legitimate spouse, from whom she has no wish to be divorced. But Russia is at present under a cloud, and our gay and sprightly neighbour is consoling herself for the time being by accepting the platonic attentions of John Bull.

M. Delcassé, according to current scandal, was upon compromising France by discovering her world *en grand délit* with her English lover. Also, according to scandal, was nothing loath to respond to the invitation from Paris. But M. Rouvier represents unimpeachable correctitude. The *entente cordiale* under his Ministry is platonic and non-committal. The intimacy has in it nothing that is cold or aggressive. It is mild, firm and, let us hope, lasting. But there is about it nothing of the romantic rapture of vicious intrigue or of criminal relations. M. Rouvier is the man of the *entente* which is not but an *entente*. M. Delcassé was the man of the *entente* which was to have been developed in an Alliance. But Madame France is not in the mood to marry John Bull, certainly not before she



ed her Russian husband. Flirtations she is ready for. But bigamy is another matter.

## II.—HIS CAREER.

Maurice Rouvier, the subject of the present sketch, well-preserved, vigorous man of sixty-three. He is Gladstone or Campbell-Bannerman of the South, the representative, that is, of a policy of *entente cordiale*, free trade, good finance, and peace. Like his predecessor, M. Combes, like Gladstone, Foreign Minister whose portfolio he has taken, M. Rouvier is a Southerner.

### THE ASCENDENCY OF THE SOUTH.

France is as much governed by the Southron as England is governed by the Northerner. For years England has been ruled by Scotchmen alike in Church and in State. When the next Cabinet is formed, the representatives of Scotch constituencies will be more numerous among the councillors of the Prime Minister than those who hold English seats. What Scotland and the Scotch are to England, the South and the southerners are to France. An Englishman, an Amurath succeeds. As Sir Henry C. B. Spence succeeds Mr. Arthur J. B., so M. Rouvier of Marseilles succeeds M. Combes of the south. As M. Rouvier pointed out in his sketch of M. Rouvier in the current number of the *Fortnightly* :—

The fact remains that Southerners sit in overwhelming numbers in the councils of the nation. The banks either of the Seine or the Garonne have been the birthplace of such eminent men as Gambetta, Thiers, the Pelletans, Floquet, Constans, M. Jaurès, M. Combes, M. Delcassé. It is no extraordinary thing for a cabinet to number seven or eight Southerners out of a total of ten ministers. The political influence of the South is altogether out of proportion with its population or its wealth.

The same thing may be said of the political influence of North Britain.

### THE SON OF A GROCER.

M. Rouvier is a representative of the *nouvelles classes sociales* whom his chief Gambetta saw that it was necessary to summon to the service of the Republic. His father kept a small grocer's shop at Marseilles. He himself was born at Aix on April 17th, 1841—the child of an illiterate but remarkable father, from whom he inherited most of the qualities which have brought him to the foretop of the State.

His mother was only remarkable for the volubility of her natural eloquence, a gift which Maurice also inherited, as his opponents know to their cost when he is at bay in the Chamber or the Senate. He was a precocious boy, and although his father had no education, he spared no effort to equip his son for the battle of life.

### HIS SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLMASTERS.

M. Rouvier learned to read in a dame's school at Marseilles. When the Empire was re-established he went to the Lycée, where M. de Blowitz taught him English. M. Rouvier is not a conspicuous example of the value of Blowitz's tuition, for English is not with him a

second tongue. It is a tradition that Blowitz ordered him to learn by heart the whole of "Robinson Crusoe" in the original, an imposition so monstrous as to be incredible. In the Lycée the young Maurice had the acquaintance of future deputies and senators, who were then teaching mathematics and literature, and innocent of political aspirations. Although clever, he did not distinguish himself at school.

### HIS START IN POLITICS.

In 1859, when the French Empire was engaged in founding modern Italy, Maurice Rouvier, at the age of seventeen, went into business as a corresponding clerk of a Greek business firm. He turned for languages, studied modern Greek, and mastered sufficient Spanish to talk to Alfonso in his native tongue. After a time he applied himself to the study of law, and like many another budding barrister, he took to politics as a duck takes to water. He also made his mark in journalism, and as the *l'Egalité* became a political power in the Midi. When Rouvier was in his twenties, the third Empire was nearing its end. Rouvier found a wide field for the exercise of his Southern gift of speech in criticism and denouncing the mistakes of the Government. While so employed, he attracted the attention of Gambetta, whom he assisted in electing for Marseilles in 1869. Gambetta had a keen eye for clever youths who might be useful in the future, and was quick to note the capacity of M. Rouvier.

### HIS FIRST APPOINTMENT.

When the Empire fell with a crash in 1870, M. Gambetta undertook to rally the nation against the German invaders, M. Rouvier was appointed Secretary-General of the Prefecture of Marseilles. The man of December and his officials vanished, and the nominees of the men of September had no innings. M. Rouvier was one of the very few who profited by the overturn in French politics. He was then only twenty-eight.

It was a stormy time. In the North and East the Germans were supreme. In the great cities revolutionary fires that blazed afterwards were smouldering. The Civic Guard of Marseilles got out of hand, and M. Rouvier, with experience and without capable assistants, faced himself face to face with a revolutionary army. He faced them with courage, tore down the tricolor flag with his own hands, and first gave proof of his power to could answer for order and assert the authority of the executive Government.

He was appointed by M. Gambetta to be Vice-Resident in the camp of the army of the North, but although he donned his uniform, he never had occasion to take any active part in the war. An armistice was agreed to before he reached the front.

### ELECTED DEPUTY.

A year later, when a National Assembly was summoned to ratify the terms of peace and take on the government of France, M. Rouvier stood as



at Marseilles. He was defeated; but he was considerable a man to be passed over. He died at Marseilles while the National Assembly was in death grips with the Commune. M. Rouvier was a Communist, but when his friend Gaston Doumergue was executed he blazed with rage, and was elected, and obtained election as Deputy for Desbordes du Rhine.

He was in 1871, and from that time to this M. Rouvier has been a familiar figure among the public of France. He took his seat at once among the leaders of the Extreme Left.

#### CITOYEN ROUVIER, JACOBIN.

Escott in the *Correspondant* gives a curious picture of Rouvier, the "vengeur." He was then a bearded giant, tall, sombre and fierce, who walked with long strides, holding his head low like a bull about to charge, while his eyes gleamed haggard through his hair.

In those hot days of storm and strife Rouvier was regarded as one of the most dangerous of the children of the Revolution. He spoke and wrote as a man in grim earnest. One of his brilliant articles directed against the Commission des Mandats, better known among the Communards as the Commission of Assassins, exposed him to risk of execution. From this he was saved by General Garnier's famous phrase in which he accorded Rouvier "amnesty of disdain." The disdain of the royalist executioner gave an impetus to the career of the young Republican. He, with M. Naquet and Jules Dufaure, became the Three Musketeers of the Extreme Left of the Assembly, and men wondered whether the impetuous young Southerner would grow up into a Mirabeau or a Tartarin.

It was the period in which he sowed his political seeds. He was not long in discovering that a revolution cannot be waged by three musketeers, no matter how brave and devoted they may be. Hence, in a short time, he settled down under the guidance of Gambetta to the steady parliamentary career of a cautious Deputy.

#### HOW HE FOUND HIS EGERIA.

When he was young, he was poor, he had boundless energy. But he was not a man of much culture, and the Fates in their beneficence had not provided him with a good fairy in the shape of a woman, we should have heard but little of M. Rouvier.

Escott in one of this month's periodicals writes pleasantly about what he describes as "The Conversion of Egeria." But he omits to mention the part which Egeria played in the career of the present Minister of France.

Rouvier, as Deputy, had to travel backwards and forwards between Paris and Versailles every day the Chamber was sitting. So had the newspaper correspondents, and among these newspaper correspondents was Madame Claude Vignon of the *Indépendance Belge*. She was a woman of mature and refined powers, considerably his senior, with the well-earned reputa-

tion of being the most brilliant woman journalist of her time. She was also a talented sculptress and a woman of culture. She was attracted by the young Deputy from Marseilles. The attraction was mutual. Numa met his Egeria in the sacred grove, and Rouvier met his in the railway train. In six months they were married. It was the making of Rouvier. His wife believed in him, and her faith helped him to believe in himself. She was shrewd, tactful, clever. She contributed much that he lacked in knowledge of the wider world. Hers was the first great intellectual influence to which he had ever been submitted, and to this day, although she has long been dead, he ever speaks with emotion of the gratitude which he owes to her loving influence upon his life and his career.

#### M. ROUVIER AND MR. GLADSTONE.

I have already coupled the name of M. Rouvier with that of Mr. Gladstone. The parallel extends to things other than political. It was M. Rouvier's good fortune to have brought against him in 1876 a charge of a nature somewhat similar to that which brought Mr. Gladstone into the police-court at a comparatively early period of his public life. M. Rouvier, like Mr. Gladstone, challenged his accusers to meet him in the open, and with the same success. M. Rouvier was then one of the Secretaries to the Chamber of Deputies. In the following year he was re-elected a Gambettist at the General Election, when MacMahon, with all the machinery of the Administration at his back, pitted himself against Gambetta and was soundly beaten. M. Rouvier, who polled 8,784 votes against 2,885 given by the Marseillais for the candidate of the Administration, was one of the 363 Deputies to whose staunchness we owe the final triumph of the Republic over all its adversaries. He began to make his mark in the Chamber. He spoke often, and spoke well. He was a lucid exponent of economical questions, a fervent champion of Free Trade, a devoted Gambettist, and manifestly a rising politician.

#### MINISTER.

In 1881 he was re-elected for Marseilles at the General Election which immediately preceded the formation of the great Ministry of M. Gambetta. He became Minister of Commerce. He had arrived in office and had received the hall-mark of ministerial status.

Gambetta's Ministry fell in 1882, and M. Rouvier fell with it. But he had made his mark. He was recognised as a capable administrator, a solid man who inspired confidence, who knew his subject, and who, moreover, possessed a marvellous gift of lucid exposition. From that time onward he was recognised as one of the assets of the Republic.

The Jacobin of his early years passed into a political economist. He was so stout a Free Trader that M. Rouher is said to have declared that M. Rouvier was his best pupil, and his successor. He was no longer a Jacobin. He was an economist. Later he became Opportunist, and Opportunist he remains to this hour.



## THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

### HIS OPPORTUNISM.

Rouvier is a facile statesman. He is an Opportunist of the Opportunists. "Tell me, uncle, is an Opportunist?" he was once asked by a niece. "Chérie," said he, "an Opportunist is who in winter, when it is cold, wears warm clothes; but who in summer, when it is warm, wears lightest clothing he can procure." It would be much to say that to him principles are but shirts, changed with the rise and fall of the thermometer. Martyrdom is not his special hobby. He is a practical man, a man of affairs. He has, no doubt, preference for certain lines of route; but when he is called to the helm, he will not indulge his personal preferences if they conflict with the clearly expressed wishes of the owner of the vessel. Hence, no one was surprised when he took office in the Ferry Ministry of 1884, with the same portfolio that he had held under Gambetta. Marseilles loved him better as a Jacobin than as a Ferryist, and at the General Election of 1885 he was defeated when he appealed for re-election. In the same year he was returned as a deputy for the Alpes Maritimes.

### PRIME MINISTER.

In 1886 he was sent to Rome to negotiate a commercial convention with the Italian Government. In 1887 M. Goblet fell in the following year, President Grévy, finding himself confronted by the menacing ambitions of General Boulanger, sent for M. Rouvier and asked him to form a Cabinet. It is said that Rouvier volunteered for the post in the words: "I am seeking for somebody who will rid you of Boulanger; I am your man." President Grévy accepted him for that purpose, and the first Rouvier Ministry came into existence. This was in the early part of 1887. M. Rouvier displayed characteristic energy in forming his Ministry. He was willing to undertake two or three portfolios himself rather than allow personal difficulties to prevent his forming a Ministry. When at last he faced the Chamber with a new administration, he met with a stormy reception. But M. Rouvier never appears to better advantage than when he is in a very tight place. With the help of the Right, he succeeded in pushing over his Radical assailants, to their no small chagrin. After they were beaten, they offered to accept his leadership if he would lead them against the Right. "No," said M. Rouvier, "to me the Right is the enemy is wrong. It conflicts with the wishes of part of the representatives of the nation. It may be the language of a party—it is not the language of a government."

### MINISTER OF FINANCE.

His term of office was brief. When the Wilson crash brought about the downfall of President Grévy, M. Rouvier was involved in the crash. He, however, escaped any personal discredit, and had preserved his reputation as a man of courage and integrity. Hence when Boulangism again raised

its head, M. Tirard sought the aid of M. Rouvier, who from 1889 to 1892 held the portfolio of Minister of Finance in four successive Cabinets. He was called upon under De Freycinet, M. Loubet, and M. Ribot, as well as under M. Tirard. He became recognized as the indispensable man. He had established a strong position in the financial world. Both De Freycinet and Tirard trusted him, and trust him still.

### THE ATTACK ON HIS REPUTATION.

It was during this period of his career that he changed his constituency, and from 1889 sat for Grasse. The menace of Boulangism was dissipated largely by M. Rouvier's financial ingenuity and resource. But in 1893, when the Panamist scandal burst over France and the air was thick with accusations of every one who had ever met Comte de Herz or Baron Reinach, the financial assistance given by M. Rouvier to the anti-Boulangist Electoral League was brought up against him in the Chamber.

M. Bastide, in the *Fortnightly*, thus refers to this episode in the Premier's career.—

The general elections were drawing near; the Boulangists expected to pack the Chamber of Deputies with their friends.

We know by M. Rouvier's own evidence, given on the day of his life, what a terrible ethical question he was then upon to answer. The Government had no funds at their disposal to carry on the forthcoming electoral campaign. The Government, an administration ought never to bring pressure to bear on the voters. But in this instance the contest was not fought out between two political parties equally agreed as to the form of government. A revolutionary faction had determined, under cover of Parliamentary procedure, to overthrow the Republic. Once more M. Rouvier decided upon the most effective and hazardous step. At his call financial and bankers met, they subscribed the necessary sums of money, and at the general elections a majority of Republicans returned.

Three years passed, the Boulangist coalition had ceased to be a scare, and the Republic was steadily gaining ground in the country, when the Panama scandal broke out. For the time, M. Rouvier's enemies thought to set in motion against him the formidable judicial machinery. It was known that he had endeavoured to extricate Baron de Reinach from his financial difficulties; it was alleged that he had received bribes from the promoters of the Canal scheme; the electoral fraud was given some colour to the charge. M. Rouvier resigned (December 12th, 1892). Party malice soon dragged the affair from the courts into Parliament.

But M. Rouvier stood at the tribune, bold as Dante, and argued the case with unsparing sarcasm. "But for me," he cried, "you would not be sitting on those benches."

In face of a stormy Chamber, he proudly declared that if the same circumstances were to recur he would not hesitate to do it again. Everyone knew that M. Bastide, remembers the sequel: from that time there was no ground for a legal conviction. M. Rouvier did not even take his trial, the grand jury (Chambre des Mises en Accusation) having quashed the proceedings (February 2nd, 1893).

### TEN YEARS' ECLIPSE.

Nevertheless, for ten years after this M. Rouvier, although regularly elected and re-elected, remained in comparative obscurity. He married a second time, and married money this time, as in his first marriage.



and brains. He became a banker, and gradually down the prejudice against him. He took no prominent part in the Dreyfus agitation. He was for Dreyfus, and said so. But he did not get in the van.

#### IN THE COMBES CABINET.

At last after long waiting his time came. In 1902 he returned to office as Minister of Finance in the Combes Ministry. He stuck to his work, indulged his favourite hobby by converting the 3½ per cent. stock, and he saw with satisfaction the French balance itself and French Rente rise. His personal good fortune, the unique reputation which he acquired as Minister of Finance, constantly reminded him of the position of Mr. Gladstone. M. Rouvier is not a Gladstone. But he resembles him in being admittedly *facile princeps* at the Exchequer.

#### —PRIME MINISTER AND FOREIGN SECRETARY.

When M. Combes fell there was a momentary vacuum, but it soon became evident that M. Rouvier was his only possible successor. For a time the new President of the Council continued M. Delcassé in office.

But he soon felt that, to use a vulgar phrase, M. Delcassé was just a little too big for his boots. He had been a Foreign Minister so long that he felt he ought to be regarded as virtually chief of the Cabinet in his own department. On the first day of his resignation, but was induced to return to office.

The spell, however, was broken. In a few days he again handed in his resignation. This time it was accepted, and M. Rouvier became for the first time Minister for Foreign Affairs.

#### WHY DELCASSÉ FELL.

He came to Paris at the end of last month to see those who knew the ins and outs of things in order to ascertain the true significance of M. Delcassé's resignation. There are two versions. One—the version of the Rouvierists—is very simple. M. Delcassé, they say, was suffering from swelled head. He had been so long Foreign Minister of the Franco-German alliance that he could not understand how the French nation could be allowed to differ from him on questions of foreign politics. This fellow imagined himself a Richelieu, a Bismarck, a Palmerston. He conceived great hopes for the isolation of Germany. He did not want war, but he did want to realise all the advantages of the alliance without firing a shot. When he travelled in Germany he was too busy to be able to accept an invitation of the Kaiser. When he negotiated the Convention with England about Morocco, he was too proud and mighty to communicate the contents officially to the German Government. What did he care for Germany? Was he not the ally of Russia? Had he not made concessions with England, with Morocco, and with Italy? But

all the while Germany bided her time. The first outbreak of war went heavily against Russia in the Far East. Germany again and again gave the vainglorious Delcassé a plain hint that she expected to be reckoned on for her share in the settlement of Morocco. He turned a deaf ear to all such hints, and meanwhile he dawdled. Instead of hurrying up the pacific penetration of Morocco, Germany did nothing. Russia every day became weaker. At the eve of Mukden it became evident that for fighting purposes his Russian ally was *hors de combat*.

#### HIS IDEA OF AN ENGLISH ALLIANCE.

Then M. Delcassé, who had never been particularly keen about the English *entente*, suddenly bethought himself that it might be well if he were to try to develop the *entente* into a fighting alliance. His idea was that if Germany were to resent the political pin pricks, he would confront her with a Franco-English alliance, which would put the British Empire and a British army of 100,000 at the disposition of the Allies. Such was the dream of Delcassé, when the defeat of the Russians at Mukden brought the whole edifice down with a crash. Germany, now delivered from any fear of her Eastern frontier, showed her hand. The Kaiser's journey to Tientsin advertised her intention to prepare herself in advance with a *casus belli* against France if she persisted longer in hatching plots for the destruction of the German Navy by the help of the British Fleet. At a moment there was a pause. France did not realise the full significance of the sudden revelation of German policy.

#### THE INTERVENTION OF GERMANY.

According to some authorities, a timely hint from Berlin convinced M. Rouvier and M. Loubet that war was imminent unless M. Delcassé was sacrificed. M. Loubet, who had always been a stout supporter of M. Delcassé, reluctantly acquiesced in his resignation. The Kaiser created M. de Bülow a Prince in acknowledgment of his success in "downing" his adversary and pressed M. Rouvier, who had taken the vacant portfolio, to agree to an international conference on the affairs of Morocco. M. Rouvier being fully aware that the French nation was dead against any political warlike adventure in Europe or in Morocco, promptly came to terms with Germany. The Conference was held, and the exclusive position conceded to France by England in Morocco will be subjected to a very heavy German discount.

#### DID GERMANY THREATEN WAR?

The other version differs from the above chiefly in the minimising of the German menace. It is the interest of M. Rouvier's friends, say these sceptics, to exaggerate the German danger in order that he may pose as the saviour of the peace of Europe. In reality the Germans never meant war—never meant war. The secret message from Berlin is a warning that Germany was determined to have the Conference. But to obtain that it was not necessary to brandish the sabre. Germany was much too well acquainted



the essentially pacific sentiment of France believe that it was necessary to menace a state of friendly relations. M. Rouvier realised France did not care enough for Morocco to face the risk of seeing her claws clipped at the Conference. So he got rid of M. Delcassé, whose fall was a natural and legitimate corollary of the fall of Russia, whose Minister he was.

#### ENGLISH GERMANOPHOBES.

When I repeated these arguments to the Rouvierists, they replied that they knew better. It was all very well to argue that things could not happen, which, as a matter of fact, had happened, as every one in the country knew very well. The fact of the matter was that this. The Germans had taken alarm at the recent malignant anti-German campaign preached in the English Press. Thanks to Mr. Lee's indiscretion, Admiral Fitzgerald's frank avowal, and to the writings of the advocates for an immediate descent upon the German fleet before it came too strong to be tackled, the German authorities believed it was quite on the cards that the British Government might at any moment order a naval descent upon Kiel after the precedent of Copenhagen. The reconstitution of our naval bases, the guarded talk of distinguished admirals, the perpetual invective hurled against Germany by Colonel Malet and his friends in the *National Review*, by Lord Salisbury and his staff on the *Spectator*, by Dr. Chamberlain in the *Contemporary*, and by Sir Rowland White and other contributors to the *Fortnightly*, not to speak of such freelances as Mr. Chamberlain and White, nearly brought Europe to the verge of a terrible war. For it was as well known in London as it was in Paris that the calculation in the Imperial headquarters in London was that nothing would save the party from a crushing defeat at the next General Election but a war with Germany.

#### BRITISH HELP FOR FRANCE.

On this calculation M. Delcassé made his book. According to the Rouvierists, he was met more than halfway by the British Government. If Germany attacked France, not only was the British fleet to be sent on German commerce and on the German coast, but an army of 100,000 British troops was to be detached to reinforce the French, who can put millions of soldiers into the field. The trifling possibility that the British contingent would have to fight in the field without any other artillery than the old guns which were worn out in the Boer War appears to have been overlooked by these reckless dreamers in London and in Paris. We may be sure it was not overlooked in Berlin.

#### THE KAISER'S RETORT.

The Kaiser, knowing all that was on foot, determined to bring England to her bearings by a plain declaration that if we attacked his fleet, he would treat us as a hostage, invade her frontier, crush her, and levy an indemnity which would enable

him to build a fleet twice as strong as that which the English might have destroyed. That was what he raised the Moroccan question. That is why he kept it open so long as the Balfour Ministry remained in power. For the Kaiser believes that the British Government, which refused even to censure Mr. Delcassé, is capable of anything, and that there is a Party in England which is eagerly working to bring about a quarrel between France and Germany in order to provide a pretext for destroying the German fleet.

#### M. ROUVIER AND THE ENTENTE.

The fall of M. Delcassé, therefore, may be attributed to the encouragement he received in London for his chimerical dream of a fighting alliance with Great Britain against Germany. What the Kaiser asked, of the *entente* with England under M. Rouvier, was the reply, is as much devoted to the *entente* as he is the resolute enemy of the alliance. M. Rouvier has always been a convinced supporter of good relations with England, and many years ago he declared that the union of the two Western powers was the corner stone of civilisation. But just because he is a strong friend of England, he refuses to play the part of a tempter to lure England into the hands of a Continental War. M. Rouvier, in short, is for peace, for friendship, for the closest possible relations between the peoples, for the friendliest fraternisation between the Governments, but he is absolutely opposed to any and every attempt to convert the *entente cordiale* of peace into a naval and military alliance against Germany.

#### A CHANGE FOR THE BETTER.

The change, therefore, from M. Delcassé to M. Rouvier is one which every friend of peace in Europe should hail with delight, and it is especially a matter for congratulation to all true Englishmen who are sick and weary of the endless alarms of the Jingoists. No foreign enemy has inflicted such a blow upon the British Empire since the battle of Waterloo as our unfortunate country has suffered from the parricidal hands of the Jingoists who have directed our policy for the last ten years. M. Rouvier is for peace everywhere—peace and the *entente cordiale*, not only with Britain, but with all the nations with which France has to do business. And in this respect his policy is entirely in accord with the British Liberal Party, which in a few months will be installed in office.

#### THE CHARACTER OF M. ROUVIER.

Of M. Rouvier personally I have said but little. He is a man of mingled strength and weakness. His character is antithetically mixed in temperament, in intellectual character. He is a Southerner with all the dash and fire, the *flair* of the South. But he is also a financier, a laborious student, and most lucid expositor. Therein, again, he resembles Mr. Gladstone, whose genius for financial exposition made his Budget speeches works of art, and whose fiery eloquence made him the supreme demagogue in the best sense of our time.



## CHARACTER SKETCH.

M. Rouvier is more of an opportunist than Gladstone. Heaven forbid that I should deny opportunism which characterised Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Gladstone had great ideas, in the main, good ideas, which M. Rouvier lacks. Mr. Gladstone was a propagandist as well as an opportunist—opportunist because he was a propagandist. M. Rouvier is not a propagandist. He is intellectually honest that certain lines of policy are preferable to others—he is, for instance, a free trader, a pacifist, of peace, a thoroughgoing Republican. But he is not these things subject to the constant necessity of living on from day to day. He is emphatically not a theorist, or even a philosophic speculator. He lives from day to day, from hand to mouth. Therein he resembles Lord Melbourne rather than Mr. Gladstone.

He will never do to-day what he can possibly defer till to-morrow. But when to-morrow comes, he finds himself in a very difficult corner, then the very magnitude and complexity of his difficulties give him inspiration to his eloquence and infinite force to his policy.

When forced into the tribune to defend himself against the attacks of his adversaries, says Clémenceau in an interesting sketch which she contributed some years since to the *Manchester Dispatch*, "he often surpassed every hope of himself. Like a lion at bay, he snarls and roars at his enemies. He has not only fervent strength in his speech, but subtlety. His eloquence comes of pure inspiration. It is full of charm. He is a magnificent improviser and few orators, if any, in modern times, have been themselves more brilliant in repartee."

Such is the man who speaks for France to-day, no other Frenchman can, not even excepting President Loubet. As a faithful and loyal friend of England as the representative of the greatest of Western nations and as the constant and devoted advocate of *entente cordiale*, England pays him homage through him. It is thanks to him that the naval festivities at Portsmouth have lost their bitter aftertaste. When they were planned by M. Delcassé, they were intended as a menace to Germany. M. Rouvier has extracted that sting.



[Photographs by]

[A. T. W. Dennis and S.]

### Southwark Cathedral: The Inauguration of which was attended by the King and Queen.

The Church—now the Cathedral—of St. Saviour's, Southwark, was originally the church belonging to the Sisterhood of St. Mary Overy, said to have been founded before the Conquest by Mary Overy, the daughter of a rich ferryman. The new Cathedral has been in the hands of restorers for some years. In 1890, King Edward—then Prince of Wales—laid the foundation-stone of the new nave, and in 1897 His Majesty was present at the reopening service.



# Impressions of the Theatre.—X.

(19.)—"A MESSAGE FROM MARS."

THE GAIETY.

(20.)—GOMORRAH

The illogic of confounding, under the generic term 'Theatre,' all representations given on the stage was brought very forcibly home to me on the 19th, when I witnessed on one and the same night "A Message from Mars" at the Avenue and "The Spring Chicken" at the Gaiety. It is difficult to conceive two pieces better calculated to give into the clearest possible relief the difference between plays. "A Message from Mars" is not anything that "The Spring Chicken" is not. Grundy, in her most exalted state of prudishness, could not find a word, a look, or an act to take exception in the performance at the Avenue. At the Gaiety the master of the ceremonies at the Floralia of ancient Rome might have used to blush. To confound them both under the name anathema is to repeat the blunders of the fathers of the Church, who, in their wrath against the business, launched their invectives indiscriminately against the whole female sex. Woman is a term that covers both Jeanne d'Arc and the prostitute, and on the stage there are plays which are representative of both.

## "A MESSAGE FROM MARS" AT THE AVENUE.

"A Message from Mars" is a compound of a comedy and a morality play. It is a dramatic play in three acts, with the simplest of motives, and the most obvious of morals. It is a clever satire directed against the egregious selfishness of the modern pharisaic male, to whom his women-folks and his humble ancillaries exist for the purpose of ministering to his comfort. Three hundred years ago the wealthy, smug, complacent, middle-aged man, who is admirably represented by Mr. Charles Hawtrey, would have been labelled Selfishness in a morality play, but that would be too coarse for our tastes. So he is Mr. Somebody or the other—I forget the label—but he is Mr. Selfish all the same—a smug, complacent, self-deceived, self-satisfied man, who is so supremely concentrated on his own selfish gratification that he has not realised that he is selfish. He is not a man in the ordinary sense of the word. He is a capital type of the man who does well for himself, who thinks well of himself, who is not of a hearted sort of, a fellow, who is well-to-do, comfortable, well furnished with all the maxims which constitute a semi-virtuous mask to self-indulgence. He is a man of comfort. It speaks in every feature, in his lined coat, his luxurious easy-chair before the fire, his whisky and soda, his cigars, and

above all in his calm acceptance, as a matter of course, of the petting and eager homage of the girl he is going to marry. When he fusses about little comforts, he is not unkind; he accepts them as a matter of course. He is sure that the girl is in a very good thing in marrying him, and it is but a matter of course that she should wait upon him hand and foot. He lays his hand upon his cigar case. His *fiancée* comes hither and thither, upstairs and downstairs, he is everywhere for the missing article. While she has so engaged he puts his hand in his pocket and produces the cigar case. "What a pity!" he exclaims when everyone else is thinking of the trouble he has given his lady-love, he adds, "I might have been smoking all this time." That is the kind of man he is. A man who has a thousand prototypes every day being the natural products of an age when the marriage market being overstocked with women, a man gives himself airs. But it has been so every age. Poverty always fawns on wealth, weakness on strength, and the lord of creation has been apt to regard the homage paid to his power and his riches as a legitimate tribute to his own eminent intrinsic worth. And he becomes so completely spoiled that it never even occurs to his self-complacent mind that he is a very selfish fellow.

At the Avenue this selfishness displays itself in mere trifles, in the refusal to pay the tithe of anise and cumin which man owes to society. A man coming in out of the cold of a winter's day, which strikes through even the thick folds of his fur-lined overcoat, curls himself up before the study fire and amuses himself with reading a paper discussing life in Mars. He has promised to take his *fiancée* and her aunt out to a dance, but flatly refuses to go. He refuses even to take the trouble to call them a cab, and when the difficulty is solved by the coming of a rival who takes the lady in his carriage, he is inclined to forbid the girl to go. Go she does, however, and he curls himself up more to enjoy the warmth of the fire and its accompaniments. An engineer, once a great inventor, now a broken down tramp, forces himself into his parlour and implores his assistance. The man is poor and in rags. His wife is dead, his only daughter has disappeared. A partner swindled him out of the profit of one of his inventions, and he could not get the others for lack of capital. Mr. Self refuses to help him to anything but whisky and biscuits, and the tramp departs.

Then Mr. Self falls asleep in his arm-chair over a treatise on the Canals of Mars, and as he sleeps he dreams, and until the end of the second act



## IMPRESSIONS OF THE THEATRE.

dream as if it were a reality. Amid the heralding of thunder the stage darkens, and then from the distance can be seen speeding towards us a visitant beyond the limits of this earth. Nearer, nearer comes, until at last he stands revealed in the y of Mr. Self, a graceful figure of a man, a cross between Apollo and Thor, a messenger from

Mr. Self, not a little startled at this strange unsummoned apparition, is informed that his ant has been exiled from Mars for a fault at Otherdom—he had claimed for himself the sive credit of composing a chant in which ad enjoyed the collaboration of a friend dead—and he was forbidden to return visiting the planet whose name in Mars ver mentioned in polite society, but which begins H, he had effected the redemption of the most of all living beings. Therefore, he had made way to England in the first place, and as in England there was no more selfish being than Self, he had arrived to undertake the heavy, t impossible task of redeeming the over-fed, complacent man by converting him to altruism. urse Mr. Self does not see it, and won't believe it.

"All right," he says; "you can go back to Mars at ' As his visitant refuses to budge, he threatens n him out, whereupon the stranger stretches out and; he carries no magic wand, but instantly all urniture reels and staggers to and fro, and self is doubled up as if by a galvanic shock. A tion of this dynamic treatment by the Martian es Mr. Self to abject submission, and he prepares ly to meet his imperious visitor in the snow

le the house, where his women folk are enjoying dance. There we find him in the bitter cold at pening of the next act. After stamping to and r a time in the snow he decides to go away, and policeman to find him a hansom cab. The an reappears, and by his magic power reduces o obedience. A shivering beggar-girl implores arity. He roughly refuses, and tells her to me. "Give to her," says the Martian. "But I no silver!" "Give her gold." Remonstrance useless, he gives her a sovereign, and she departs ng him. "Don't thank me," says Mr. Self, k him." Then down the street there is a sudden y. A poor man has been run over by a motor-

Mr. Self refuses to go to his assistance. t's for the police to do. Let them take him hospital." The injured man, surrounded by up of lamenting friends and relatives, is brought rd to the centre of the stage, where the sorrowing oes her best to attend to her husband. "Give," says the inexorable Martian. "But I have ng left but notes." "Give to her; give to her

Mr. Self, cowed into submission, hands over antly notes to the value of £80, and the sufferer rne off, while the doctor and others shower ictions upon Mr. Self for his marvellous osity. There is the rush and clatter of a fire

engine. "What's that?" said the Martian. a fire somewhere," says Mr. Self indifferently. "Won't you go and help?" "No," he replies. "the fire brigade will look after that." The Martian then warns him that as he is incorrigible he must himself endure the miseries with which he had to sympathise. A newsboy brings a paper and announces the failure of a bank, which entails the loss of every penny he had in the world. A servant rushes up to tell him that it is his house on fire, burning, from garret to basement. Through the window of the ball-room he sees his rival proposing to his *fiancée*, and hears her accept his offer. He hears everyone condemn his selfishness and worthlessness. They chuckle over the news of his disaster; they even deride his claim to be a philanthropist. Heavier and heavier fall the blows of his misfortune, but still he is obdurate. The Martian makes a pass. The fur coat, the evening dress disappear, and Mr. Self stands a shivering, hungry, ragged tramp upon the kerbstone. As he is wondering where he can get something to eat, an old tramp of yesterday comes along. Mr. Self, rejoicing in the fall of snow which means employment in clearing it away. Finding a tramp hungrier than himself, he gives Mr. Self the last of the biscuits he had received in the prison, and he suggests to him the possibility of earning sixpence by clearing away the snow from the ball-room door. They agree to go partners in shares and set to work. But, alas! their hopes are disappointed. None of the guests will give them a coin. The old tramp, disappointed and worn out, falls fainting in the street. Mr. Self rushes to his assistance, and does all that he can to restore him to life and hope. "Put your hand in your pocket," says the Martian. He does so, and discovers a sovereign. "Partner," he cries with glee, "here's a sovereign. Shares, partner, shares." And his regenerative process complete, the messenger returns to Mars as mysteriously as he came.

In the third act we see Mr. Self regenerated. He wakes from his dream, finds his money in his pocket, gold, silver and notes. The evening newspaper tells him there is no truth in the failure of the bank, and that his house is not ablaze. Again the rumour of the fire engines is heard. The servant tells him that a large tenement house is on fire. He orders the cook to prepare soup for the refugees and departs to see to them. Then his women folks come in with a child in their escort, who proposes and is promptly rejected, as he deserves, for he is only another Mr. Self fashioning himself into other lines, and still unregenerate. He departs again. Then Mr. Self returns, followed by a miscellaneous assortment of tatterdemalions. He is carrying a child who has fallen from a window, and with him is the old tramp. He orders them supper, refuses to allow the crippled child to be sent to a hospital, and decides to be nursed in his own house. The old tramp discovers his long lost daughter, and Mr. Self



figured into Mr. Unselfishness, is rewarded by doting love of the girl whom he is to wed. This is a very simple but very pretty play, which holds the mirror up to selfish man and makes him see that he is in order that he might become the man he ought to be.

#### 10.)—GOMORRAH AT THE GAIETY.

It was not until the evening of the day on which "The Message from Mars" that I ventured to the Gaiety Theatre. As I did not want to be prejudiced against the stage by seeing it at first from an ethical point of view, I had to give the Gaiety a wide berth. It was, however, obvious that if I had to form anything approaching to an accurate impression of the modern musical comedy, I must visit the typical stronghold of the musical comedy. So I went to the Gaiety Theatre on Monday. The Gaiety Theatre! As I came out I cannot help recalling the ghastly jest of Mr. *Punch*, who represented one poor, wretched, draggle-tailed old man accosting another as forlorn with the question, "How long have you been gay?" For the very name of the Gaiety Theatre is as the gayness of the women on the streets, as hollow and as base. It is a disagreeable thing to have to describe in English for the ordinary reader the kind of thing that I saw at the Gaiety. The place was full of well-dressed men and women. The *jeune fille* was in force, and her young man. The scenery on the stage was very pretty, the dresses were very nice, and there was absolutely nothing to be criticised in so far as the costumes went. The music was a pleasant enough jingle. The grouping of the dancers and their dresses made a kaleidoscope of colour on the stage. There was plenty of bustle and melody in the music. All this may be fully and frankly admitted. But as for the piece itself!

It did somewhat strong things about Mr. Pinero's "Without a Smile." But the whole of "The Chicken" was little better than a magnified, inflated dancing doll. When I left the theatre I was appalled to think that such a performance can be applauded nightly by thousands of well-dressed people without a word of protest from the audience. But the fact stares one in the face. The play is doubtless an adaptation from the French, but not the lax and indifferent society of Paris would tolerate such a play to be performed before a theatre full of young girls. The *jeune fille* in Paris does not visit the Palais Royal. Her English sister has taken the run of the Gaiety. And this in plain Saxon English they see.

In spring, sings the poet, a young man's fancy turns to thoughts of love. At the Gaiety for the first time we read "lust." In spring, runs the Gaiety, the lust of man becomes so ungovernable that the husband becomes adulterous. It is almost a violation of adultery to apply such a term to the voracious animalism which reigns supreme on the

stage of the Gaiety. Adultery may be, and often is, idealised by love. Of love in "The Spring Chicken" there is not even the remotest glimmer. The musical comedy is one long presentation of unredeemed by a single spark of sentimentality. The whole thing is reduced to the level of monkey business at the Zoo. It begins with the suggestion of a mother-in-law to her daughter that the only way in which it is possible to keep your husband from committing adultery in spring time is to mix a sleeping draught with his soup. It ends with the mother-in-law mistaking an aphrodisiac mixed by her husband who intended to drink it to stimulate his passion. It takes immediate effect, and the woman is left about the stage seeking to embrace her husband who, dreading the consequences of his own passion, flees from her passionate pursuit.

The first act is laid in a lawyer's office, frequented by applicants for divorce. The husband of the establishment is the younger husband, whose passions are roused by the arrival of spring. He locks himself into his office with frail clients and accompanies them to restaurants of ill-fame. The first verse of the opening chorus defines with particularity the ethics of the Divorce Court:—

If we live in the land we love  
We must love in the land we live,  
Where our joy is the thirst  
That we satisfy first—  
An excess we've all learned to forgive.  
But when Nemesis waits on us,  
And we realise all too late  
That the fountain is dry,  
Then it's hither we hie  
To consult an able advocate.

The obligation to break the Seventh Commandment could hardly be more cynically set forth.

We have heard a good deal of the comic drama of the Restoration. But I doubt whether Wycherley or Congreve ever compressed into any of his comedies a more compact mass of dirty allusion and adulterous suggestions than those which pretty girls make on the Gaiety stage for the edification of the British public. A wife, for instance, tells her husband, after a visit to Paris alone on Sunday, murmurs in his sleep "Marguerite" "Oh, my little Marie." She finds in his pocket a box for a hat, "And what do you think is the meaning of that?" And the answer is in the refrain repeated exultingly by the chorus and welcomed with laughter by the audience, "Of course, I don't know, I guess." And so it goes on. There are four verses, the audience laughing and applauding "guesses" at the adulteries which seem to a censorious audience so exquisitely funny.

I suppose I am old-fashioned, but I am certainly not squeamish, and I have frequently brought upon my head the denunciations of the conventional respectable prudes of both sexes because I have ventured to discuss seriously problems of sex and to describe evils which it seemed to me the duty



## IMPRESSIONS OF THE THEATRE.

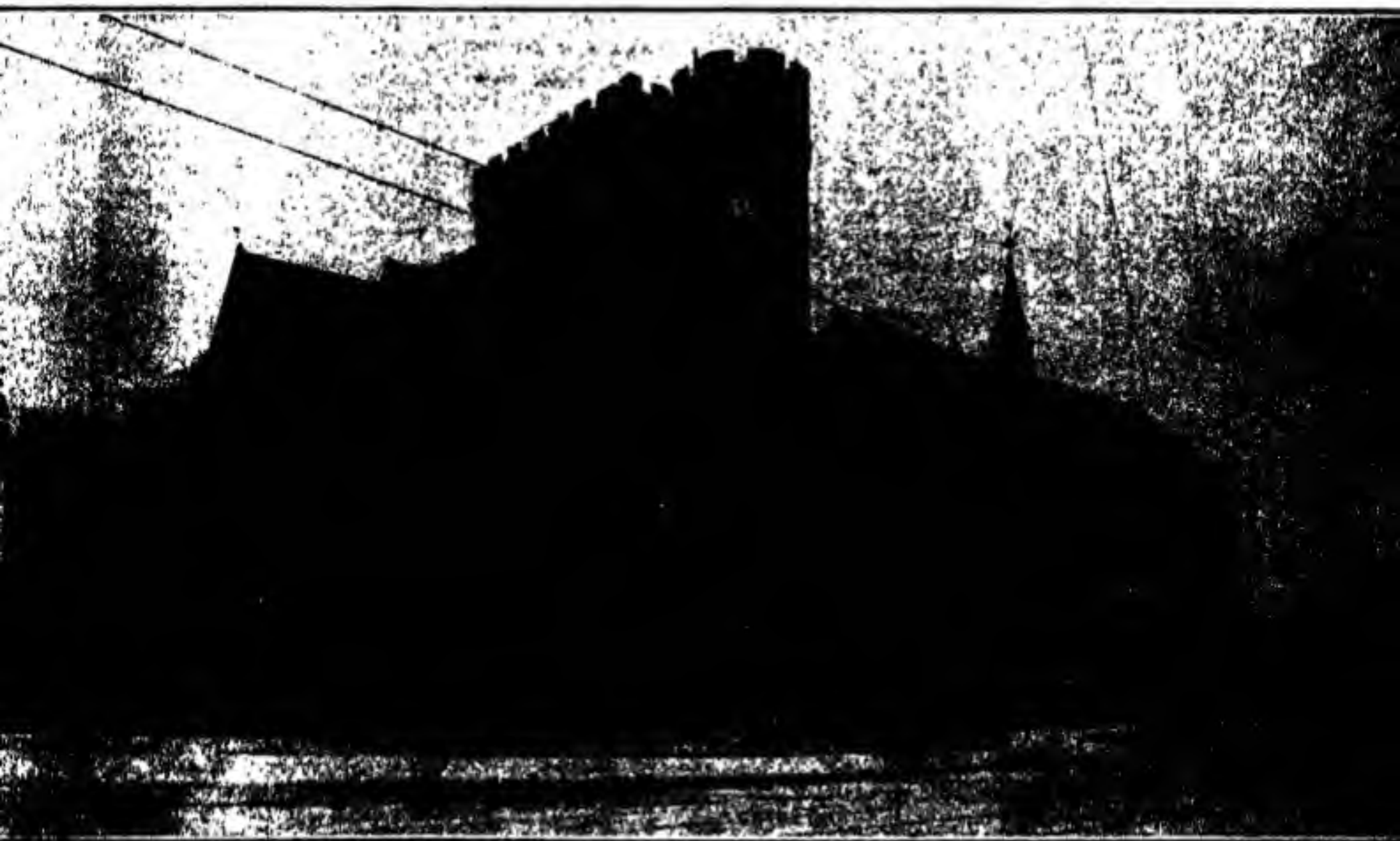
and society to suppress. But how comes it that prudish, proper, virtuous English society has word to say in condemnation not of a play of love—for there is not a scintilla of love to irradiate the putrid filth—but of the glorification of libidinousness. The hero of this pestilent and pestiferous play of filth frankly avows that his adulteries in time are in no way prompted by any affection or romantic attraction to any one woman:—

I'm fond of any blonde  
If any blonde be fond of me;  
I'll let a sweet brunette  
Come walking in my company.  
I'll smile a little while  
At any shade of maid you bring;  
I'll kiss that one or this,  
I'm not capricious in the spring.

Why, do not let anyone suggest that this is nothing more than the innocent dalliance of a young man with a maid in the pleasant time of May. A play opens in the office of a divorce court lawyer who sits in a house of assignation, while the middle class are devoted to the making of appointments to meet in *cabinets particuliers*, has no place for

innocent affection. It is accepted as the thing that wives should betray their husbands, that husbands should be false to their wives. In a restaurant, "The Crimson Butterfly," with its waiter who sees wonders through the key-hole, "private and particular apartments," is not exactly the kind of institution to which one would desire to introduce our boys and girls. The whole thing goes to the last degree. Everyone is pawing with hints, hinting at it, grinning at it, indulging in it. The whole duty of man in springtime is to be false to his wife with the first woman whom he can induce to accompany him to the nearest *cabinet particulier*.

It is the morals of the Cities of the Plain served up in the Strand for the delectation of the most virtuous community in the world. If our plays were like "The Spring Chicken" the Puritans were right in shutting up the theatre. And I do not understand the old bitter jest about the Christian who died in the theatre and went to heaven. When Peter complained the Devil had no right to go to heaven, the plea was barred by the Fiend's rejoinder: "I found him on my premises and I took him."



(graph by)

[Campbell and G.]

Sheffield's New University Buildings, opened by the King and Queen on July 12th.



# Torrey: Ingersoll and Paine.

## INTERVIEWS WITH DR. DIXON AND MR. MONCURE CONYER.

LAST month I received a great number of letters from readers in all parts of the country commenting upon the most part very sympathetically, upon "A Little Homily upon a Well-known Text," published in our last issue. Among these letters I regret to say I did not receive any communication from Dr. Torrey. Neither, somewhat to my surprise, has there been any discussion of the question raised by his correspondence in the religious press, with the exception of *Ethics* and the *Free Thinker*, which is not of the conventional or Christian type. I have received many earnest appeals to publish his correspondence, to which I have hitherto returned a deaf ear. Dr. Torrey has not yet expressed any regret, neither has he offered any justification for his slander of Colonel Ingersoll. Neither has he made any atonement for the false suggestion conveyed by the words which he used about Thomas Paine. I add some additional data which I venture to hope will convince him how urgently such action is required on his part.

### COLONEL INGERSOLL: INTERVIEW WITH THE REV. DR. DIXON.

When Dr. Torrey was challenged as to Colonel Ingersoll, he took refuge behind the Rev. Dr. Dixon. I was therefore, very glad when one morning last week the Rev. Dr. Dixon, accompanied by Mr. William Hill, the secretary of the London Mission, and a representative of Messrs. Morgan and Scott, waited on me at Mowbray House. I had no idea the "one" to whom I referred was alive, and I was pleasantly astonished on learning that he is still in the land, and this month will occupy Mr. Spurgeon's pulpit for a couple of Sundays.

Dr. Dixon informed me that I had libelled him, and been most unjust to Dr. Torrey, and had blasphemed our Lord. To which I replied that if I had libelled him I was willing and eager to make whatever atonement he might desire; that as to my dealings with Dr. Torrey, he could read the whole of the correspondence, which speaks for itself; and as for my alleged libel on our Lord, all that I had done was to reveal our Lord to his readers as the Almighty in His infinite wisdom had been fit to reveal Him to His contemporaries. Dr. Dixon then asked me to publish the following statement, which I read aloud in the presence of my friends, commenting upon it as I went along. I print the statement as received:—

T. Stead,  
Editor of REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

Dear Sir,—The reference to me in your article on Dr. Torrey and his criticism of Thomas Paine and Robert G. Ingersoll as "one Dixon who had libelled Ingersoll by asserting he was paid by the publishers of obscene literature in order to support them in polluting the minds of Youth," led me to ask of you the privilege of giving your readers in the case, that they may judge for themselves.

I was Pastor of the Hanson Place Baptist Church of Brooklyn, N.Y., I learned that some young men were reading Dr. Torrey's works, and that they were deeply impressed by them, and they had been led to regard him as an ideal man. I, therefore, determined to read him for myself and investigate his works with a view to bringing the facts before these young men and the public. The result was a series of lectures on "Pollution."

Among many other things I learned from Mr. Anthony Comstock, Secretary of the "Society for the Suppression of Vice," that Mr. Ingersoll represented the vendors of obscene literature and pictures in their efforts to secure the repeal of what was known as "The Comstock Laws," against obscene literature and pictures through the United States, and that these laws had no reference to liberal writing, and Ingersoll's, and could not, by any sort of twisting, be construed as to include them.

I made the direct charge that R. G. Ingersoll represented these smut-dealers, and thinking that he was of course a retained attorney, I used the phrase "paid to pollute the minds of the young of this generation." Mr. Ingersoll, the next week, wrote me a letter in which he declared that he would not retract this statement, he would bring suit for me for libel.

My reply was a two-column article in the *New York Tribune* in which I gave the proofs sustaining the statements I received from Mr. Comstock. R. G. Ingersoll stands at the head of a list of fifty thousand persons petitioning the Congress of the United States to repeal these wicked laws, and Mr. Comstock testified that Ingersoll was in Washington as the representative of the dealers in obscene literature and pictures, who were seeking by all means, foul and fair, to open the United States mails again to their trade in obscenity. Their first effort was to poison the minds of the Congressional Committee against Mr. Comstock, and his Christian character has ever been above reproach, and he has with martyr spirit devoted his life to the protection of homes and schools against the flood-tide of literary filth which he discovered was pouring into them.

When Mr. Comstock came before the Congressional Committee, he saw in the hands of each member a book never seen before, entitled "The Crimes of Anthony Comstock," in which his father was accused of robbing the United States mails and training his son in the same nefarious business. The witnesses who came before the Committee were nearly all of whom Mr. Comstock had at some time in the past been prosecuted, and sent to jail. Simultaneously with the preceding communications were sent to all the leading dailies of the United States full of lying statements against Comstock. And back of this whole movement, according to his own confession, as will soon appear, stood R. G. Ingersoll.

The Congressional Committee, after full investigation, reported as follows: "The Petition of R. G. Ingersoll and



## TORREY : INGERSOLL AND PAINE.

ed because the United States mails are not intended for transmission of obscene literature."

rsoll's suit for libel led me to investigate his record from infancy up to date, and I have access to material for his life, which, in the interest of truth, ought perhaps to be made.

and others have a mere surface view of the man, which became current through an article by Judge Black in the *American Review*, in which he said that he had been in all's home, and regarded him as an ideal husband and father. I held the same view until after the searching investigation which cost me no little time and effort.

rsoll refused to allow the suit to come before a jury, I tried to bring about, that the facts concerning his life might be made known. He first brought it before a court on some technical objection, which the judge set aside. He then brought it before another judge on some other technicality, which was also set aside. At length he wrote me through his attorney that he was willing to acknowledge that he represented the vendors of obscene literature and pictures, and that he would move to have repealed or modified the Comstock Law, but *he was not paid for it*.

Now, I would admit that I had no proof that he was paid for his service; he would dismiss the suit. My reply was: "I do not care for the sake of your own reputation you can prove that he was the paid attorney of that vile crew, for, if you did not, the love of the dirt, the moral tone of the act was a hundredfold worse. I therefore accept your confession as a full proof of the charge I made against you."

In a few days the suit was brought before a judge who gave the decision that it was not libellous to say that a lawyer had been paid for his services; so that the whole case was reduced to a question—Did R. G. Ingersoll represent the vendors of obscene literature and pictures in their efforts to have the "Comstock Laws" repealed, or did he not? If he did, the charge is not libellous, because true; if he did not, the charge is libellous, because not true. Mr. Ingersoll's attorney, of course, knew that he was paid, and his letter confessing that he did represent them, but that he was not paid, and the suit was immediately dropped.

on, July 25th, 1905.

A. C. DIXON.

There was another page dealing with the general life and character of Colonel Ingersoll which Dr. Dixon, in consideration struck out with his own hand. It was strictly pertinent to the question at issue between Colonel Ingersoll and Dr. Torrey.

What does all this come to?

On one exception, it adds nothing material to the evidence. But it reveals the genesis of the libel, the animus of the libeller, and the worthlessness of the evidence on which his case rests.

The libel is now traced home to Mr. Comstock, named by Dr. Dixon as his original authority for stating that Ingersoll represented the vendors of obscene literature in their efforts to pollute the youth of America. But a more prejudiced witness could not be named. Ingersoll was assailing the Comstock Law because it violated the liberty of the mails, and was capable of being used to support not only obscenity but also free thought. Common in his reports habitually confounds Freethinking with Free Love, and brackets obscenity with

blasphemy. The Minister responsible for the passage of the Bill would hardly be regarded as a trustworthy witness in support of a libel charging Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman with being the representative of the most vicious criminals of the Continent, paid to support their invasion of England.

Mr. Comstock, according to Dr. Dixon, told me that Ingersoll was in Washington as the representative of the dealers of obscene literature. Colonel Ingersoll was in Washington, it is true. He was there; it was his home. He was not there as a representative of obscene literature any more than Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is in London as a representative of the crooks of Paris and the scoundrels of Brussels. To suggest that Ingersoll's presence in Washington was due to his acting as a representative of smut-dealers is to suggest a falsehood to give colour to a libel.

From beginning to end of all this business there is only one fact which is a fact brought forward to justify the libel. That fact, which has never been disputed, which has, in fact, been constantly asserted by the friends of Ingersoll, is that he signed a petition to Congress which asked not for the transmission of obscene literature through the mails, but that the Comstock Laws should be "repealed or modified so that they cannot be used to abridge the freedom of the Press or of conscience."

Colonel Ingersoll's action was limited to the signing of this petition.

Mr. Comstock and Dr. Dixon declare that the Comstock Laws could not by any sort of twisting be construed so as to include liberal writings like Ingersoll's. But that is just where Colonel Ingersoll differed in opinion from these gentlemen, as Liberals differ from Tories as to the possible abuse of the Aliens Bill to limit the right of asylum which England offered to the penniless victims of religious persecution. Ingersoll may have been mistaken, but his action in signing the petition was governed by his belief that the Comstock Laws as they stood abridged the freedom of the press and of conscience.

If I had been an American citizen at the time I would have signed the petition. While recognizing the zeal and good intentions of Anthony Comstock I regard the inquisition which the Comstock Laws establishes over mail matter passing through the United States Post Office as utterly indefensible and intolerable. There is no doubt that this was Colonel Ingersoll's declared belief. As he wrote to a correspondent (August 21st, 1879):—

The only reason a modification of the present postal laws is necessary is that at present, under colour of those laws, obscene books and pamphlets are excluded from the mails simply because they are considered heterodox and blasphemous. . . . I am a minister and every layman who charges me with directly or indirectly favouring the dissemination of anything that is immoral or unchristian, is retailing what he knows to be a wilful and malicious lie.

The animus of the original libeller is clear. It is not less clear, unfortunately, is the eagerness with which the secondhand libeller places the



able construction upon everything that Ingersoll must honestly confess that the attempts to damn Ingersoll by identifying him with men whose crimes had denounced is an outrage I do not say upon Christian charity but upon decent good faith.

Let Dr. Dixon, after describing the operations of smut-dealers, actually ventures to assert:

"Back of the whole movement, according to his confession, as will soon appear, stood R. G. Ingersoll."

This is monstrous. Mr. Foote might as reasonably say "Back of the Inquisition and all the abominations of the river of religion stands Jesus Christ. . . . I said, I come not to send peace, but a sword." For Ingersoll never in any way directly or indirectly made any such confession as that imputed to him.

Dr. Dixon says that:—

Colonel Ingersoll wrote me through his attorney that he was going to acknowledge that he did represent the vendors of the literature and pictures in their movement to have amended or modified the Comstock Laws, but he was not paid for it; now, I would admit that I had no proof that he was paid for service, he would dismiss the suit.

This does not profess to be a copy of Colonel Ingersoll's letter, or rather the letter of his attorney. And I do not hesitate to deny in the most absolute terms either Colonel Ingersoll or his attorney ever made such statement as that "he was willing to acknowledge that he did represent the vendors of obscene literature and pictures." He could not have made such acknowledgment, because it was contrary to fact. What he may have said was that he did not object in the least to the statement that he had signed a public petition, which was signed by vendors of obscene literature, and before it might be urged that he was acting with reserve but that he wanted a withdrawal of the charge he was paid to represent them. This, of course, to a controversialist as prejudiced as Dr. Dixon may seem the same thing as a confession that he represented the smut-dealers. But it is not the same thing. It is a very different thing. Dr. Dixon's hangings upon this letter. Let him produce it, or, if destroyed, let him produce a copy of it. Until the text of the letter is before us, it is impossible to take Dr. Dixon's statement as an authentic version of what Ingersoll's attorney wrote. My reason for being so positive about this is because Colonel Ingersoll, so far from representing smut-dealers, denounced them and their wares with the most promising ferocity.

Dr. Dixon asserts that he never denounced them until he was whipped—that is to say, until after the Congressional Committee rejected the prayer of the Senate. This is not correct, as the following references will show. The Congressional Committee reported on May 1st, 1878. On March 18th, 1878, two months before the decision of the Committee was announced, Colonel Ingersoll wrote to the

*Boston Journal* explaining his point of view in most explicit terms. He wrote:—

No one wishes the repeal of any law for the suppression of obscene literature. For my part, I wish all such laws enforced. . . . From the bottom of my heart I despise publishers of obscene literature. Below them there is a mass of filth. And I also despise those who, under the pretence of suppressing obscene literature, endeavour to prevent and pure men from writing and publishing honest and thoughtful thoughts.

A year later, when he resigned his vice-presidency of the Liberal League, which was not the body that got up the petition for the modification of the stock Laws, but which afterwards expressed its sympathy with the movement, Colonel Ingersoll made an emphatic speech, once more affirming his position. He said:—

The law against sending instruments of vice in the mails is good, as is the law against sending obscene books and pictures. . . . I am not in favour of the repeal of those laws. I have never been, and I never expect to be. . . . I will not, and I will not, operate with any organisation that asks for the unconditional repeal of these laws.

In 1892, about the time Dr. Dixon published his libel, Colonel Ingersoll offered to pay a premium of a thousand dollars a word for each and every word he ever said or wrote in favour of sending obscene publications through the mails.

I think that is enough to show that Dr. Dixon is mistaken in being absolutely certain that Colonel Ingersoll first supported and then threw overboard, represented and then denounced, the vendors of obscene literature.

As to the tone of Dr. Dixon's letter to Ingersoll's attorney, I need say nothing. I hope that he himself is heartily ashamed of it. But to speak of the alleged "confession" as "positive proof" of the truth of the libel is to trifle with words.

With regard to the question as to who was responsible for the fact that the case was not prosecuted, opinions differ. According to Dr. Dixon, Ingersoll dropped it. According to Mr. Griffen, Ingersoll's attorney, "the case finally petered out. It was left to Mr. Dixon to take the next step after the action which I had taken. He did not do so, and, as a matter of fact, Ingersoll was tired of the case as early as Dr. Dixon, and there it ended."

That, however, is a matter of minor importance. The essential fact clearly stands out that Ingersoll was instead of being the advocate of obscene literature, was its sworn opponent. That being so, from Dr. Dixon and from Dr. Torrey an *amende* is due to the memory of Ingersoll.

## (2) THOMAS PAINE: INTERVIEW WITH MR. MONCURE CONWAY.

It was my good fortune to meet Mr. Moncure Conway last month in Paris. The veteran biographer of Thomas Paine is still at his old quarters in the Hôtel de Strassburg, Rue de Richelieu. He is naturally much interested in the little controversy between Dr. Torrey as to the character of the great Amer-



Moncure Conway, who bears his years as lightly as a feather, plunged at once *in medias res*.

"You put the case very well," said he, "but you have put it even more forcibly. The facts as related in your relation of Paine to the Bonneville family were not known to me when I wrote his biography. Since I published that book, information has come to me from many quarters which establishes more clearly than ever how monstrous was the accusation that was brought against Paine."

"I asked him what was the nature of the new facts," he replied. "First let us set the old facts in a proper light. Before Paine reached Paris he was the object of the hero worship of the Republicans, and in particular of the Bonneville family. It was because of this hero worship that the Bonneville family named their eldest son after the American revolutionist who became his friend. It is not an uncommon method of showing affection. Even I have several boys named after me. Hitherto it has always been assumed that the last thing in the world a faithless wife would think of is to make the offspring of her wrong-doing by the name of the man at you call the co-respondent. Besides, the lady was Paine Bonneville was born before Paine ever knew the Bonneville family. Paine, as you know, was thrown into prison, where he nearly lost his life. When at last he was liberated, he was nursed back into life and health by the Bonneville family. For five or six years they fed and lodged and nursed him at their own expense. When Paine left his property, or part of his property, to the Bonneville family, he was but repaying a debt which he had incurred in these troublous days in France."

Dr. Torrey suggests that Bonneville could have been in Paris if he pleased. What truth is there in this?

"None whatever. Paine, Bonneville and the other Republicans of that group had at one time idolized Napoleon as the star of the Republic. It was not at that time—not 1789, but later—that Paine had dreamed of establishing the Republic in England. That was the object he had in view. Not the conquest of England by France, but the recent intervention of the Hero of the Revolution for the purpose of overthrowing the Monarchy and establishing the Republic in England. Napoleon and Paine exchanged some pretty compliments upon each other. Napoleon said every friend of humanity in the world should sleep with 'The Rights of Man' under his pillow. But it came to nothing. Paine, Bonneville and Co. began to discover that their hero had no heart of his own. Bonneville went so far as to call Napoleon 'Cromwell.' In return Bonaparte suppressed Bonneville's paper, threw Bonneville into prison, and placed Paine under surveillance. Afterwards, through the intervention of the American Minister,

Paine was permitted to leave the country. Bonneville was forbidden to quit France. A year later Paine crossed the Atlantic. Madame Bonneville and her children escaped to America. So far from having taken another man's wife from him and lived with her, Paine appears to have been somewhat embarrassed by her arrival. Instead of living with her he vacated his house at Bordentown, Massachusetts, in order to provide her with a home, while he himself went and lived in lodgings at New York. He was then nearing his seventieth year. Madame Bonneville felt lonely at Bordentown, where she was surrounded by total strangers. Paine then brought her to New York where she kept house for him until his death. Considering the way the Bonneville family had sheltered him, he could do no less."

"I agree," I replied, "although Dr. Torrey thinks such conduct outrageously indecent on the part of an old man. But what is the new fact?"

"In my researches in the National Library in New York city," said Mr. Conway, "I came upon a letter of Paine to Madison, the existence of which had been unknown to me. It seems that, so far from Paine having taken Bonneville's wife away from her husband, he did everything he could to induce Napoleon to free Bonneville from surveillance and to allow him to rejoin his wife in New York. Paine, finding that Madame Bonneville was thrown on his hands at New York, took the only steps in his power to disembrace himself of the responsibility of housing her. He was looking after the children by writing to Madison, a candidate for the Presidency, asking him to write the same time to Livingstone, the American Minister at Paris, requesting him to use his influence to induce Napoleon to permit Bonneville to leave France. Paine then forwarded a letter to Bonneville imploring him to seize the opportunity, and to come to America at once. Madison was busy electioneering. He found the letter in his desk and forgot all about it. It remained until after Paine's death. He discovered it afterwards, and sent it on to Paris. The original letter, which is in the library here, is endorsed by Bonneville with a lamentation that this great cry from the heart of his friend had not reached him until it was too late."

From which additional information it is more than ever evident that, in dealing with this episode of Paine's career, Dr. Torrey has called good evil good, and has poured out his censure upon a man for performing a pious act, which it was his imperative duty as a man to perform.

Once more I ask Dr. Torrey, before he appears before another British sinner, to stand up and make confession before his countrymen to set him the example. There is ample room at the penitent form for Dr. Torrey himself.



# How Must We Treat the Coloured Peoples?

A SUGGESTION BY MR. L. HADEN GUEST.

THE industrial organisation of the coloured races is one of the outstanding facts of the immediate future, and how to meet the competition of largely cheap labour will be a matter to be most seriously considered by all statesmen. But the main lines of policy are clear: nothing will serve but a courageous attempt to level up the standard of life and wages of the coloured peoples to something approximating to that of white labour.

It is very doubtful whether there do exist any fundamental differences between races sufficiently great to interfere with their equal participation in industrial organisation. The reluctance of the negro, for instance, to enter industries rests very firmly on his reluctance to submit to degrading conditions and low wages. The negro is a proud man, and no more capable of being treated as an abstract economic factor than anyone else. It is very necessary, however, to discover if there are any inherent differences of capacity that make any race not worth a reasonable minimum from the white point of view, and therefore inevitably prevent any one people from attaining a respectably high level. For myself, I have yet to see the coloured men who differ from the white men in any way.

## MUST WE SEGREGATE RACES?

If the "unfit" do exist in Africa or Asia, then they will have to be treated, as we shall have to treat the "unfit" in England, by a rigorous segregation, social and economic. Here we come on the aspect of the question of the coloured peoples that is constantly cropping up. The question, in fact, only apart from the other questions of the treatment of labour, for convenience' sake, because these coloured peoples are so many, the lands they inhabit so vast, and their resources in the hands of capital so great, such an unparalleled opportunity for the accumulation of wealth.

It is, however, very important to clear up this question of the capacities of the coloured races at an early date, because if any races do exist who are capable of reaching a relatively high standard of life we must take steps at once to protect them from industrial exploitation, and ourselves from the effects of their exploitation. There is a large mass of information available scattered in Blue-books, and only a *résumé* of this information, in the hands of a small committee, would give us at least the main lines of our requirements and direct us to the regions where our knowledge is deficient.

A Committee of Enquiry might be appointed by Government, but it would need very wide terms of reference, and it should in any case contain representative coloured men. If some learned society, or, could be induced to take the matter in

hand and get semi-official recognition for its committee, the findings would probably be of more value, and free from any bias towards maintaining the *status quo*.

All those races who are not deficient must be rigorously dealt with, and their difficulties seriously considered. We must map out for them a primary education at least as useful to them as ours is to us, and in addition supply them with the means of obtaining an industrial training. The native of South Africa hunger and thirst for education, and the difficulty would be the provision of an education to meet them. I can well remember the complaints heard in South Africa of the untrustworthiness of native servants, because "they would be stupid as grammar" when they should have been mind-bred like a baby or stirring the soup; and the picture remains in my mind of an evening school in Basutoland, with the short dried grass of the kopjes in the moonlight, and the Maluti mountains looming up in the background. To the school came the procession of young men mounted on ox-back, and laughing and larking with one another after the long day's work, herding their cattle and cattle in the blazing sun.

The enthusiasm of that procession in the morning, those naked figures on the oxen with their long horns, has in it, I think, something significant for the future. And at the Cape of Good Hope, where one sees what native life can develop into, the signs are even more portentous. Dr. Abdurahman, a member of the Cape Town Council, visiting his patients in his motor, gives one to think, as no one else does, of the lawyers, wealthy merchants, and skilled artisans of that unknown community.

There does not seem to be anything which a coloured man cannot do, nor any position to which he cannot rise. And when one realises that among these men the fire of Socialism is burning, and that they are definitely organising the coloured peoples of South Africa into a political federation, one can only be amazed at the Colonies blind to these facts, serenely promulgating native regulations, based on the assumption that the coloured man is a different creature from the white man, a "savage," or "barbarian."

It is certainly useless relying on the Colonial Governments to initiate the needed reforms. To hope, however, in the Imperial Government, and still in the revival we may hope for in the missionary movement. Nay, we almost need a purely missionary movement directed to education and to getting into touch with the leaders of native life. We can do nothing without the co-operation of native leaders, and we ought to instruct our magistrats and administrators to aid and assist them in every possible way.



## HOW MUST WE TREAT THE COLOURED PEOPLES?

On the other hand, we need not forget that the world has only just emerged from the stage of tribalism when the instincts of co-operation are exceedingly strong. Instead of endeavouring to break up tribal institutions, we should endeavour to metamorphose them into some form of union suitable to civilised conditions, making them the foundation for all kinds of co-operative schemes and trade unions. In Europe we are slowly re-learning the value of human co-operation, which the barbarian has never forgotten. We can adapt his institutions to modern conditions and all save him much suffering. We shall enable him to feel a moral basis for his life in the transition from the old to the new, and save him from his present wandering in the no-man's-land as a masterless

### EDUCATION AND INDUSTRY.

Not on education alone can we rely in order to uplift the coloured peoples. We must make them respectable, abolish all but absolutely essential laws, introduce trade unionism among them, insist on some kind of a test of capacity before a man is allowed to be employed in any industry, just as in England we insist on boys below a certain age having a school certificate before being permitted to be employed. This test would have to be a real one, varying in different places. It is just as absurd to insist on a test on an educated "Cape boy" or Malay as to allow a horde of primitive barbarians from the interior to come into civilisation without passing any test whatsoever.

In connection with Uganda, and the interior of Africa generally, we need very seriously to consider whether we ought not to practically close the frontiers to outside civilisation pending our coming to a decision with regard to the main lines of a policy of treatment of the coloured races.

We have a gigantic task before us. The preliminary estimate of the capacities of the coloured peoples is not enough, and the provision of a mechanism of education and industrial training is greater. The reform of the laws especially applicable to natives, and of native taxation, is not such a big task, though the endless local differences complicate it immensely. Yet with some stimulation from the Imperial Government the Colonial Governments should be able to carry it through.

Even then we are only at the beginning of our task. For, with the best will in the world, it is impossible to expect that we shall be able to level up the standard of living among the coloured peoples to anything like the white standard for a great many years.

Meanwhile, what are we to do? Protection of the products of our industries threatened by foreign competition has been suggested, but is not to be discussed. We can, in fact, rely upon nothing but the quickening of the feeling of national

and Imperial responsibility within us, that shall enable us to recognise that the relatively high standard of life that white labour maintains is one of the most precious possessions of our corporate life. In carrying out this work we must call particularly on the various Organisations, who know that upon the standard of wages and living of our working population our prosperity as white nations depends. If we allow the competition of the coloured peoples to drag down the level of our standards, our whole civilisation will be dragged down with it. And these evils we can combat by national and local organisation of industry with the deliberate purpose of conserving it. It is impossible that in, say, twenty years, the Lancashire cotton trade will be engaged in a life-struggle with competing centres in India, China and Japan. No one can then save the industry but the intervention of the State, which shall assume control and carry the industry on in the interests of England.

We must be ready to municipalise and nationalise industry in order to preserve our very existence, and we must consistently attack the home Labour problem until we have solved the questions of unemployment, wages, bad housing, and the rest of the question. The centre about the standard of living, in such a manner as to be secure from any severe industrial disturbance within our own boundaries. But we need to take a very much wider sweep in our considerations of the coloured peoples than we have ever hitherto taken. The victory of Japan over Russia is a victory of the coloured peoples over the white, but only perhaps the first victory of many, and the loss of Russia's fleet in the Tsushima Straits is only an inconsiderable catastrophe beside the industrial slump that threatens the possibility of the future.

One does not wish to depict too luridly the dangers of a yellow and black industrial peril, but one reflects on the power of organised capital at the present day, and the possibilities of industrial organisation in the East and in Africa, there can be certainly no limit to possibilities.

Is it too much to hope that the question may be brought forward in the House of Commons? It is a topic worthy of the best energies of the Labour members. The matter should be adequately discussed, and the main lines of a policy laid down at the very earliest possible date.

Fortunately, however, coloured men are men of themselves, and entertain no sinister designs upon the future. They appreciate the benefits of our civilisation, and would willingly enter it; and if we extend to them just ordinary kindness and human consideration, and obtain the co-operation of their leaders, the task of emancipating them from their old life shall have done more towards coming to a solution of our difficulties than the conclusions of hundreds of Royal Commissions can give us.



# LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS

## EVIDENCE AS TO REINCARNATION.

STARTLING EVIDENCE BY COLONEL DE ROCHAS.  
The July number of the *Annals of Psychical Research* opens with what, in many respects, is the most striking and amazing paper published for many a day in the metapsychical press. Hitherto there has been a lamentable lack of evidence as to the truth of the doctrine of reincarnation. If the experiments reported by Colonel de Rochas in the paper entitled "The Regression of Memory" can be relied upon, it would seem that we are on the verge of a scientific demonstration of the truth of the doctrine.

### THE REVIVAL OF MEMORIES.

Colonel de Rochas begins his paper thus :—  
It is known that in certain cases, and especially during the moments of life, the memory of the past returns, often with accuracy and remarkable precision. For some years I have been endeavouring to establish that the phenomenon could be experimentally reproduced in certain subjects by putting them to sleep by means of longitudinal passes; in this way they can be made to go back over, every phase of their existence. Then, by means of transversal passes the subject is brought back to his normal state, he goes through the same phases, this time in the order in which they really took place. In this way he returns to his actual age, whilst, by the opposite process, he becomes young. It has been possible to verify that the memories thus awakened were exact, and that the subjects took, invariably, the personalities corresponding to their age. The startling discovery which he has now made is that it is also possible to revive memories of previous incarnations.

### THE SUBJECT AND HER ASTRAL BODY.

The experiments were begun on the suggestion of Colonel Besant in December, 1904. The subject was Marie Mayo, the daughter of a French engineer, who spent a part of his life in constructing railways in the East, and who died there. She was, at the age of nine years, brought up at Beirut, where she was taught to read and write in Arabic; she was then brought to France and placed under the care of an aunt who lives in Provence. By means of longitudinal passes Colonel de Rochas induces her to sleep and passes her through the first state of lethargy into somnambulism, and then into the state of exteriorisation, where—  
"I exteriorise herself, and feels my sensations even when I touch her, provided I do not go too far away [fourth state]. She commences to see a blue phantom form itself to her. In her fifth state she sees a red phantom on her right. In her astral body is completely exteriorised it detaches itself from the physical body, and she sees, about one yard towards her left, a bi-coloured blue and red phantom connected to the physical body by a fluidic cord of the thickness of a hair. To induce the waking state by means of transversal passes. The astral body enters again into the physical body without separating itself into two, into a red phantom and a blue phantom. The astral emanation dissolves in different substances according to the psychic state of the subject. The general solvent is silk, but silk absorbs this emanation in persons whose spirit is not fully evolved, and does not allow it to radiate.

When Colonel de Rochas asked her to describe the spot where her *spirit* is, she replied, with no hesitation, that it is like a white flame, like a luminous finger, between her present body and her tiny astral body.

### THE MODUS OPERANDI.

The astral body assumes the shape at the period at which the real body is asked to live; Colonel de Rochas says :—

In proportion as Mayo becomes younger in her present state she sees her astral body assume a progressively younger shape. She perceives the face and hands fairly distinctly; the body is much more indistinct.

I ask her how old she is; she replies eighteen years. I ask her to return to the age of sixteen; she sees her present astral body transform itself accordingly; likewise for fourteen, twelve, and ten years of age.

When she is ten years old I ask her where she lives; she replies "Marseilles"; which was true, and of which I was not aware.

At eight years of age, she is at Beirut, which is Syria. She remembers the people who frequented her home. I ask her how *Bonjour* is said in Turkish, she replies *Salam*, which she has forgotten in her waking state.

At 4 years old she is again at Marseilles.

At 2 years old she is at Cuges in Provence [exact].

At 1 year old she can no longer speak; she contented herself with looking at me and replying "yes" or "no" by nodding her head.

Further still into the past, "she is nothing more" (*il n'est plus rien*). She feels that she exists, and that is all.

Further back still, she is all "in the grey," and remembers having had another existence.

### THE PROCESS OF INCARNATION.

Having got his subject to go back beyond the point at which it occurred to the experimenters to see if they could revive the memory of her previous existence :—

I make her go back progressively into the past up to the age of six . . . four . . . three . . . to the moment of her birth . . . in her mother's womb . . . further back still. She tells me that something impelled her to reincarnate and that she came down to her mother when the latter was *enceinte*.

Mayo confirms the fact that she [her astral body] only leaves her body [physical] a little while before birth and then returns partly. Before that she is not in the tiny body but around her mother. Yet she begins to feel some sensations of one world or other; when she comes into the world she has one very distinct sensation, that of breathing. She says, "My astral body takes form when the umbilical cord was cut."

### HER LAST INCARNATION.

The subject, being asked to go further back into the past, she entered into her mother's body, says that she was then in the grey, having come there as the result of the suicide of her previous incarnation, Lina :—

Lina was the daughter of a fisherman in Brittany, married at twenty; her husband was also a fisherman; he was Yvon; she does not remember his family name. She had one child, who died at the age of two; her husband perished in a shipwreck. In a fit of despair she threw herself into the sea from the top of a precipice. Her body was eaten by fishes; she felt nothing at the moment, but after death she rose up into the grey. She there saw luminous beings, but she was not permitted to speak to them. In this state she did not suffer and



## LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

grow weary. She tried, but tried in vain, to find her husband and her child. She was neither happy nor unhappy.

When the subject lived over again the life of Lina, she went through the pangs of childbirth and the agonies of drowning.

### HER INCARNATION AS A MAN.

Colonel de Rochas then made his subject go back to the period beyond Lina's birth. She said :—

She is in the "dark." She suffers and cannot explain the kind of suffering ; it is not a physical suffering, it is something like remorse. She remembers quite well having lived in the time of Louis XVIII. when she was a man named Charles Mauville. He began public life as a clerk in a Ministerial office at Paris. [I try in vain to obtain the precise localisation of this office and the minister's name.] At that moment people fought constantly in the streets ; he himself killed some people, and he took pleasure in killing ; he was a wicked man. People had their heads cut off in public thoroughfares. When he was fifty years old he fell ill and left the office. He died soon afterwards. He is able to follow his funeral.

### HER PREVIOUS INCARNATION AS A LADY.

The memory of the subject is then pushed back to the childhood of the wicked Mauville, and back still further.

Before this, she was a lady whose husband was a gentleman attached to the Court ; her name was Madeleine de Saint-Marc. At the moment when I question her for the first time, she is twenty-five years of age, she is pretty, and married to a courtier, Gaston de Saint-Marc.

She goes to Versailles and speaks familiarly of the King, his Ministers, and his mistresses.

She has known Mdle. de Lavallière, who was very much in sympathy with her ; she hardly knows Madame de Montespan. Madame de Maintenon displeased her.

She went to church to hear Bossuet, and furiously refused to grow older. But,

continuing the transversal passes, I bring her to forty-five years ; she dies of consumption ; I witness a short death scene, and she enters into the "dark."

### YET ANOTHER INCARNATION AS A CHILD.

Colonel de Rochas then tried to push her still further back. He says :—

I succeeded, in fact, in bringing Mayo back to the state of a child who died quite young ; but the tension appearing too great, I did not persist.

Here, however, we have a circumstantial account in detail of three distinct previous incarnations, obtained by a hypnotised subject under test conditions by an expert researcher.

IF——?

Colonel De Rochas says :—

If we could prove that the personalities "played" by subjects had really lived, we should have a proof of very great force in favour of the survival of the soul and of its successive reincarnations. Unfortunately that proof has not been obtained.

All that he can say is that the circumstances described are not improbable. In other cases anachronisms occur natural enough, considering that the revived memory uses the familiar terms of contemporary life to explain its recollections. Colonel De Rochas says :—

Are we to assimilate these phenomena to mere dreams ? Certainly not. There is in them a constancy, a regularity, which we do not find in ordinary dreams.

The vista of bewildering possibilities which opens up in theology, in history, is appalling ; I never wished to be hypnotised before ; but if I thereby read the story of my pilgrimage across the ages, the temptation would be very great.

### HENRY V. AND SIR JOHN OLDCASTLE.

IN the *English Historical Review* Mr. W. T. rewrites the story of Sir John Oldcastle. It appears that Sir John was the fourth husband of his third wife, who brought him the Cobham estates, and, apparently, a seat in the Upper House. Until 1410 there is no sign that Oldcastle had become a Wyclifite. There is a letter extant, sent in that year by Sir John to the Hussites in Bohemia, congratulating them on their advance in Wyclify. He served Henry IV. as a knight with fidelity and distinction. In the year of Henry V.'s accession the Archbishop and the clergy went to the King and charged Sir John with notoriously favouring error and heresy. Mr. Waugh proceeds :—

The King thanked them for the information ; but he refused the man to abandon a faithful servant without making an attempt to turn him from error. After reminding Archbishop Arundel of the close friendship existing between Oldcastle and himself, and of the respect due to one of knightly rank, he asked the Archbishop to delay further action till he had done what he could to turn Oldcastle from the error of his ways. If his efforts should come to nought, he promised to hand the heretic over to the Church and to lend whatever aid the secular arm could afford. The clergy grumbled ; but nothing was to be done but to accede to the King's request, and they had to go on to dissolve Convocation with the knowledge that Oldcastle was still at large and, to all appearance, as prosperous as ever. But through the whole affair, which must have been most agreeable to him, Henry acted straightforwardly. He tried his best to save his friend, but at the same time he felt bound to do his duty by the Church. During the next few months he left no stone unturned in order to lead Oldcastle back to the "fold of Christ." But persuasion proved useless. According to the Protestant writers of the sixteenth century Oldcastle thanked the King for his efforts, and declared himself anxious to remain a faithful servant of the Crown. "The Pope and his clergy he would not obey." No breach had taken place by the middle of July ; for on the 1st of that month Henry undertook by letters patent to Michaelmas, 1414, four hundred marks which were to be paid to Oldcastle and others. About a month later, however, Henry was at Windsor, matters came to a crisis. The King, exasperated by what he considered Oldcastle's obstinacy, broke out into fierce invectives against him, and Sir John, taking *diabolo*, refusing to submit to this attack, went off without a word and shut himself up in Cooling Castle. The King then wrote to the Archbishop, who was then near Chichester, and in his letter Henry put the whole case of Oldcastle in the hands of the ecclesiastical authorities.

Oldcastle, however, refused to obey the Archbishop's summons. How afterwards he was arrested and imprisoned does not appear in the ordinary accounts, but Mr. Waugh finds in Bale, who quoted from a London document, that Oldcastle went to the Archbishop with a declaration of his faith, announcing also that he had appealed to the Pope. The King was much displeased, arrested the knight, and flung him into the Tower.



## TRIUMPHANT ASIA.

## THE JAPANESE VICTORY AND ITS RESULTS.

*Atlantic Monthly* for August sees in the victory of Admiral Togo, notice to quit from Hong Kong. "Japan will demand for herself, in all essential matters, she will demand for her neighbours."

## WHAT ABOUT HONG KONG?

era of aggression, unjust exactions of so-called indemnities and arbitrary seizures of territory, will be ended for ever. It need be said, but it is of such immense importance that it must be given place here. Russia must get out of Manchuria and stay out. Further than this, the Tsar must abandon his dream of empire upon the Pacific. In like manner, France must abandon that secret scheme of hers—the scheme of the conquest of the entire southern tier of Chinese provinces, by which she has hoped to rival Great Britain in her Indian empire. France will recognise the limit to any further expansion of her empire at Chiao Chiao in north China. Great Britain will not return Wei Hai Wei, seized by her when Russia took possession of Port Arthur, to its rightful owner. And it is not the bounds of belief that Hong Kong, for years the great smuggling depot in the world, may eventually be given back to China, from whom it was wrested at the conclusion of the Opium War.

It must constantly be kept in mind that this is not a war between Japan and Russia. It is a war between Asia, fighting for the rights of Asiatics, against the domination of Europe.

## A NEW ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

The *Quarterly Review* ruefully contemplates the necessity for a new treaty with Japan. The reviewer

...ive decision will, indeed, have to be taken when the war near its end, as to whether we should merely continue the alliance with Japan in something like its present form or whether it should be extended into a more or less complete offensive and defensive alliance. The scheme for a direct defence of India by the use of Japanese troops does not attract us, but indirect defence by the despatch of a Japanese expeditionary force against the point of Russian territory nearest to India would not be open to the same objection. It is generally admitted that Japan desires a full alliance; but this is far from true, although she is prepared to send a force to India, at least as a demonstration of her common interest with ourselves. If our British alliance with Japan is to be strengthened, it is to be on such terms that care will be taken about its terms.

The first object must be to keep on good terms with the United States and with France, for which purpose we ought to keep clear of complete entanglement in an offensive alliance, and, moreover, is opposed to our unbroken practice. This object, as well as the secondary purpose of retaining an influence in China, we can secure by a limited alliance.

## WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WAR?

Professor-General Wilson, in the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, discusses the possible settlement of political affairs in the Far East. He points out that at the close of the Boxer outbreak all the Powers were acting in concert with each other, and the writer is convinced that if the concert had been continued, peace would have been ensured, and the principle of Chinese independence and equal opportunity for trade for all the Powers. He holds it certain that Japan made a *modus vivendi* with Russia, but failed; even proposals for a friendly alliance, but was rejected. When they were rejected the Japanese turned

towards Great Britain, who received them with arms. The writer proceeds to say of the Japanese alliance:—

This treaty was signed on January 30th, 1902, and is now known to the world about March 1st following. That the concert of the Powers cannot now be doubted. It is the situation materially and made it certain that we shall follow at no distant day. Indeed, it is generally believed by people who do not, in such great matters, yield to popular sympathies, that but for this treaty Japan would not have started a war when she did. If this is so, it is evident that the balance of power, if any exists, must rest equally on Great Britain and Japan, and that in the end the consequences will probably be determined between them according to their vulnerability and the power of Russia.

Discussing the probable terms of peace, the writer says of the Japanese:—

They will probably stay on the continent this time, whatever may happen. And this makes a permanent disturbance of the balance of power in Eastern Asia. It brings about a new "unstable equilibrium." It inaugurates a new epoch in the history of mankind. It becomes an encouragement to the Asiatic people. It means Asia for the Asiatics. It means that the white man is no longer to dominate the yellow man. It means that the period of spoliation has come to an end. It means that Japan is awake. Finally, it means that China is also awake, and that the two will awaken all Asiatic peoples. It makes Japan the hegemon—the ruling people of the East—the races—and will surely turn every element of discontent towards her for instruction and guidance.

From which it appears that Great Britain, by stepping aside from the concert of Powers and making a separate treaty with Japan, has become responsible for the war and all its consequences, and that the rest the raising of this cry of "Asia for the Asiatics," which will necessarily make trouble for her in all her Asiatic dominions.

## ENGLAND AND AMERICA VERSUS JAPAN.

In the same *Annals* Mr. J. H. Hammond, of New York, discusses American commercial interests in the Far East in a way which forms a fitting sequel to General Wilson's forecast. He says that Japan's suzerainty over Korea, and possibly Manchuria, will render her the most formidable competitor of the United States in the Far East. He proceeds:—

America's interests in this respect will undoubtedly be a counter to those of Japan. Japan is the one nation, as yet, which can compete with us for commercial supremacy in that part of the world. The contest will undoubtedly be a bitter one, not only because of our conflicting commercial interests, but it will be aggravated by those racial antagonisms even now agitating our Pacific Coast States. In that case there is a strong movement to extend the principle of the Exclusion Act so as to include Japan also in its provisions. Retaliation will naturally follow on the part of Japan, who have it in her power to obstruct our trade with the Orient. She will not show the same unprotesting submission as has hitherto.

In any case, he predicts, whether by aid of indemnity from Russia or from other sources, the Japanese are certain to secure themselves by a powerful navy. What this means for America the writer proceeds to state:—

Their naval preparedness will require that we also should have powerful squadrons on the Pacific. True, the completion of the Panama Canal will make our entire navy more mobile, but we are now vulnerable in the Pacific at Manila and H



ing Pacific squadrons will be our policy of insurance as some of the Japanese victories. And not only must we build fresh fleets, we must cultivate the closest relationship with that other power which has also great possessions to protect—from Tasmania and Sydney to Hong Kong; from Singapore and Hong Kong to Wei-hai-wei. War involves then that we, and Great Britain also, must have formidable naval forces, with strong Pacific bases, and most intimate relations must characterise the diplomacy of two great English-speaking races.

English admiral, Chichester, said at Manila to the admiral of the United States fleet, "Only Admiral Dewey knows what I should do in case of contingency." That, perhaps, without any formal alliance, must be the unbroken relationship between the American and British admiralities.

Joining the two articles together, the whirligig of events seems likely to bring about strange revenges; if the British alliance with Japan be proved to have led to war, to the ascendancy of Japan in Asia, and to an Anglo-American alliance against Japan to thwart the intended ascendancy in the Pacific.

#### STRONGER POWER IN ASIA THAN JAPAN.

Admiral Melville, writing in the *Annals of the Naval Academy* on important elements in naval strategy, supplies another proof that our American statesmen are by no means contemplating Japanese ascendancy with equanimity. The writer says:—

As soon as China recognises the fact, as Japan has done, that the business of modern war simply requires her to submit to the classic and philosophic teachings of Confucius and to a thorough knowledge and application of modern science, the world may find that there is, perhaps, a stronger power in Asia than even Dai Nippon. The Chinese are patient, quick to learn, ready to follow a brave leader, and brave in death. As one contemplates the industrial and military possibilities of these people, it is not a visionary prophecy which foretells that the Tartar, either on his own account or under the tutelage of Japan, may become a military power as formidable as to be capable of asserting her independence and enacting such reciprocal exclusion laws, against countries which have excluded her citizens, as her people may consider necessary to the maintenance of domestic peace and to the development of her manufacturing growth. It may also be that when Japan realises that what she has secured by her alliance with Russia can only be held from China by the maintenance of a great standing army in Manchuria, she may turn her eyes southward and behold in the Philippines that which she may then be only too glad to dispose of—a territorial acquisition which her people may regard as logically within the sphere of her commercial influence.

#### THE JAPANESE BOOM: A WARNING.

A warning note is uttered by Thomas F. Millard in *Ribner's Magazine* as to the possible fruits of Japanese victory. He does not hesitate to declare that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was the creation of a mutual antipathy to Russia, and

the alliance was the immediate forerunner of the war. From the moment it was concluded the war was a foregone conclusion. Fully determined upon by Japan, no matter what may be urged to the contrary, and any opinions formed out of the news lead up a blind trail.

It suggests that American sympathy with the Japanese has been carried to the British channels through which information concerning Japan has principally come. The Japanese censorship, says Mr. Millard, is less liberal than the Russian, yet it entirely escapes the lavish praise heaped upon the Russian. Japan, in fact, he

suggests, owes a very large part of her reputation to a carefully engineered newspaper boom. Again, in an idealising effect he would warn his countrymen. He says:—

If the average person in America and England now finds himself imbued with an impression that Japan is a miracle among the nations; that her national purposes and ambitions are straight along the path of universal altruism pure and undiluted; that she is generously sacrificing the blood and substance of her people in the cause of right and the broad interests of humanity and civilisation, in a war unjustly and unexpectedly forced upon her; that the Japanese people are the most patriotic, the most agreeable and the "cutest" ever known; that the Japanese soldier is the bravest the world has ever seen, and his standard of military excellence unattainable by Westerners; if somehow gathered all this, and much more of the same kind, is not at all surprising. Here is the rubbish pile which must be cleared away before any intelligent grasp of the immediate situation of the Far Eastern question may be had.

He says that Japan is ruled by an oligarchy as Russia is ruled by an oligarchy. There was a difference of opinion concerning the war among the Japanese statesmen. He does not hesitate to say

The plain truth is that the time is still far off when Japan can be dealt with except as an Oriental nation, and diplomatic intercourse or policy that does not keep this in view runs the risk of committing an error that may be very grave with serious consequence.

He bids his countrymen be on their guard against the subtle extension of Japanese demands. The impression is being quietly diffused that the whole of Korea and a third of Manchuria should fall to Japan under the title of the Liao-tung.

#### THE MEANING OF MANNERS.

CAPTAIN G. A. HOPE in the *Grand Magazine* traces the origin of some modern fashions. The custom that requires a man to take off his glove before shaking hands with a woman is traced to the days of iron armour, when men wore iron gauntlets which could not be apt to injure an unarmed hand. The custom of taking off one's hat is referred to the same period. On arriving at a castle in the old days a man took off his helmet on entering the hall to show his host that no evil was expected. The military salute means that the soldier would be glad to take off his helmet if the exigencies of discipline would allow. The custom of firing artillery salutes sprang from the praise given to a visitor by emptying all your guns just before he was within range. The guns were loaded at first with blank rounds probably to avoid accidents, blank rounds were substituted. The custom, on board a man-o'-war, of saluting the quarterdeck as soon as you come on board is said to come down from the time when a crucifix was always placed at the stern of a vessel, and was saluted by everyone coming on board. There are many curious survivals of an almost forgotten past mentioned by the writer.

THE *Cornhill Magazine* for August is very readable, but its quotableness is in inverse ratio to its readability.



## IRELAND AND JAPAN.

## AN INSTRUCTIVE CONTRAST.

the *Irish Rosary*, a bright monthly magazine edited by the Dominican Fathers, the Rev. Rose Coleman continues his sketch of "Japan Day." He notes that Japan, with a population of millions, contains only 15 million acres under cultivation, or 13 per cent. of the land:—

and, with its twenty million acres, three-fourths of which under crops or pasture, has exactly the same amount of cultivable land, and yet is only able to support a diminishing population of four and a quarter millions. In Ireland, the land is overstocked with cows increase and men decay, we possess about ten million quadrupeds—that is, two and a half for each unit of population. Japan, on the contrary, is only able to feed 15 million quadrupeds, including 1,500,000 horses, and 1,000,000 horned cattle, making the proportion of one animal to seven units of the population. Carrying the contrast still further, while Ireland imports most of the cereals from America to feed her people, Japan not only feeds her enormous population on the same amount of cultivable land that we have, but at any assistance from other countries, but is able to produce all her agricultural produce. Japan is the most congested district in the world, the ratio of human beings to the land being as high as in China, with its teeming population of four hundred millions. To bring the case home to ourselves, it is as if the whole population of England and Scotland had to live in Ireland, and obtain their whole food supply from a few acres of land now under pasture and crops, no food being imported from America or any other country.

## NO PARASITE CLASS IN JAPAN.

Towards an explanation of this contrast, the writer remarks that rice, which is the principal food of the Japanese, gives two prolific crops in the year. He dwells on a deeper difference when he says:—

In Japan, there is not a large leisured class which lives on the vitals of the population: riches are very evenly distributed among all classes, and nearly everyone has to work in some way or other for the well-being of the nation. The evils of landlordism are not felt to any appreciable degree, the tenant having bought out the old feudal proprietors and become most of the farmers to become peasant proprietors. In all, there is no such thing as absentee landlords, like those who draw the millions of rent from us every year; no one can own a foot of land in Japan. Though heavily taxed it is they who tax themselves, and the money is spent in their own country, whereas we, after paying our just contribution, are overtaxed to the tune of three million sterling at least for the common needs of the British Empire.

## OUR LIMITED AND COSTLY DIET.

It is only fair to add that the writer finds the chief cause of the difference in the Japanese spirit of economy, as opposed to the Irish and English and American wastefulness. The Irish neglect oats, despise milk by tea, despise fish, and over-value meat:—

In the varied vegetables which grow so plentifully in our country, and supply the various elements of nourishment to the human body, there seems to be a stolid determination among the working classes, in spite of long-continued economic teaching, to have nothing to do with any except the well-known potato and potato. On the other hand, the Japanese live on rice, Indian corn, and millet, which they grow themselves; drink their own tea, and smoke their own tobacco. They place a high value on the fish they catch around their coasts and in lakes and rivers, and use meat but very sparingly. They have as important articles of diet not only various vegetables

out of which they make soups, but different kinds of fruits and nuts.

## A JAPANESE DOMESTIC BUDGET.

By these means the Japanese blacksmith works on 13s. a week, or 58s. a month. This is the monthly budget of a blacksmith living in a house of two rooms and supporting himself, his wife, his mother and two sisters:—

House rent, one month	...	...	...	...	4
Rice	...	...	...	...	25
Fuel and light	...	...	...	...	4
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	4
Fish	...	...	...	...	4
Saké (rice beer)	...	...	...	...	1
Soy (Japanese sauce)	...	...	...	...	3
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	1
Hair-cutting and dressing	...	...	...	...	3
Use of the public baths	...	...	...	...	3
Pocket money	...	...	...	...	1
Sundries	...	...	...	...	3

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## SMALL FARMS AND AIRY FACTORIES.

In Japan there are no large landed properties. The farms average about two acres. Twelve of these would be a large holding. Of the increase of farms the writer says:—

The Government is fully aware of the deteriorating influence on the workers if the manufacturers were allowed to run their factories regardless of all considerations except the making of money, so the best sanitary regulations have been made for the comfort and well-being of the operatives, who work in well-lighted, and well-ventilated apartments kept with scrupulous cleanliness.

## A GREAT BOOK-COLLECTOR.

JEAN GROLIER.

THE July number of the *Art Workers' Quarterly* publishes an interesting article, by Mr. C. Ainsworth Mitchell, on Ancient Bookbindings. Incidentally it gives some information respecting Jean Grolier. Mitchell writes:—

The most celebrated of the early Italian binders was Manutius, the printer of Venice, in whose workshop was produced much of the work that subsequently made the name of Grolier known throughout Europe. It is questionable whether Aldus was himself a binder, and it is more than likely that much of the work was done by unknown Italian artists and gilders, whom were possibly induced by Grolier to settle in France.

Jean Grolier, Vicomte d'Aguisy, one of the greatest collectors of books, held an official position in Italy during the latter part of his life, and it was largely owing to him that the Italian style of binding first became fashionable in France. The characteristic simple designs on Grolier's books with their motto, "In Omni et Amicorum," are too well known to need description.

Grolier spent the last twenty years of his life in France, and died in 1565, in Paris, leaving a library of some 3,000 volumes, of which less than 400 are now known to be in existence.

THE chief attraction of the August *Windsor* is Rider Haggard's serial "Ayesha," is the beautifully illustrated paper by Mr. Austin Chester on the picture of Maude Goodman. They well exemplify her character "the niche of domestic idealism." Eighteen pictures are reproduced. Next may be put Mr. Lorimer's copiously illustrated sketch of lighthouses and their various forms of illumination.



## THE ERA OF CHANGE IN RUSSIA.

### RECENTLY APPOINTED COMMISSIONS.

an anonymous writer of the *Chronique* in the *American Review* for July, although very hostile to the Czar, admits that he has shown an extraordinary amount of activity in appointing commissions. He

The Czar created a vast number of commissions, among the following have attained a certain degree of notoriety: (1) A. P. Ignatieff's commission to ascertain how far it is safe to give up the system of governing Russia by law tempered or aggravated by administrative discretion; (2) Plehve's commission to prepare the ways and means for the body of national representatives as will leave Autocracy intact; (3) Goremykin's commission on the condition of the peasantry which has succeeded that of Witte, which that of Plehve—all of which were abolished before they made any changes; (4) Kobeko's commission on the state of the press, of which the ostensible object is to make the press as free as is compatible with Autocracy, and the real object is to employ commissioners of whom the majority are friends of repression—while these special pleaders are discussing theories, practical measures were passed by the press more stringent than ever had been before; (5) Kokoffseff's commission on the Labour question; (6) Saburoff's commission on the transformation of the State; (7) Timofeyeff's commission on State insurance; (8) the Czar's commission on the Income Tax; (9) Izvolsky's commission on schools; (10) Vermoloff's commission to find out the rendering the working of the educational institutions; (11) Roop's commission to inquire into the surrender of the Baltic. Over and above these commissions is the Commission of Ministers whose functions are identical with those of the Imperial Council. And last of all comes the most recent commission, which Nicholas II. composed of five Ministers and a Director, for the purpose of settling the land question without disturbing anybody or changing anything: the making of laws without the breaking of eggs.

These are only some of the extraordinary bodies now existing. There are a committee for the affairs of Finland under the patronage of Senator Tagantseff, a commission for the settlement of the question of religious toleration, and a committee for the reform of local self-government.

### DR. DILLON'S PESSIMISTIC PICTURE.

Dr. J. Dillon writes in the *American Review* of July on "The Progress of the Russian Revolution." He has dipped his brush into his blackest ink and represents everything in the darkest of colours. Reforms are impossible, he says, because:—

Progress forward and half-a-dozen backward would seem to be followed by Russian officials in the work of administration. They cannot with truth be accused of stagnation for they are all the time moving; but neither have they any progress. Every measure that comes to them to be turned into an instrument of reform is cast into their mill and comes out blunt and useless. And the Czar, who probably knows at this is so and that they cannot act otherwise, sees no way to charge any but them with the execution of his reforms. The consequences are what we behold.

Conscience is a delusion. It is a right which the bureaucrats make it unsafe to exercise. More diabolic is the crime which Dr. Dillon attributes to the officials in deliberately provoking civil

The leaders of Russia fancy that if one section of the population is pitted against the other the problem of how to preserve the unity of the empire would be solved. Hence, a mysterious force is at work and methodically at work, egging on one element of the population against another, instigating to robbery, arson, and

murder in leaflets and proclamations printed by Government institutions, and spread by paid servants of the autocracy.

As one result of this system Dr. Dillon declares that the Tartars and the Armenians, who had lived for ages in peace and friendship, suddenly became sworn foes. "According to the Russian press a blood-bath was carefully organised beforehand," the authorities winked at the murders when they did actually incite them. "Why are the governors reprimanded or warned?" he asks. "Obviously because they are doing the will of their Imperial master," answer the Liberals.

### "THE SOCIAL AVALANCHE" BEGINNING.

Dr. Dillon then adduces a number of gruesome incidents, and concludes:—

That Nicholas II. and his people no longer understand each other is now become distressingly clear in Russia—is, in fact, one of the central facts of the situation there. And the consequences emanating from it are in sober truth alarming. Anarchy and violence have usurped the place of law and order, respect for property and for life has largely disappeared; the sword is turned against class, race against race, and civil war in its worst aspects appears to have broken out in various directions simultaneously. The mutiny of the crew of the battleship *Kniaz Potemkin*, the revolt of the bluejackets in Libau, the barricades in Lodz, with their hillocks of dead and dying, are symptoms which he who runs may read. The beginning of this social avalanche can be traced to the deliberate act of mischief-making government agents.

### THE NEXT LIBERAL STEP.

Dr. Dillon announces the line that the Liberals will take:—

The Zemstvo delegates now intend, it is said, respectfully to request his Majesty to convoke a representative assembly within the next five or six weeks, and if their request be not complied with, to form provisional boards of government for the provinces. That move would probably turn the scales by giving the Liberals of all Russia a living centre around which to rally. The resolution in question is alleged to have been provoked by an attempt at further mobilisation. That the autocracy is still ready to sacrifice Russian interests if not for the control of the Pacific, at least for a partial victory over the Japanese, is an open secret. It is but a few days since the official financial paper demonstrated to its satisfaction that in a few months Japan will be bankrupt. Why not carry on the war until then? The nation's answer is audible in the crackling of rifles, the bursting of explosive shells, the din of civil war. The pity of it all is that the autocracy, which is compromised, gibbeted, and held up to universal opprobrium for upholding the régime by fomenting civil war, can win nothing by success, while it stands to lose all in case of failure. It is really risking its existence for the bureaucracy.

### JAPAN AND ENGLAND AS "SAVIOURS OF SOCIETY."

Nevertheless, Dr. Dillon has hope, though the means by which his hope is to be realised is a little far-fetched. He makes one pause. While an American writer sees in an Anglo-American alliance the only hope of counterbalancing the hostile ascendancy of Japan, Dr. Dillon sees in the forthcoming Anglo-Japanese alliance the only way of delivering Russia from her domestic misery. He says:—

Were it not the essence of rashness to forecast the upshot of the struggle between the autocracy and the nation, I should confess to a belief that absolutism will disappear before the coalition of all the intelligent classes at home and of the great island powers abroad. Coercion in Russia and expul-



are the characteristic accompaniments of the autocracy. The joint effort of all the articulate classes of the Tsardom, by strikes and other forms of passive, and, unhappily, active, resistance as weapons, may ultimately succeed in putting constitutional government for one-man rule. But at what cost, one prefers not to think. But if it fail, the powers will achieve the feat indirectly.

Turning to the policy of aggrandisement, which hitherto has kept the civilised world in a state of almost continuous alarm, I have little hesitation in affirming that that element of periodic war will be entirely got rid of by the coming treaty between Russia and Great Britain, which must, and therefore will, secure the peace of all Asia. Any attempted modification of the *status quo* in that continent—as it will have shaped itself by the Washington treaty between the two belligerents—will be regarded by England and Japan as a *casus belli*, and will be ended by the joint action of the allies. And this consummation, now quite certain, will, I believe, give such an impetus to the labours of the reform party in Russia that the autocracy will long withstand them. For absolutism at home is inconceivable without a forward policy abroad. As the one is to go within the year—soon after the Anglo-Japanese war has been extended—the other will surely follow at no interval, unless, indeed, it have gone before.

## “THE FUTURE REPUBLIC OF POLAND.”

The *World To-Day* for July Mr. Ivan C. Waterhouse describes the preparations the Poles are making for self-government. The United States now contains two million Poles. 40,000 are members of the Polish National Alliance, which is “a Republic in a Republic.” The Prussian Minister for the East recently stated that the nucleus of a Polish revolutionary army was forming in Chicago, where they were training revolutionists. The writer states that forty per cent. of the Russian Army now fighting the Japanese in Manchuria consists of Polish conscripts. The population of Russian Poland is over five million; of Austrian, seven; of German, four and a half million. As a result of Russian defeat in the Far East, the writer expects that Russia will be considerably democratised. Germany is tending more and more towards democracy. Austria is suffering under the stress of many race and labour troubles; while “the Polish people will present the front of an enlightened, homogeneous organisation well fitted to form a Republic to serve as a buffer between Germany and Russia.” Poland dismembered is a graver menace to Europe than Poland restored to independent life. So the writer says:—

“It is expected that Austria will first propose the move to restore Poland, and that the two will then bring diplomatic influence to bear on Germany, with the result that each Power will restore Poland to reduce the number of its domestic and international problems.”

“In the meanwhile, and with these hopes—

“The Poles are making every effort to avail themselves of their existing opportunities. They are conscious, as a people, that they are fitted for self-government and independence as never were before, because they have learned the lessons of modern civilisation. They have developed a strong middle class, carry on industry and commerce, and to form a compact between nobles and peasants. Even the peasants have become a thrifty class, and many of their estates and farms would have been the pride of nobles of the old régime. Ninety per cent. of the Poles in the United States own their own land. The new Polish Republic (*Rzeczpospolita*) would be a

Republic in fact, and not an oligarchy, as of old. All the leading Poles and all their main patriotic societies, while their utmost to further the national movement, advocate conservatism. All violent outbursts of immature elements are promptly discouraged. Illusions and abortive outbreaks must be avoided, the Polish national fund must be augmented, industrial prosperity promoted, and young men educated both at universities and in military science.”

## WHO OPPOSE WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE?

“WHIGS, PRIGS, AND PIGS.” LADY SELBORNE

LADY SELBORNE contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* a two-paged note on “Woman's Suffrage from the Commonsense Point of View.” She says that the really serious opponents of women's suffrage are the Constitutionalists who are alarmed at the introduction of a new principle, chivalrous men who have a respect for—

“our sex that they are afraid of the contaminating influence of politics upon it, and those who, having associated much with the baser members of it, have a hearty and scarcely veiled contempt for all women. Whigs, prigs, and pigs, as I once heard them flippantly described; these all have a genuine fear that the concession of women's suffrage would be a national disaster.”

Now let us see if there is any evidence that our sex unfitted to form sensible opinions on political matters, and to choose the best men for carrying those opinions into effect. I do not think that there are many things that men can do which women cannot do. But what are these things? Women cannot be great composers of original music. But they can be politicians. Political ability, a capacity for the science of government, call it what you will, seems to be almost more common among women than among men.

Very few women have been queens or regents. They have never been selected for any special fitness. The accidental failure of male heirs, the death or absence of a husband, have suddenly placed the reins of power in their hands. In all ages and in all states of civilisation, what a large measure of success has attended their rule! The reign of a queen is almost always a period of progress and prosperity; and many nations, none of our own among them, have made their most conspicuous advances when under the government of a woman. Have queens been exceptionally emotional in their public acts? Have they sacrificed the welfare of their people to their private affections? Have they been lacking in courage to defend the national honour when necessary? I think no fair-minded man can deny that history would answer all these questions in the negative. It is not probable that, as the sample is, so will the bulk be—the humble voter will not be influenced by very different motives from those which have ruled the conduct of her more brilliant sisters? I commend this line of thought to all those, both men and women, who regard the proposed innovation as dangerous. Sound commonsense is a quality not more rare among women than among men, and that is after all the quality that is most valuable in political matters.

ARCHIBALD S. HURD, in the *Nineteenth Century*, writes upon “The Contest for Sea-Power: Germany's Opportunity.” The said “opportunity” being for Germany to cease building ships. The fact that England is now in a very satisfactory position owing to the destruction of Russia's naval power is made the ground for the suggestion. If Germany stops building a fleet, then England and France may also call a halt, or rather continue their present moderate programmes. If Germany continues to build, then France and England will have to do the same. The Kaiser will hardly abandon his pet scheme of a formidable navy because it will cause England and France to spend more than they wish to.



## MARKS OF AUSTRALASIAN PROGRESS.

*Australasian Review of Reviews* contains items of interest as to the progress of our subjects at the Antipodes.

### GOOD RESULTS OF WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

The General Election recently held in South Australia we learn that the newly enfranchised women generally cast their votes for temperance men and good-living men. The women worked very hard on behalf of their favourites, and no candidate could afford to ignore their influence. The presence of ladies at political meetings had a steadying effect on the speakers and the audience, and meetings were now far more orderly than before the fair sex was allowed to vote.

### THE PROTECTION OF THE ABORIGINES.

The West Australian Government has issued new regulations concerning the treatment of that State's aborigines. Members of the police force are prohibited from rendering assistance in compelling the employment of natives to employers when such natives are employed under legal contract, and to give facilities for written contracts being made between them and employers. Action is also to be taken to prevent the landing of Asiatics from foreign boats in parts frequented by aborigines, to prevent aboriginal women and girls going on board foreign boats, and to use the utmost vigilance in the detection and prosecution of offences against morality when girls are concerned. Aborigines are not to be liable for cattle-stealing except when direct evidence is obtainable, and when they are found with beef in their possession, and are charged with unlawful possession of it, only those who are found with the cattle are to be arrested. Moreover, no unnecessary punishments are to be brought in. The recommendations by Dr. Roth with regard to the distribution of land are also to be enforced, and in connection with the prisons, the use of the neck and ankle chains is prohibited.

### AN ANTI-OPIMUM MOVEMENT.

New Zealand prohibits the importation of opium. Australia does not. The result is the practice of opium smoking is spreading among the whites. The Government in Australia have taken the initiative in demanding prohibition:—

A meeting of the Chinese Reform League in Sydney was held one day to point out to the Federal Government the extent of the opium evil, and to suggest the prohibition of the drug. The sincerity of the promoters of the meeting may be judged from the fact that many of them are engaged in the trade. The chairman, Mr. Yee Hing, represented the firm which controls one-third of the opium trade in New South Wales. Yet he said that his firm was prepared to lose the trade and the enormous profits that were made. The whole assembly gave an assurance that all present would do the same.

### THE LATEST NEW ZEALAND PROGRAMME.

New Zealand Government announces as its programme: Civil Service superannuation scheme, introduction of land for Settlement Act, and purchase of land for workmen's homes and erection of buildings.

Utilisation of natural motive power. Increase of teachers' salaries, and salaries to be paid on a fixed basis, irrespective of attendance. Indemnification of native land titles. Royalties on timber and flax to be made local government revenue. Housing and nursing for workers' wives and families. Hours of work for workers and reduction in the cost of food and fuel. Limitation of land holdings to be as follows:—rural holdings, not to exceed 5,000 acres of first-class land, 10,000 acres of second class, or 20,000 acres of third class; urban and suburban holdings by persons or companies not to exceed 10 acres in extent and £50,000 in value. With these limitations, the tenant to have the right to take any land at 10 per cent over the owner's valuation. Advances to tenants of lessees up to three-fifths of the tenant's interest.

## THE COMPETITION FOR "THE CUP OF THE FRENCH ALPS."

THE motor-car competition for the Cup of the French Alps as described in the *Century* by S. Heilig is a very singular sort of contest. As arranged by the Grenoble Syndicat d'Initiative it is "a race that is not a race":—

Each competitor, when he receives his maps and route, has loaned to him a watch with a twenty-four-hour dial closed in a sealed metal case which permits one to tell time without being able to touch its works or modify the position of its hands. There is nothing to prevent the tourist-racer from going on no matter what circuit at no matter what little distance lost in valley or mountain. The essential thing is that he must have an hotel-keeper who is one of the time-markers appointed by the Grenoble syndicate.

A list of these timing-hotels is printed in the back of the route-book. The tourist arrives in his automobile. When putting foot to ground, he hands his watch and route-book to the hotel-man, has his hour of arrival marked, and then he is off, if he desires, to make a tour of the town or choose his own route. Or he may speed on to the next timing-village, the only condition being that all must go round the circuit in the indicated direction.

Once a competitor has his date and hour marked as quitting a timing-hotel, he is considered to be racing until his time has been taken as arriving at the next timing-hotel. Then he once becomes again an ordinary tourist, at liberty to tarry in the town in an hour, or its environs in a month, according to his pleasure, he starts off again to continue his particular circuit, the same timekeeper must mark the hour of starting on his route book, according to the sealed dial which he carries, the watch itself being a mere measurer of hours and minutes. And so on, from stretch to stretch, circuit to circuit, until the whole eleven circuits be completed.

Another peculiarity of this extraordinary contest is that it is a race in which lost time cannot be made up, in which it would be small use to scorch the ground with speed over twenty-five kilometres (fifteen miles) per hour will be pitilessly marked down to twenty-five kilometres per hour in the final classification. The Syndicate obtained its first funds fifteen years ago, and since then it has organised its region, constructed stage lines, constructed hotels on the highest peaks, opened paths, organised circular trips, obtained subsidies from the State, built trains, and has brought about the completion of a network of Alpine roads. Switzerland has none so grander.



## IMPERIAL LANGUAGE OF INDIA.

is the title given by Shaikh Abdul Qadir, B.A., of the *Lahore Observer*, to Hindustani, in a paper in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*. He says this is the only language that can in any sense be regarded as the language of the Indian Empire.

### ITS EXTENT.

its area he says :—

part of the country watered by the Jumna and the Ganges is its course, its stronghold, and its sway is undisputed from Delhi to Calcutta; but its influence in one form or another extends to Kashmir in the North to Hyderabad in the Deccan, and to all the provincial areas which claim distinct forms of speech for themselves and have literatures of their own, it is not at all rare to find large numbers of people familiar with this Imperial language.

Under the Pax Britannica this area has vastly increased. The language now travels abroad, and is spoken in China, in Japan, in England and in America.

### ITS TEXTURE.

its content is not less notable than its extent :—

though yet in its infancy, it is proving itself capable of expressing some of the subtlest thoughts of the best writers in English and assimilating some delicate terms of expression which were not long ago regarded beyond the capacity of any Oriental language. Its basis is the Sanskrit language, which has a literature superior to some and inferior to none of the ancient languages of man. The superstructure is furnished by Persian, which includes the influence of another great literature—viz., Arabic.

Its vocabulary has grown since its contact with English, and its style is receiving a strong impress from Western influence.

### ITS GROWTH AND LITERATURE.

The Amir of Afghanistan adopted Hindustani for his language and textbooks in his college at Kabul. Many of the military officers of Bukhara are being taught

the same language. During the last decade more than 100 books were printed in Hindustani, a greater number than that of any other publication in India. Of the poets who use this language, he says :—

The *Divans* of Dagh and Amir, and of their illustrious predecessors, Zauq, Ghalib, Atish, Nasikh, Mir and Saadi, bear comparison with the verse of some of the best Persian poets.

Ghalib is the best model of its prose. Its present literature shows marked improvement.

### THE TRUE KEY TO INDIA.

The writer laments that, though the late Mr. St. John Lubbock made an honest endeavour to understand Hindustani, London possesses no School of Hindustani. The writer makes a strong plea for the study of the language. He says :—

We often hear of the mysterious undercurrents of Indian thought, which the Western rulers of the land cannot penetrate, and which the Oriental is said to carefully hide from the West. But the key to that mystery lies before the Western ruler in the literature of the country if they only take it up and try to understand it. . . . the official world in India moves in one direction and the non-official mass of humanity in another. Matter touches most deeply the thoughts of the people pass unheeded by the members of the ruling body, thus creating a gulf between the Government and the people which can never be bridged as long as the present indifference to vernacular literature continues. But, on the contrary, is likely to increase with the increasing influence of literature which the future promises to bring. Once familiar with indigenous literature, you can take part in its development and shape its future course, so far as you are in accordance with your own views. Leaving it alone, you have not only a great possibility of intimate touch with the people, but place in their hands a power which may be wielded for the best interests of the Empire for want of any responsible control or guidance.

In the *Dublin Review* for July Dr. Windle, Professor of Queen's College, Cork, discusses the form of the

skull, and particularly the earliest known skull. He argues that the shape of skull gives indication of the intelligence, greater or less, of the race. He asserts that civilization is in a state of chaos. The Rev. A. Coleman denounces with great asperity the policy of the French Government. It is no question of a Free Church and a Free State, because the principle of the new law is to take away the freedom of the Church; it is a blow to Christianity as a religion, and it is the outcome of the ascendancy of the masons. The Rev. concludes his second sermon on Charles Booth's "Religious Influences in London" by declaring that strictures must come and be admitted."



right of the "Sphere.")

### The recent Earthquake at Dharmasala, India.

Showing a stone building wrecked where the gallant Gorkhas were killed.



## THE AMERICANISATION OF THE WORLD.

### WHERE UNCLE SAM HAS BEATEN JOHN BULL.

The current number of the *Annals of the American Society* is devoted almost entirely to the discussion of the position of the United States in the world.

#### WHAT AMERICA HAS ALREADY DONE.

Seth Low, who leads off, thus describes what the United States—although as yet but in their infancy—have done to influence the world and the other nations in the path of civilisation:—“The refusal of the United States to pay further tribute to the Tripoli one hundred years ago led the other nations to stop in putting down that abuse. Its attitude in the war of 1899 put an end to the impressment of sailors upon the ocean, itself alone but for all nations. Its influence in favour of the rights of neutrals has led to a great extension of those rights; the matter of the settlement of international disputes by arbitration, it has been easily the leader among the nations. In all wars with foreign countries, it has set the example of not acquiring foreign territory conquered by its arms, instead of demanding an indemnity; and in returning the indemnity from Japan for the Shimonoseki affair, because it thought payment essentially unjust, it has set an example of generosity in its relation to other nations of which its people may be proud. More recently, its attitude to China has been very generous, and in Cuba it has made a neighbouring country free at great expense to itself in blood and treasure.

#### WHAT AMERICANS ARE GOING TO DO.

Loomis, the Assistant Secretary of State, writes of the attitude of the United States towards other American Powers, says:—

“I think the lessons of history teach us that a nation cannot be rich in the good things of this world and poor in the bad without at the same time sowing the seeds of decay and dissolution. Neither in the Orient nor in the Caribbean Sea, seeking to acquire fresh territory or unfair commercial advantages. To many of us who have had to give close consideration to these matters, and to deal with the cases, it seems plain that no picture of our future is complete which does not contemplate and comprehend the United States as the dominant power in the Caribbean Sea.

Professor Ireland, in his paper read before the Colonial Institute, anticipates with alarm the effect which the application of American principles to the Philippines will have on the British Empire in the East. He says:—

“A radical step in the direction of throwing political control into the hands of the masses in the Philippine Islands cannot but react upon native opinion in our own dependencies; and in the latter of fact this very step is going to be taken in less than 10 years' time.

Professor Johnson, of the University of Pennsylvania, writing on the Responsibilities of International Leadership, says:—

“Ultimate economic leadership on the American continents is ours. How is this to affect our economic policy? It cannot fail to compel us to modify our tariff policy. We must assume economic and political leadership. The political leadership of the United States in North and South America is an obligation which the United States cannot avoid, and the people of our country have no desire to avoid it. This is what we mean by upholding the Monroe Doctrine, in which we believe so fully. The time has come when we must either assume large responsibilities as a world power in Latin America or allow Europe greater freedom in

dealing with her international relations with Central and South America.

#### THE OVERLORDSHIP OF THE CARIBBEAN SEA.

Dr. Talcott Williams proclaims the United States the overlord of the Caribbean Sea. The action taken by President Roosevelt in San Domingo has produced as its first result “an entire round of bonds, issued one time or another by Governments fronting the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico, which have been abruptly advanced, doubling, trebling and quadrupling in quoted value.” The Mediterranean of the Old World has on its shores a

population of some 35,000,000, occupying 2,000,000 miles of territory, under 18 flags, 14 independent and 4 colonies. This population, equalling to-day the population of the United States in 1850, whose joint territory is twice as large as the country east of the Mississippi, presents essentially one homogeneous problem.

Nearly one-half the population of Spanish America is tropical, all either Indian, negro or hybrid, with not over 10 per cent. of its population of a pure European origin. The true of this entire area and all this population that international tutelage in some shape is inevitable.

#### JAMAICA AND PORTO RICO: AN OBJECT LESSON.

The most remarkable passage in Dr. Williams' paper is that in which, after discussing the best methods in which to cope with the economic bankruptcy of the tropics, he contrasts the American and British methods, as illustrated by the islands of Porto Rico and of Jamaica:—

Nowhere does the contrast between European and American influence in the West Indies appear more clear than when a comparison is made between the best colonial administration known, that in operation under the British flag in Jamaica, and our own policy in Porto Rico. The two islands are of the same size, with nearly equal population, negro and white, one English in its admixture of white blood and the other Spanish. They lie side by side, substantially alike in resources, climate, soil and markets. Where British administration provides roads, over which the people who produce them with their labour walk barefoot, our policy has to provide schools. Porto Rico after seven years has the relative attendance in school of Jamaica six years after emancipation. The high peace and order of Jamaica is secured by a police force whose command is £100,000. In Porto Rico we have sought to develop a constabulary to be in the end under native command. Pensions to office-holders are a heavy charge in Jamaica. In Porto Rico training of teachers is conspicuous in the budget. Higher education is unsupported in Jamaica. The island is intellectually dependent. In Porto Rico our educational policy moves to higher institutions of learning and a university. Jamaica for a garrison, Porto Rico has no such charge to meet. Our government is restricted in Jamaica. It is carried to the limit of safety in Porto Rico. The English taxation aids the people. Ours the small occupier. Their taxes make food dear. Ours cheapen it. Their revenue system taxes consumption. Our taxes are laid on property. Jamaica is treated as an island always to be in leading strings. Porto Rico is in preparation for increasing responsibilities. Immediate progress is greater in Jamaica. The future holds more for Porto Rico. Our policy doubtless has the inevitable disturbance of development. English administration the calm and the order of static conditions.

If this be so, the cession of Jamaica to the United States is only a question of time. But the Americans have not been in Porto Rico long enough to enable us to regard the question as settled.



## ADOX OF GERMAN POPULATION:

### PASSION AT HOME, EXTINCTION ABROAD.

ELTZBACHER writes in the *Contemporary* of the progress of Germany and of Greater Germany and brings to light a most remarkable consequence of the movement of German population. Germany has increased its population from forty millions to sixty millions in 1900, an advance of fifty per cent. During the last ten years it has added one million people per million of inhabitants every year; Britain only 9,400, and France 1,700. While the increase of population in many other nations is going on at a smaller and smaller rate, it has become in Germany greater and greater. The writer says:—

“I could boast of the Pan-Germans that it is the destiny of the German race to rule the world would appear to be correct, not for a singular phenomenon which, so far, has almost unobserved. Whilst the 60,000,000 Germans in Germany are increasing with astonishing celerity, the 10,000,000 Germans who live in Austria-Hungary and in other countries are so rapidly losing all German characteristics and German language, that it seems possible that, forty or fifty years hence, the number of Germans outside Germany will be almost nil. The rapid disappearance of the 10,000,000 Germans in Greater Germany is so extraordinary a fact and is so important a factor in Germany's foreign policy, that it is worth while to look somewhat closely into the position of Germans in all countries outside Germany.”

### “MORAL AND PHYSICAL DECAY.”

Eltzbacher proceeds to show in detail that in the Czechs refuse to speak German, and the Germans are sending their children into Czech schools. The German language is rapidly and completely disappearing in Bohemia; similarly in Moravia, and Galicia. In the Tyrol the German language is retreating before the Italian. In Hungary 12 years ago 12 per cent. were German, now only 5 per cent. A more painful fact is that illegitimacy in the German parts of Austria ranges from 42 per cent. of the population, whereas in the non-German parts of Austria the percentage is only seven. These figures are taken as a indication of moral and physical decay of the Austrian Germans. In Switzerland, two-thirds of the population are Germans; yet while the German speakers increase 15 per cent. and the Italian speakers 11 per cent., the German increase only 11 per cent. French-speaking Swiss are absorbing the Germans. In the United States there are 11,000,000 German-speaking people, but only about 2,500,000 were born in Germany. Yet the majority are becoming steadily denationalised. This detailed survey is summed up as follows:—

“The 60,000,000 Germans in Germany are increasing at a surprising rate, the 30,000,000 Germans outside Germany who also are increasing very fast, are rapidly being absorbed into Czechs, Poles, Italians, Hungarians, Frenchmen, Dutchmen, Belgians, Englishmen, Americans, Canadians, British colonists, etc.”

### WHAT PRUSSIA HAS DONE.

The writer observes that men of other nations are becoming more denationalised as are the Germans. Eng-

lishmen, Frenchmen, Dutchmen retain their national peculiarities. The Germans alone are truly cosmopolitan, for they make the world their country. Germans in Germany now are striving hard to come to the vice of cosmopolitanism. Only as Prussians do Germans retain their Germanism:—

Through the deliberate, forceful and thorough German policy of Prussia, Germany, in its present form, is no longer a conglomerate of individualistic, vaguely patriotic and mutually hostile States, but a firmly knit, strongly united and thoroughly national nation, whilst the Germans in other countries and even in nominally German Austria, are not wandering tribes of nomads which have temporarily settled in a foreign land and are ready to abandon their nationality. Through the energetic policy of the Hohenzollerns the historic character of Germany has been radically altered. The Germans in Germany have with fire and iron been welded into a nation, and will remain a nation as long as they are held together by a strong iron band. Whether the Germans remain a nation if they were left to themselves and if the band of national discipline were loosened, may well be doubted.

If we take a comprehensive view of Germany and of Germany, we find the curious spectacle that Germany presents not a natural, but an artificial, nation, which has been created by energetic rulers, who deliberately set themselves the task of counteracting the natural, self-destructive tendencies which are the historical characteristics of the German race.

## ANÆSTHETICS AND IMMORTALITY.

“F.R.C.S.,” in an article in the *Contemporary Review*, on the hour of death, indulges in one of the most curiously perverse inversions of the truth. He speaks of anæsthetics as if they helped to preserve doctors materialists. He speaks thus of the phenomena of anæsthetic insensibility—

“I do not guide us an inch toward the hope of immortality. To the notion of the soul as an invisible personage, and put into the body at birth and extracted from it at the end of life they are utterly opposed. The anæsthetised person contains nothing save that which is bodily; no space, no vestige of consciousness. There it lies, still working without an occupant, just pumping the blood through the vessels and maintaining the physical interchanges of the body. And if the loss of consciousness be due not to an anæsthetic, but to injury or disease of the brain, it may last an interminable time. Here, in these cases, is the best object-less materialism ever given to the world.”

Surely “F.R.C.S.” must have read the testimony of anæsthetised persons who preserve a distinct memory of their soul or individual consciousness leaving the body, and returning to it. There are several well-known cases of restoration of apparently dead persons in which the man on return to life preserved a distinct memory of the departure of the soul from the body and its reluctant return thereto. There is a doctor in Hampshire who carries about with him the certificate of his own death. He distinctly remembers seeing his brethren making the examination of the body, and which his consciousness subsequently returned, to his no small surprise and disgust.

THE chief feature of the *Sunday at Home* is a facsimile reproduction of further letters of Knox.



## THE CRISIS IN THE GERMAN ARMY.

THE two July numbers of *La Revue* contain an article, by E. Reybel, on the Crisis in the German Army.

### FORMER MILITARY SUPREMACY.

1866 and 1870, says the writer, Prussia and the German States, by their victories over Austria and France, put themselves in the first rank among the military powers of the world, and ever since the Treaty of Frankfurt, the German Army has never ceased in its efforts to maintain that military supremacy. The constant desire of William I. and William II. has been to increase the number of soldiers, to create new regiments, to maintain the old iron discipline, the order for work, exactitude, and precision in the smallest details, and the absolute devotion to the sovereign which had always characterised the Prussian Army, and their efforts have not been in vain.

### OLD DISCIPLINE DISAPPEARING.

As far as numbers go, Germany certainly possesses the most formidable military organisation. But in this immense mass of men is there always that old discipline, that cohesion, which formerly made the strength of the Prussian Army? In Germany the old discipline has already been applied to the army, and cries of alarm have been uttered. Scandals and abuses have come to light. Officers neglect their duties and all serious work, and give themselves up to idle pleasures. A graver danger saps the army. The old discipline is disappearing; there is no more submission or passive obedience. The soldiers no longer allow a superior to insult them; they rather defend the offensive.

### THE KAISER AS MINISTER OF WAR.

From the technical point of view, the Kaiser has done everything possible to keep his army in the first rank. His temperament and his ambition will not permit him to have Ministers with independent ideas about the army. He will be his own Chancellor and his own Minister of War. Though he is a man of genius, he is too nervous and too agitated. His nervousness, his agitation, and his harshness are too manifest in his administration of the army, and the result does not contribute to its solidarity.

### THE DEMOCRACY AND THE ARMY.

German unity is a reality, and the long peace may be partly responsible for the decadence observed in the army of to-day. In conclusion, the writer says:—The country is rapidly evolving towards democracy; the army, on the other hand, remains an aristocratic organisation governed autocratically. In the people, there is a spirit of liberty, a live sense of human dignity; in the army a discipline fiercely exacting, destined to destroy all individual thought.

### THE BISMARCKIAN EMPIRE CONDEMNED.

Between the nation and the army there is an ever-widening gap. The army against the nation is the Kaiser's home, and it is a policy of strife and repression. Hence all the conflicts between officers and men, the relaxation of discipline, the idleness and feeble morality of so many officers. The whole crisis in the German army is in fact the antagonism between the army and the nation. It is a struggle for political

preponderance. The Kaiser and the officers wish to be masters, but the people refuse to be crushed by the military corporal.

The German army is in the centre of the conflict. The Kaiser makes a mistake in thinking that he can keep it apart from the nation. In spite of all prohibitive measures, democratic ideas and the spirit of independence as they exist among the people will find their way into the army. The Kaiser is aggravating the case. Not only will he fail in keeping the army from the nation, but by his reactionary policy he will destroy in both all attachment to the dynasty which is the guarantee of his power.

The Bismarckian Empire is condemned, and by a decree of destiny it is in the army that we observe the chief cause of its decadence.

### M. DELCASSÉ.

IN the August number of the *Pall Mall Magazine* Mr. Frederic Lees has a short character sketch of M. Delcassé, the Man and His Work.

Like Mr. Whitelaw Reid and other statesmen, M. Delcassé graduated in journalism. He was born in 1852 at Pamiers, in the south of France, and from an early life decided to be a politician. He began by writing for the press, and contributed to the *République Française*, founded by Gambetta, a number of articles on foreign politics.

M. Delcassé, says Mr. Lees, is the greatest Minister the Third Republic has produced, and in seven years he has done more for France than any other Minister of the Third Republic. In 1898 the relations of France with all the great nations of Europe were unsatisfactory, but M. Delcassé transformed the isolated position of France into one of union and strength.

### THE SECRET OF HIS SUCCESS.

Mr. Lees attributes M. Delcassé's success to his patriotism. He writes:—

The secret of his success, while it lasted, lay in an extraordinary combination of qualities—broadmindedness, open character, tact and judgment, but most of all patriotic feeling, the mainspring of all his actions. No one who has heard him speak in the Chamber of Deputies on some vital political question can have failed to be impressed by the *amor patriæ* which was his word and voice. "I should like to leave the impression on the Chamber," he said on one occasion when delivering a speech on French colonial policy, "that my thoughts are on a much higher plane than wretched personal considerations, and are centred wholly on the interests of the country."

Secondly, when Minister of Foreign Affairs, he preserved the entire independence of thought and action, refusing to allow himself to be drawn into any of the many political parties into which the Chamber is split up. He was a free-lance in politics, voting not to the order of a party, but in accordance with the dictates of his own conscience. Finally, he has a great capacity for hard work.

ACCORDING to Mr. Archibald L. Clarke, who writes on Subsidised Indexing in the July issue of the *Library*, Mr. Andrew Carnegie not long ago endowed the Library Board of the American Library Association with a fund of 100,000 dollars, and so has enabled the Association to carry out much bibliographical work. The writer asks, "Is it not possible to arouse a similar interest in indexing work in this country? Is there not one millionaire who will serve indexes as Mr. Carnegie has served libraries?"



## POLITICS OF THE THERMOMETER.

### HEAT INCOMPATIBLE WITH LIBERTY?

The last number of the *Journal of the Royal Institute* contains a full report of the paper read by Professor Alleyne Ireland before the Colonial Commission, on "The British Empire in the East," and the discussion following thereupon. Professor Ireland, whose contributions to the *Times* on the subject of the administration of the tropics have excited much interest, has been employed for the last two or three years in investigating the condition of the dependencies of all nations on a commission sent by the University of Chicago. The gist of Professor Ireland's paper is that heat is incompatible with self-government, that self-government becomes impossible as the mercury climbs above a certain point in the thermometer, and that the heat-belt of the world can never be governed decently except under the more or less despotic control of those born in cooler regions.

### THE HEAT-BELT OF THE WORLD.

Professor Alleyne Ireland remarked:—

The first point which impresses the observer when he contemplates the British Empire in the Far East is that all the territories comprised in it lie within the great heat-belt which girdles the globe between the northern and southern parallels of 30°. The whole of our Far Eastern Empire is under the direct control of the Mother Country; and we do not find in any of these dependencies in which the control of affairs rests wholly in the hands of an elected legislature. If we wish to have this form of government within the British Empire we must go outside the heat-belt—to the Cape, to Australia, to

South Africa itself is sufficiently striking; but if we enlarge the scope of our inquiry we find that what is true of the Far East is practically the whole of Africa and of the whole of Asia in so far as those continents lie within the heat-belt.

### HOW HEAT AFFECTS POLITICS.

In the discussion that followed, one speaker, referring to the influence of heat on the teaching and governing of India, said:—

It is that their life also is restricted by climate in a way which Europeans can hardly realise. There is far less free discussion between them. I will give you a simple illustration. I was round India, inquiring into the operations of the universities and colleges, I was greatly struck by the isolation of the students. You found institutions in the same town all of the same class doing good work, which appeared to have nothing of one another, and to have no association one with another. The explanation is, I believe, simply that the climate makes it impossible to go about. When you have got your own house in India you may come out for a strictly limited period of exercise, but you are not inclined to walk even a few yards down the street and talk to your neighbours.

This same malignant influence of excessive heat, Professor Ireland seems to attribute the fact that

representative institutions have proved a complete failure in the heat-belt. . . . Now, with the single exception of the Republic of Hayti, there is not a Government in tropical or sub-tropical America which is an independent native government or which includes a true representation of the

There is no great success, and among other Govern-

ments the most successful are those which are Republican:—

It is a most striking fact that for every revolution which has occurred in Europe within historic times we can find a dozen in each tropical country. The tropical revolution never had any other real aim than to transfer from one despotic power to another control of the corrupt and oppressive agencies of despotic power.

### THE HOTTER THE COUNTRY THE MORE DESPOTIC ITS GOVERNMENT.

There seems to be a natural connection between Tory principles and excessive heat. The more in the tropics the temperature the more impossible is it to maintain Liberal principles of government. This is not a question of European intermeddling. It is to be noted in every tropical country long before the European invasion. Professor Ireland refers to Burma as an illustration.

For centuries, stretching back beyond the time when India was a province of the Roman Empire, the people of India were free to develop enlightened institutions; all they needed was a strong central power to maintain order. At the end of the last century there was a despotism strong in every element of oppression, formidable in everything which contributed to the unhappiness of the people; but weak and inefficient in maintaining decent order within its frontiers and in protecting itself by diplomacy or by war against foreign aggression. The Malay Peninsula affords an illustration no less striking of native rule means for the natives of a tropical country. Again the form of government evolved through unimpaired native activity was purely despotic. There seems to be no ground whatever for a belief that if the natives of the tropics were given more time, they would improve their government methods and adopt the principle of true representation.

### EXPLOITATION AN ECONOMIC NECESSITY.

Professor Ireland says:—

The abolition of the native administrations is a fact of the domain of political history, but the causes of the fact must be sought in the field of economics.

First, there is the effort to protect life and property; to see the establishment of courts of justice; this is followed by the making of roads; and this in turn by the building of railways, the improvement of harbours, the laying of telegraph lines and submarine cables; and so on through a whole series of acts traceable to the common origin of economic necessity.

To put the matter in a brief formula: in tropical areas the colonial problem as between nation and nation, the problem as between each nation and its own dependencies, the colonial problem as between each dependent Government and its own sphere of activity, has always been a problem of the domain of economics. Or, to put it even more concisely, the problem of the control and development of tropical dependencies alike in its international, in its national, and in its local aspects rests, and always has rested, upon economic foundations.

### THE STRUGGLE FOR LIFE AND FREE WILL.

Professor Ireland maintains that—

As economic pressure and Christian morality have been at the basis of political progress in Europe, it is useless to expect that there can be any natural growth of political activity in tropical countries until economic pressure and the idea of free-will take the place of economic ease and the philosophy of fatalism. Although the suffering, the stress, and the anxiety produced by economic pressure are the most apparent reasons for the efforts to secure relief, they are, in fact, founded in a deeper cause. It is the threat that man's growing conviction of economic helplessness will destroy his sense of free-will and make him a moral as well as an economic slave, which drives him to struggle so violently in the mesh of his economic environment. In this struggle he is sustained by all the teaching of the Christian religion, for without the idea of free-will Christianity would be an empty creed.



## WHAT SHOULD BE DONE IN RHODESIA. THE ADVICE OF A NEW QUARTERLY MAGAZINE.

MR. PERCY LINDLEY last month began to edit a smartly-got-up quarterly magazine entitled the *Rhodesia Review*. He thus explains in his "Foreword" why he has undertaken this task :—

### THE AIM OF THE "RHODESIA REVIEW."

At the outset this Review will deal with the commercial rather than the administrative position. The Chartered Company has done, at a cost, a great administrative work in record

financially, the country is almost at a standstill. The mines do not pay and never can pay, on existing capitals, under present conditions. If non-dividend companies were dealt with every one but one in the country would be shut down, and most of the Development Companies go into liquidation tomorrow. Half, at least, of shareholders' millions put into the country is lost.

There can be little further development until reform places the country on a commercial footing, restores confidence, and gets the public purse-strings again. To stake more money in the stock ventures, mining or farming, under present London management, is casting good money after bad. The immediate commercial needs of Rhodesian mining are—new measures, new laws. The bulk of Rhodesian Boards have little to show but empty promises and bankrupt balance-sheets. Till company management is directed by business Boards there is no hope for the shareholder, and little for the settler. For with mines shut down, business shutters in Rhodesia go up. Farmer and trader, settler, look mainly to the mines for markets.

The large land settlement scheme is justified until the mining and downing companies are run on commercial lines. Rhodesia has practically to start again.

In a private letter to me, Mr. Lindley explains "the point I want to emphasise is that Northern Rhodesia is now being exploited by the promoter in the same ruinous way, from the shareholders' point of view, as Southern Rhodesia."

### THE MORE GOLD THE LESS PROFIT!

In an open letter addressed to Mr. Beit, Mr. Lindley sets forth the present parlous state of Rhodesian mining :—

The annual gold output is now well over a million sterling, but the total dividends earned do not pay London directors' salaries and office expenses. The outlook, dismal enough for shareholders, is worse, if possible, for the country they finance. There are some two hundred registered companies, but one returns a dividend from gold won. Of these companies, about fifty

per cent. have lost their working capital or are so far from half a dozen can ever pay a dividend until they have sold their capital by anything from one-half to three-quarters. Since gold was first mined under the Charter Act of 1893 only two mines have earned dividends. The gold produced, the worse the shareholders' plight, the more the monthly gold output, now some 25,000 ounces, should be 50,000 ounces. But every gold increase merely produces a possible profit for the shareholder. He sees his values steadily shrinking and his capital vanishing, he is tempted by ruinous schemes of "reconstruction" and "amalgamation." Existing capitals and present management make dividends impossible. And mining shares are becoming mere counter-Stock Exchange gambles.

The want of Rhodesia is money, for mining. But the present London direction Rhodesian mining is an open loss. Rhodesian gold costs more to win than it is worth. If shareholders part with more money they have a right to demand new management.

### SUGGESTED REFORMS.

What then must be done? Here is Mr. Lindley's advice :—

If there is to be reform it must come from the Government and the Chartered Company. The Company, it is urged, must take stock and prepare to deal with its working partners, moribund companies, fruttering the remnants of their capital in fixed charges and office expenses.

This stocktaking should, it is said, be given to a committee of mining, land, and financial experts—-independent, of course, of the groups running the companies, and stiffened by members from the general body of shareholders. The Chartered Company could afford all necessary information at once, and by their direct and indirect interest, force the companies to come to terms when a market value of their holdings, if assessed, is known.

Till the air is cleared by wholesale enforced liquidation and sound business reconstruction, under new directors, there can be no renewed confidence in Rhodesian joint-stock concerns.

Things must be pretty bad when the Special Commissioner of the *Economist* can write this sentence :—

I go about the world looking for mines which are worth buying into. I would laugh if anyone asked me to-day to go into a Rhodesian mine, for there is hardly a mine in the world that shows ore reserves equal to more than 10 per cent. of its capitalisation.

### The Grievous Yoke of Mrs. Grundy.

THE tyranny of the bit of cardboard left by Mrs. Grundy is properly resented "From a College Window in Cornhill." The writer says :—

My own belief is that everyone has a perfect right to choose his own circle, to make it large or small as he desires. It is a monstrous thing to hold that an agreeable or desirable person can be placed, one has but to leave a piece of cardboard at his door to entail upon him the duty of coming round till he finds his home, and of disporting himself like a dancing bear among the tea-table. A card ought to be a species of challenge to solitary strangers, to give them a chance of coming, if they like, to the leaver of it, or as a preliminary to an invitation. It ought to be a token of admission, which a man may use as he likes, not a legal summons. To refuse one should return a call should be a compliment and an honour, not regarded as the mere discharging of a conventional duty.



Rhodes's Huts.



## CAIUS GRACCHUS AND HIS HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE present phase of the problem before social reformers eager to improve the condition of the people, yet blocked by an oligarchy in legal power, is treated with vivid interest in certain notes on Caius Gracchus which W. Warde Fowler contributes to the *British Historical Review* for July. It is generally known that Gracchus first attempted to carry out his father's agrarian law for the more equitable distribution of land among the people; that then he opened the judicial power to the equites, or business classes; and that finally he brought forward his proposals for extending the Roman franchise to all the Italians. The policy of his agrarian endeavours convinced him that they could only be made a success by a previous extension of the franchise. But like many a later reformer, Gracchus was faced with the difficulty of getting franchise reform passed through the Senate. It was certainly his aim to destroy the oligarchy in the Senate of the great oligarchical families. It is also clear that he admitted to the Senate the charge with the trial of provincial mismanagement the wealthy class of business men and financiers. But this was a poor device for preparing the way to his great scheme of an extended franchise. Fowler unearths from the *Epitome* of Livy's history a statement which makes the reforming policy of Gracchus more rational. The *Epitome* states that Gracchus passed a law for increasing the number of Senators by 600 members of equestrian rank. Fowler says:—

“I shall not be thought to be going beyond the bounds of reasonable conjecture if I suggest that what this really means is that he had for a time overawed the Senate itself by his energy, eloquence, and indefatigable attention to business; that he had passed with their own consent his law for enlarging the numbers; and that the selection of the new senators was entrusted to one of the consuls of the next year, to himself if he was to become consul.”

Gracchus, unwilling to be made consul, put forward his friend Fannius to act for him; but finally no one would undertake the work of selection. “The plan of senatorial reform thus fell through, and instead of it was adopted the far inferior one of putting the equites into the *Repetundae* court, which led to years of discord between the two orders.” Of the personal aims of Gracchus, Mr. Fowler says:—

“He did anything that seemed unconstitutional, it was done in order to make it possible for him to proceed constitutionally with his reforms. His great object was to conciliate all classes, and he made them by the force of his wonderful personality to follow him in saving the state.”

What is often mistaken for personal ambition is the confidence that a leader has in his own capacity to lead. He knows that his colleagues or rivals are short-sighted, blind to the future, inert; he feels a boundless capacity for work, ability to steer the vessel, goodwill towards all members of the state, for the future; but he is none the less distrusted, none the less accused of aiming at personal predominance. Both the distrust and the accusation may be in some degree justified; but the secret spring of action within the man, which drives him to take so much upon himself, is not a sordid desire to impose his will on his fellows, or to enjoy the external trappings of power, but an earnest longing for free space to exercise his constructive genius to the advantage of his fellow-citizens.

## WAVES OF SOBRIETY, AND OF THE VICE

IN the *Grand Magazine* Mr. W. Gordon discusses the question, Is John Bull Growing Sober? He says:

During the last five years John Bull's indulgence in intoxicants has been undergoing a marked and progressive decline, which during the past twelve months was represented by a saving of nearly five and a half million pounds from the total of the previous year's drink bill, and a deduction of little less than £17,000,000 from the expenditure of 1899. If this diminished consumption could only be maintained for a few years the United Kingdom would certainly take a very high place among the most temperate nations of the world.

It requires, however, but a glance at the records of the last sixty years to show that similar declines in the indulgence in national thirst are fairly frequent, and have always been followed by a return to a higher level of expenditure than previously been reached. Thus in 1842 we find that the individual expenditure on intoxicants sank to the relatively low level of £2 8s. 5½d.; only, however, to rise again the next year by year, until in eleven years it had grown to £3 1s. 7½d. Two years later it had fallen to £2 10s. 7½d., but the reaction was so strong that, with small occasional lapses, it had risen to the alarming amount of £4 9s. per head in 1876. On the seemingly inevitable decline succeeded until, in 1881, the figures were £3 6s. 8d., from which they rose to £4 1s. 7½d., the highest *per capita* amount on record, in 1899; and at this point the expenditure has again dwindled until last year had fallen 1s. 0½d. below £4.

The lesson taught by these figures appears to be that it is unwise to build hopes on even prolonged periods of decline in the expenditure on alcohol, which, as an observation of the dates will show, coincide with times of national commercial depression.

As though to check too sanguine hopes, Mr. Gordon suggests many ways of realising the enormous quantities of drink consumed. He says:—

If this ocean of beer were poured into a graduated dock, to an average depth of twenty feet, every ship in our Navy would ride at anchor on its surface; the barrels necessary to hold the beer are so numerous that, placed end to end and three abreast, they would stretch across Europe at its widest, from the north foot of the Ural Mountains to the seashore at Cape St. Vincent; and to get through his annual beer-drinking, John Bull would drain sixty-six of these barrels every minute, night and day, for twelve months.

Every second of 1903 John handed over £5 10s. 7½d. in earnings in exchange for alcoholic beverages; an hour's drinking left him little change out of £20,000; and every day his thirst cost him not much less than a million (actually £955,864); while the whole of our national income for 1903-4 would have done little more than pay his drink for eight and a half months. These figures are sufficiently eloquent, but those which represent, say, the last six years of drinking, are quite staggering. During the period from 1898 to 1904 (both years included) we spent the stupendous sum of £7,300,000,000 (taking the nearest million for alcoholic drinks, a sum of which all the gold and silver in the world would not pay five shillings the pound; which would almost discharge our National Debt ten times over; which represents approximately three-fifths of the entire wealth of the United Kingdom to-day, and considerably more than one-tenth of the wealth of the whole world. During the first ten years of this period the expenditure was £853,000,000; and during the last decade £1,760,000,000 (more than double). In the last forty years we have actually spent more on intoxicants than would purchase all the houses, and all railways in the United Kingdom—a sum which nearly equals the value of all the world's merchandise, and to pay which we take every penny of the income of the United Kingdom for the next three years and a half.

So we are guided through labyrinths of apocalyptic statistics until we feel well-nigh drunk with figures.



## LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

### AN INDICTMENT OF OUR GOVERNING CLASS.

BY SIR JOHN GORST.

SIR JOHN GORST, the Conservative veteran, contributes to the *North American Review* for July a weighty indictment of the British governing classes. It is entitled "Physical Degeneration in Great Britain."

#### THE PHYSICAL DECADENCE OF OUR PEOPLE.

Sir John Gorst describes the inquiry and the report of the Departmental Committee into the Physical Condition of the People. He says:—

These investigations leave no doubt that in the poorer districts of Great Britain and Ireland, a large proportion of the children—the exact proportion there is no evidence to determine—is growing up so deteriorated by starvation and from insufficient and improper food, that they can never become normal citizens, that they will be the seed-bed of disease and crime, and that as long as they live they must remain a burden on society.

#### THE INDIFFERENCE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The Report, he says, occasioned general alarm:—

It was discussed at Town Councils and Education Committees and in public meetings of every sort. But when Parliament met in 1905, it proved that the only people who had paid no attention to it were the Government. All Departments disclaimed having taken any step to consider or carry out its recommendations, and the Board of Education, when hard pressed, appointed another committee of junior officials to subvert, if they could, some of its conclusions.

#### THE NEGLECT OF THE CHILDREN.

Sir John Gorst says:—

That causes of deterioration exist which are preventable and curable can no longer be doubted. The first step to take is to let in the light of medical science upon the woful condition of the children of the poor. We have them assembled in our schools, we have nothing to do but to call in the doctors to inspect them, and many ways will be revealed in which the deterioration could be checked. But the deterioration is allowed to go on unheeded under the eyes of public authority, although the legal right of the children to be well fed and properly cared for is undoubted. In many schools the condition of ailing children is actually aggravated. Fresh air and fresh water are not provided; sight and hearing are injured by exercises or discipline; lessons, driven into children starving or exhausted by labour, addle their feeble brains.

For the neglect of the physical condition of the poor and their children, the rich indeed pay a terrible penalty.

Consumption has its seed-bed among the starving scholars, and the contagion strikes rich and poor alike.

#### MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

Sir John Gorst says:—

Circulars recently issued by the Local Government Board and the Board of Education impose on teachers and managers the duty of making immediate application to Boards of Guardians for relief for children attending school in a state of hunger, and impose on the Guardians the duty of promptly feeding them. The principle cannot stop at this application of it; the school authorities will be constrained to become guardians of the children's rights in general, and to watch over their health and material interests while at school. The next step ought to be a medical inspection of the children in all public schools. This has been unanimously recommended both by the Scottish Royal Commission and by the English Committee; and although the Board of Education, having previously had the matter for some years under consideration, still hesitates to use its powers, it will have to yield to public opinion.

### THE FAULT OF THE GOVERNING CLASS.

The learned and educational classes have done their duty in calling attention to the subject:—

It is the governing classes that refuse to stir in the matter. It is partly apathy, because they do not reflect how intimately the health of their class is bound up with the health of the people; it is partly fear of expense, because they do not consider the cost of extirpating epidemics, and maintaining the disinfecting and incurable, swallows up the little economy gained by prompt medical relief to the sick poor; it is partly that they are much absorbed in Party questions, by which the emoluments of office are lost and gained, to waffle and tergiversate in solving problems which are only worthy of the wit of a "Little Englander." There is thus no prospect of any improvement in the physical condition of the people, until the interest of the people themselves is aroused, or anything wrong in the laws and administration of the country, they are themselves to blame.

### A CHANCE FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

THE International Council of Women is now offering for sale, at a much reduced price, the series of volumes issued in connection with the International Congress of Women held in London in 1890, and presided over by the Countess of Aberdeen, President of the Council. The series includes:—

- Vol. 1. Report of Council Transactions (containing portraits of distinguished members of the Council).
2. Women in Education.
3. Women in Professions (Vol. I.).
4. Women in Professions (Vol. II.).
5. Women in Politics.
6. Women in Industrial Life.
7. Women in Social Life.

The original price of the series was 24s. 6d., and the remainder of the stock is to be sold out at 6s. 1s. for the complete set, exclusive of postage, which costs 1s. in the United Kingdom, and 3s. 5d. in foreign countries and British possessions. With the exception of "Women in Education," the volumes can be had at the price of 2s. for Vol. I, and 1s. for each of the other volumes.

The volumes are well got up and form a unique series of publications, including, as they do, numerous addresses delivered by experts in the domain of women's work in different positions in different countries. The series cannot be not only attractive, but of very great value in public libraries, in women's social clubs and societies, and especially in communities where there are colleges, and other institutions of learning, and students frequently in debate wish to refer to books of that character, or where there are very few at present within their reach. The series can be obtained on application to the Corresponding Secretary, International Council of Women, 1, Rubislaw Terrace, Aberdeen, on payment of 6s. and postage.

SIR CHARLES BRUCE, who writes in the July number of the *Deutsche Revue* on the question, Is a War between England and Germany possible? has a note on the influence of the press. With the growing tendency to attribute the causes of wars to become less political and more commercial, there is also the fact that the daily press is getting more and more into the hands of capitalists, who naturally influence the press in their own favour. In the last ten years the European press has too frequently become an instrument of incitement and provocation, crying out times the most skilful diplomacy.



## GOD AND THE UNIVERSE.

### THE CASE FOR MIRACLES RESTATED.

THE Rev. Dr. Simon contributes to the *London Quarterly Review* for July a subtle argument on "The Universe and the Supernatural."

### THE EARTH SUBJECT TO OUTSIDE FORCES.

His argument is thus summarised by himself:—

The position now reached is this: First, that the earth is not a self-contained system which runs itself, so to speak, independent of the co-operation of forces that in the narrow sense are resident in it. Secondly, that what holds good of the earth holds good of the solar system of which the earth is a member. Thirdly, that the co-operation of forces in the narrow sense are non-resident. Thirdly, that there are planets and stars strewed in the apparently empty spaces of the universe which, because of the subtle nature of the matter which constitutes them, are absolutely inaccessible to human sense, but which yet in mysterious ways influence the earth and other celestial bodies. In other words, forces resident in them, which belong to the class called spiritual, co-operate in worlds to which, in the narrow sense, they do not belong. These forces and their co-operation might be called hyperphysical or spiritual-physical (in Paul's "spiritual" or pneumatic body), but they are not natural, because they and the so-called physical world form together the one system of the universe.

### THE UNIVERSE NOT SELF-CONTAINED.

The question then arises, Does this universe, with its visible and invisible interdependent bodies, run itself? Is it self-contained, self-sufficient, independent? the one great whole, besides which nothing else exists?

Is there another system that transcends the universe, and is distinct from it as the various systems which constitute the universe are distinct from each other, though it is also closely connected to all these systems and their members just as they are connected to each other?

According to the view of things lying behind Scripture, which, though never formulated, is in innumerable ways more or less distinctly hinted at, and adumbrated, there is such a power, such a system of forces, or as Paul terms it, a *pleroma*, namely, the Christian God.

Whether the universe is a whole, i.e. an absolutely self-contained whole; nor, be it reverently said, is God Himself *unum* absolutely self-contained, independent whole. *God and the universe taken together constitute the real, ultimate whole, outside of which transcending which there is absolutely nothing.* This may be designated the *theo-cosmos*.

### GOD AS A "RESIDENT FORCE."

Dr. Simon, as one of the Resident Forces of the Universe, has at least the same liberty of independent action that man possesses:—

It is now for granted that among the races of beings which the earth has evolved there is one that needs, in a mode and manner peculiar to itself, the action of its divine environment; and that it is to be so constituted of matter as well as the force we call spiritual, that all communications to it must be by means of vehicles that are material; assuming, further, that in accepting that which even God could give or communicate, this creature needed to be made *aware* that God was bestowing His grace; and assuming, finally, that as a result of the darkening effect of sin, the earth, with all its events of event and change, which ought constantly to have been a revelation of its Maker and revealing His mind, has ceased to perform its true functions: how shall God act in order that it may once more become the ladder of Jacob's dream?

### HOW WOULD A HUMAN RESIDENT FORCE ACT?

What would an earthly father do for his children under various circumstances? Would he let everything take a sort of natural course? Or would he be satisfied with anything less

than the most out-of-the-way contrivance if only the end could be attained?

The answer and analogy are plain. What the one would do at his level, within his limits, God has done at His level and, if it may be so said, within His limits. As with the one father, we say, "What would he not do? what would he not make?" If he could work the greatest and most marvellous of works, would he not cheerfully do it to save his son?"

## THE PEACEFUL CONQUEST OF A BRITISH ISLAND.

By A FRENCH CHOCOLATE LORD.

IN the *World To-Day* Mr. H. H. Lewis describes Menier's experiment in conquering and developing and ruling the Island of Anticosti, "an immense bulk of land 136 miles long and almost 40 miles broad," containing about 4,000 square miles, occupying a commanding position at the mouth of the St. Lawrence. Less than ten years ago Menier, ignorant of its existence, but it was offered for sale, and he bought it for 125,000 dollars from France.

At Noisil, he had established a model community which proved successful. It contains churches and theatres, well-kept streets, beautiful parks, shops, a railroad, and goes to make up the average city. The churches were built for him, the theatres, the streets, the parks, and the houses were made to him, and the shops sell his goods. Everything is done according to plans made by him—life is lived after his rules. And the people are happy.

No one is allowed to live, land, trade, or work on the island without Menier's permission:—

There were other rules and regulations, all wisely conceived and based on sound commercial principles. For instance, the use of alcohol, spirits and fermented drinks is prohibited on the island. The possession or retention of firearms is forbidden except in particular cases. It is forbidden to take fish from the rivers, lakes, and ponds of the island.

M. Menier began by building a new town, St. Claire. The laying out of the island, the development of its agriculture are proceeded with in scientific and systematic lines. The most important industries are lobster fishing and pulp making. The cane fields employ several hundred persons of both sexes. Immense forests of spruce are to feed a large paper factory to supply paper makers in Europe and America. Besides the original purchase money, M. Menier has spent four million dollars. But he has something to show for it:—

There is no doubt that M. Menier, of Paris, has converted an immense territory from desolation and has converted it into a productive centre, with all that such a consummation means for civilisation. He has done more. He has proved that it is entirely possible to transplant a number of his fellow countrymen and women from their homes in France to remote parts of the world during certain months of the year, uncongenial, surely, and with their aid establish a productive community. Several companies of Englishmen had experimented for years, but failed.

ONE of the most interesting of the articles in the *Child in Art* is begun in *Westermann* for July. Dr. Jessen deals with the subject from Roman times to the present. Illustrations are given of the child in early art, in sculpture, and in pictures by the world's greatest artists.



## A PROTESTANT TRIBUTE TO PIUS X.

FORMING POPE CRYING "BACK TO CHRIST!"

Rev. Dr. Briggs, the famous American divine who was prosecuted for heresy some years ago, has created a new sensation by appearing in the *North American Review* for July as the eulogist of the new

### REFORMATION WITHIN THE ROMAN CHURCH.

Briggs ridicules the ordinary Protestant pretence that the Roman Church never reforms:—

"The history of that Church since the sixteenth century has been a history of reforms, and in no period have such great reforms been made as in the past half-century."

Pope XIII. was a reforming Pope:—

The present Pope, Pius X., promises to be a still greater reformer. He has already accomplished much in the few years of his pontificate; great reforms are in his mind, which will become evident in fact.

### PIUS X. AND HIS WATCHWORD.

Briggs points out that other reform movements have taken place in France and Germany, and were usually restricted to Italy. Now this is altered:—

"There can be no doubt that the Pope himself is at the head of the reform movement. It is of great importance to understand the fundamental principle of reform in the words of the Pope himself, namely, '*Restaurare ogni cosa in Cristo*,' to restore Jesus Christ Himself the centre and main-spring of all."

This is exactly what the most enlightened Protestants desire for their own Churches; what more can they ask for the Church of Rome? The Christological movement has been, and is, one of the strongest impulses of the past fifty years. It has immense significance that the Roman Catholic Church, under the headship of the Pope, deliberately enters into, and contributes to, this world-wide movement.

"THE GREATEST REVIVAL KNOWN TO HISTORY."

Briggs thinks that the action of the Pope may produce immense results. He says:—

"More advanced Protestant scholars have been working for a century and more to lead Christians back to Jesus Christ, and have only partially succeeded. If now the Pope, as the head of the Roman Catholic Church, owing to the reverence and obedience given him by that whole Church as the successor of Peter and the living representative of our Lord, can lead in raising up Catholics throughout the world to this position of reforming everything in Christ, there will be the greatest revival and reformation known to history, and Protestant Churches will have to bestir themselves to keep pace with it."

### THE QUESTION OF DOGMA.

Briggs maintains that the importance of the dogma was exaggerated even in the sixteenth century, and that nowadays the Protestant Churches have practically abandoned the dogmas of their spiritual ancestors:—

"The Protestant theology has, for the most part, abandoned the Augustinianism of the Reformers. There are few high Calvinists in Europe; and in America they are not to be met except in a few Theological Seminaries, and among their students. The common doctrine of the present Protestant theology would not be recognised by any of the Reformers. The differences with Rome either no longer really exist, or exist in different forms, and concerned with different questions. Meanwhile, the Roman Catholic Church has not remained stationary. The Council of Trent was a reforming council, and

banished from the Church many vulgar errors and corruptions, against which the Reformers protested in the sixteenth century. The Roman Catholic Church made a very important reform in dogma when Leo XIII. directed that Thomas Aquinas should be used as the standard authority in all Roman Catholic colleges and seminaries. It is doubtful, to say the least, whether there would have been such an antithesis between Protestant and Roman Catholic dogma if Thomas Aquinas had been the universal standard of doctrine in the sixteenth century."

### THE REFORMS NOW IN PROGRESS.

Rome suffered chiefly in the sixteenth century from the same maladies as afflict Russia—autocracy, bureaucracy, and the intrusion of the Curia into secular affairs:—

The reforms proposed at the present time—apart from religious reforms already considered—are ecclesiastical. First of all, of Canon Law, which, as interpreted by the Curia, determines all ecclesiastical affairs.

A committee has been appointed to codify the Canon Law. The Curia or the bureaucracy of the Vatican stands urgently in need of reform:—

It would be unfair, however, not to recognise that a great and very important series of reforms have taken place in the Roman court itself. The autocracy of the Pope, while unmodified in principle, is really much limited in fact; for, while in one sense the Pope cannot be said to be a constitutional monarch, in another sense he is; because, though he may make certain unusual circumstances make an infallible decision in faith and morals, he may not make any decision which contradicts any made by Popes and Councils in the past. The Pope and his Congregations are also limited by the Canon Law, which it needs reform, yet still, until reformed, determines all decisions.

### WANTED PERIODICAL COUNCILS.

It would almost seem as if Dr. Briggs were proposing to join the Church of Rome provided the Pope would accept the American idea so far as to govern the Church by representative Councils rather than by the Congregations:—

It is difficult for American Protestants to understand why the Pope does not strengthen himself by summoning Councils to meet at Rome at regular intervals. The Church needs representation at Rome, and ought to have regular assemblies of its chief representatives. This is discussed in Rome, as elsewhere. Many objections are raised from a practical point of view, but none of them seem valid. The Curia has always opposed Christian Councils because they inevitably reduce the importance of the Pope. But the Pope would find them a most valuable help in effecting his reforms. But the Pope would find them a most valuable help in effecting his reforms.

### THE CHARACTER OF PIUS X.

In conclusion, Dr. Briggs says that modern Rome should not be asked to negotiate concordats or working compromises on questions such as marriage, divorce, and education with Rome:—

It is necessary that the Roman Curia should intrust a great many questions to the Catholic Bishops of the different countries, and suffer the bishops to adjust them in accordance with the circumstances and conditions of their own nations.

Progress will be slow. But, says Dr. Briggs:—

It is of the highest importance that the reform movement has been renewed with so much promise under a Pope of such spirituality, simplicity, and open-mindedness; a man who impresses those admitted to his presence and conversation by being possessed of unusual grasp of mind, insight and real power.



## THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO ST. HARNACK.

INTERPRETED BY THE "EDINBURGH REVIEW."

THE *Edinburgh Review* opens with a very elaborate and thoughtful article on Historic Christianity, which is a whole-souled declaration of faith in the Gospel according to Dr. Harnack.

## THE NEW EVANGELIST.

Concerning Dr. Harnack himself the reviewer

"Das Wesen des Christentums" Harnack defines his attitude to the central question. He conceives religion as a spiritual life.

Realised in various forms and in greater or less measure, itself unchangeably the same. The book is one of the memorable of our generation: it cleared the air.

More, perhaps, than any one man, Professor Harnack represented the reaction against the inadequate hypotheses and pre-conclusions that were current half a century ago. The force of this reaction has been misunderstood. The later movement is in two respects, and two only, a reaction against the earlier: it has disposed once for all of the Voltairian legend that Christianity was the invention of a fraudulent priesthood; it has assigned an earlier date to the canonical books of the New Testament, and generally to ecclesiastical dogma and institutions.

## THE GOSPEL: NOT INSTITUTIONS, BUT IDEAS.

The great service which Dr. Harnack has rendered to religion has been to disassociate religion from the heterogeneous and heterogeneous subject matter with which it has been encumbered, and showed that the eternal essence of Christianity was independent of its varying and historical setting:—

Those who look at religion from without, from the standpoint of institutions and formulas, may despair of the future; whether these institutions and formulas survive or perish, the future is not theirs. There are more important questions whether a man belongs to this or that Church, or holds a particular theological opinion; the kingdom of God does not consist in these things. But while women are loved, and men are loved, and children link heart to heart as they pass the lamp of life with increase from generation to generation, its interests are secure. To idealise is the one thing needful: what we have is of less consequence, for in the idea all things are

## THE TRANSFORMATIONS OF THE GOSPEL.

Dr. Harnack points out that the Gospel, by which alone the personal teaching of Christ, has passed through four great transformations:—

(a) From its original shape into Catholicism; (b) from Catholicism into the compact structure of Medievalism; (c) from this in the sixteenth century into Protestantism; and (d) in our own time into a larger and more spiritual shape, a standpoint rather than a creed, representing the teaching of Christ in many respects more nearly than did the Catholicism of the intermediate periods. The second and third of these transformations are the more important for political history; the first and fourth incomparably the more vital for religion and thought. Admit the conception of Christianity as it embodies the Christian idea, as such, in an external form, whether that form be an institution or a book, a priesthood or a Pope, and you have the Medieval Papacy; the logical process of construction is inevitable. Question the Medieval structure, and the process of dissolution is equally inevitable. A conception of an embodied Christianity falls to pieces; you are thrown back on a radically different conception of Christianity, in which it appears not as letter but as spirit, not as institution, but as idea.

## THE LESSON OF HISTORY.

The new conception of Christianity is based on a historical study of the evolution of institutional dogmas:—

The history as a whole indicates two conclusions: (1) that the lines on which mankind is advancing are not ecclesiastical or dogmatic Christianity; (2) that the Gospel is independent of these lines, that it is passing beyond them and will survive them. It is the merit of Professor Harnack to have illustrated these theses with the learning of a theologian and the earnestness of a religious teacher; the union of these qualities gives him his distinctive position and strength.

## ROME AND PROTESTANTISM.

The *Edinburgh* reviewer can find nothing more apt than Milton's metaphor to explain the position of the Catholic Church:—

"It is the Latin genius lording it over lesser races, and with nothing short of universal rule. 'If a man consider the dominion, the Papacy, is no other thing than the power of the deceased Roman Empire, sitting crowned upon the ruins thereof.'"

That the Reformation was a moment in human progress cannot be questioned: to have thrown off the yoke of the Papacy was a clear gain. With the Mass and Confession the sacerdotalism were cut away. But to have fallen back on the Church to the Bible, if a gain, was not an unmixed gain.

It was not an improvement to have substituted the Ethics of Joshua and the Judges for those of the Inquisition. But—

Catholicism has fallen out of touch with the best of modern life to an extent to which Protestantism has not. On the religious side, the latter has not a little to learn from the former. Harnack specifies four heads:—Worship, Sacraments, Confession, and Monasticism—under which the various Churches have retained elements of value which the Reformation have lost. She strikes more effectively than Protestantism a specifically religious note which stirs the imagination and quickens the heart.

The whole article is a masterly presentation of a new conception of religion that is permeating the whole of modern thought.

## PAINTERS' ARCHITECTURE.

MR. PAUL WATERHOUSE begins, in the *Journal* for August, a series of articles on Painters' Architecture. He writes:—

One of the greatest differences between ancient and modern subject-painting is the generous recognition by the ancients of architecture's claim to representation. The painters of the Italian schools not only saw what an opportunity was enjoyed in the exposition of architecture, but they also recognised the appropriateness of stately architectural surroundings for noble subjects to which they devoted their craft.

The Italian took refuge neither in ignorance nor in archaism. He designed; and design, in architecture, means not the haphazard production of new forms, but the intelligent combination by a trained mind of forms that the world has learned to love, or the modification of those forms in a degree which will be acceptable to other trained minds.

As examples Mr. Waterhouse cites "Annunciations" by Crivelli and Fra Angelico, and works by Botticelli, Fra Filippo Lippi, and Domenico Landaiolo.



## LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

### THE ORIGINALITY OF JESUS:

AS IT APPEARS TO A JEW.

C. G. MONTIFIORE begins in the *Hibbert* a series of "Impressions of Christianity from points of view of the non-Christian Religion," a which should be of great value. The writer tells how the ethical and religious teaching of Jesus as recorded in the three synoptic Gospels, as to the Jewish consciousness. After showing that was common to the Synoptics and to the Jews, the writer remarks on the "first classness" of the Synoptics, then lofty fervour, then great pur-

In stress on the inward as above the outward. Jesus under the law followed Amos before him. The writer grants that "tit for tat" has a larger place in Jewish ethics and religion than the facts of life justify. The Synoptics traverse the doctrine. The principle, 'Much is forgiven her, because she loved much,' and the principle "Whosoever will receive the kingdom of God as a little child must become as such" may be considered as novel creations of the Gospel. Poetic justice, the ideal of the Rabbis, is not by the Gospels to be neither the highest of earth nor heaven. The passionate glorification in the Gospels of renunciation and adversity beyond the Rabbinic standpoint, and lowly service for the benefit of the humblest is distinctive of the Synoptics. Speaking of the seeking of the lost, the writer says

Once more we seem to be cognisant of fresh and new teaching, which has produced fruit that he ever reckoned. The distinctive glories of Christianity. It has two, first, the yearning and eager activity to save men; secondly, the special attitude of the Master towards sinners and towards sin. The Rabbis and the Rabbinic Jews are keen on repentance, which in their eyes is only to the law, but we do not, I think, find the same eager eagerness to save men, to save the lost, to save the sinner. The refusal to allow that any human soul is capable of emancipation from the bondage of sin, the lack of pity and love among the Pharisees and the Sadducees, the Synoptic Gospels and then here. They were known before his time. And the redemptive method of Jesus was new. It was the method of love. There is no palting with sin, it is not merely to be forgiven, but instead of mere threat and condemnation, there is given for hope, remission and love to work their way within the sinner's soul. The sinner is offered the opportunity for doing good instead of evil, and his kindly words are encouraged and praised. Jesus seems to have special insight into the nature of certain kinds of sin, and into the redeemable capacity of certain kinds of sinners.

He perceived that there was a certain untutored quality of soul which some sinners had not yet reached, just as he also believed and realised that there was a cold, formal, negative virtue which was practically shut out to sin and far less capable of reformation. Over the scrupulous, and the proud which, dwelling with sinners, upon its own excellence, draws away the slat from contact with impurity, were specially repugnant to him. Jesus with *this* sin and with its sinners he showed adequate mercy perhaps he doubted, but it does seem to me that his denunciation of formalism and pride, his contrast of the lowly Publican and the scrupulous Pharisee, were of permanent contributions to morality and religion. As every reader meets them in the Synoptic Gospels he sees this new contribution, and if he is adequately open to it, he does it homage and is grateful.

### IS WAR BECOMING LESS DEADLY?

DO THE FACTS REFUTE M. BLOCH?

In the *Annals of the American Academy* for 1914 General F. H. Bliss, discussing the important elements in modern land combats, contrasts Professor Bloch's "Future of War" with the facts of recent campaigns. He gives a table of the principal battles fought since the beginning of the Seven Years' War in the eighteenth century up to and including the battle of Marston in the twentieth. He summarises the results as follows:

In the twelve principal battles of the Seven Years' War the average loss was 11 per cent, the victors 10 per cent, the defeated 12 per cent.

During the Napoleonic epoch an average of twenty battles gives victors 12 per cent loss, defeated 19 per cent.

The average loss in ten principal battles in the Crimean War for the victors 10 per cent, for the defeated 17 per cent.

The average of four principal actions in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 gives for the victors 8 per cent loss, for the defeated 8 per cent.

In twelve principal battles of the Civil War the Union army mounted 15 to 17 per cent, and of the Confederate armies 10 to 12 per cent.

The average of six principal actions in the Austro-Prussian War of 1866 gives for the victors 7 per cent, for the defeated 9 per cent.

The average of eight principal actions of the first period of the Franco-Russian War of 1870 gives for the victors 10 per cent, for the defeated 9 per cent. The average of principal actions in the second period of the Franco-Russian War gives for the victors 25 per cent, for the defeated 30 per cent.

In fourteen battles in the present Russo-Japanese War (during the siege of Port Arthur) the average loss was 10 per cent for the Russians, 11 per cent for the Japanese.

From these suggestions he concludes that there is a steady tendency to decrease in the battle percentage of loss. This diminution in the deadliness of war is traced (1) to the gradual disappearance of the individual duel. In ancient battles no man played his part properly unless he made a hit on the body of his antagonist. In a modern battle it requires the combined efforts of many men through a long day's fighting to make a hit upon the body of one antagonist. (2) That there is a tendency to increasing concentration of energy on the battlefield, as shown by increased numbers of combatants, and this increase in concentration is one of the causes of decrease in loss. It was the dispersion of the combatants over a vast extent of country that made the American Civil War so much more sanguinary. (3) Modern weapons are more frequently hired. The modern bullet is humane. (4) The old method of close combat against close formation, was naturally more deadly than the more rapidly fired guns of today discharge at a great distance against extended formations. In olden battles, as at Waterloo, only a mile of pursuit from Napoleon. Defeat meant immediate pursuit and greater loss. Now, at Mukden opposing commanders were from twenty-five to thirty miles apart, and before the reserves of the victors could begin pursuit the vanquished could arrange a fairly orderly retreat. (5) Formations are now adapted to the enemy's weapons.



## THE BLESSING OF DISESTABLISHMENT, WHICH MAKETH RICH IN IRELAND.

There is a paper in the *Church Quarterly Review* on the Church of Ireland Finance which may be compared alike to the friends and foes of the Liberal movement. First of all, it shows that the Church population to the whole number of the population has been steadily increasing. In 1861, before Disestablishment, the proportion was 11·96 per cent.; in 1871, 12·94 per cent.; in 1881, 12·36 per cent.; in 1891, 12·75 per cent.; and in 1901, 13 per cent. The figure then was 581,089. It also shows that the disendowed and disestablished Church of Ireland, besides counting more than half a million adherents, now possesses funds amounting to more than 8½ millions sterling.

The way in which this result has been arrived at is curious. In 1869 the 2,043 clergymen working for the Church were guaranteed their incomes for life in the form of annuities; but the Act provided that three-fourths of the clergy consent, the commuted value of the annuities should be paid to a representative body duly constituted by the Church and charged with the responsibility of paying the annuities. The clergy consented, and a bonus of 10 per cent. on the commuted value was given as a reward. This, with the "commutation capital," amounted to more than 7½ millions. In the ordinary course this would have steadily diminished until with the death of the last of the pre-Disestablished clergy the whole of the capital would have disappeared. A representative body at once set on foot a Commutation Fund with donations and subscriptions from the parishes in Ireland, nominally for the support of the clergy. This fund, however, was accumulating the commutation capital was melting away. When the Act was adopted by all the dioceses. Furthermore, the capital, both of Commutation Fund and the Commutation Fund, was invested in securities which yielded in 4½ per cent. instead of the calculated 3½ per cent. Another gain came from allowing the interest to compound and leave the country. The interest balances thereby saved amounted to more than 1½ millions.

### CAPITAL GAINED OF OVER SEVEN MILLIONS.

At the same time there was a steady flow of subscriptions from the parishes alike, whether served by annuitants or by salaried clergy. Non-annuitants were paid from a local assessment, amounting to from 50 to 60 per cent. of the stipend assigned to the parish, and the interest on the accumulated stipend fund. At the present moment the Church's capital funds stand as follows, omitting the shillings and pence:—

Commutation Capital, balance left	£761,103
Local Stipend Capital	5,216,523
Episcopal Sustentation	561,054
Land Purchase	349,650
Various Purposes	1,588,425
Grants due to Parishes	42,279
<b>Total Funds of the Representative Body</b>	<b>£8,519,037</b>

In 1869 there was granted to the Church of Ireland by the State £500,000 as an equivalent for private endowment. With this exception, and the balance of the original commutation £817,479, the latter sum being now belonging to the annuitants among the clergy, the funds now in the care of the representative body are all arisen from the Church's own contributions since Disestablishment. Subtracting these two amounts (together £1,317,479) from the above total (£8,519,037) we arrive at a net total of £7,201,558 raised by the Disestablished Church. A capital of over seven millions sterling as the net gain of the disendowment is a fact well worth pondering.

### "THE GROWING GRACE OF GIVING."

The Land Acts have swept away one-half of the landlords' income. Nevertheless, the Church's income has not diminished, thanks to the "steadily growing grace of giving developed during thirty years among the middle-classes and among the poor"—

The increase in the sums of money given for all religious purposes among Irish Churchmen during that period is almost short of remarkable. Missions receive, perhaps, four times as much as they did in the days when no tax was placed on the Churchmen for Church support. And so that which was lost in the declining subscriptions of many landlords was more than made up by the increased gifts of other classes. The change must be held to be a healthy one.

The last Land Act, however, in buying out the landlords is also buying out the Church, so far as the Church is a landlord. Up to the present she has been increasing more than 4 per cent. from her monies vested in land. She cannot be sure of more than 3½ per cent. for this money when securely reinvested. So the last Land Act involves the Church of Ireland in a loss of 1 per cent., or thereabout, on three millions of money. The consequent appeal is being generously responded to.

### TWO DOLLARS A HEAD IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

In the same review there is an interesting paragraph on the Church in Newfoundland, from which it appears that "though the Church is not established, there is an atmosphere of establishment wafted across the Atlantic which serves to give it the first place." The Roman Catholics have two or three times as many more adherents, and the Methodists a good deal more than thousands less. The method of obtaining financial support, apart from the diminished grant from the S.P.G., is somewhat surprising. "The burden of support has been thrown more heavily on the shoulders of the people themselves." "Every man who has attained the age of eighteen is expected to pay two dollars annually for Church dues." Poor though the people are, they have responded very loyally to the increased demand.

In the August *Royal* Mr. Bernard Nussey describes the Norland Nurseries at Bayswater, an institution in connection with the Norland Institute for the training of nurses for children. The Norland Nurseries serve as a finishing school for the nurses of the Norland Institute, and parents who wish to travel, or are otherwise unable to look after their children, may now send them to Walter Ward's new institution.



## PRAGMATISM VERSUS ABSOLUTISM.

general reader who sometimes ventures near the perilous border that bounds the shadowy region of metaphysics, sees not infrequently signposts pointing and hears voices calling, to something that is Pragmatism. He or she will doubtless be surprised to have this new "ism" connected with more serious docketings of the philosophic mind. In the number of *Mind* R. F. Alfred Hoernlé contributes his first paper on "Pragmatism v. Absolutism."

### THE FORBEARS OF PRAGMATISM.

He writes, not as a partisan, but as an impartial observer :—

It seems to me to give to the conflict between Pragmatism and Absolutism its real importance and significance is, that it is a case in that wider conflict between *Intellectualism* and *Voluntarism*, the roots of which can be traced back to the struggle against the Hegelian Philosophy in Germany in the 1840-80. In England the reaction is but just beginning, and its influence in one form or another has set its mark upon the best of English thought in the last forty years. We have much of the same outcry against Intellectualism and the "barrenness" of the Absolute with which Germany was familiar in the sixties. We have the same claim that the Absolute lies but in the recognition of the *volitional* character of experience, and we have, perhaps, something of the same tendency to intellectual anarchy, which invariably accompanies any attempt to make the mere intellect supreme. However, English Voluntarism differs in several important points from its German forerunners. It is less metaphysical than the romantic Voluntarism of Schopenhauer, and less radically ethical than the ethical Voluntarism of men like Hegel and Paulsen. Its main character and interest are *logical* [concerned with the theory of knowing], and its chief aim is the solution of epistemological problems is the conviction that the practical and the theoretical consciousness cannot be separated, but that our whole consciousness is *one* in character and method, *purposive* in all its manifestations, and guided by the same ends both in the selection and in the subsequent use of its materials.

He quotes Mr. Bradley's own testimony :—

I have assumed that the object of Metaphysics is to find a view which will *satisfy the intellect*, and I have assumed that whatever succeeds in doing this is real and true, and that whatever fails is neither. The Voluntarist, on the other hand, is content with a *theory* about reality, however satisfactory to the intellect, but looks for a satisfaction of the other demands of nature, ethical, religious, æsthetic as well. And he looks not in theoretical reflexion but in a "*harmony*" of life in which reflexion is but a means and in which intellectual satisfaction is but an element.

He quotes next from Professor James Ward :—

The cognitive aspect of experience, in a word, is far more important, as its very etymology suggests, than one of mere disinterested observation. . . . Regarding experience in its life, as life, self-conservation, self-realisation, and taking it not cognition as its central feature, we must conclude, that it is not that 'content' of objects, which the subject can alter, that gives them their place in its experience, but their worth positive or negative, their goodness or badness as means to life."

The latter passage, says the writer, shows clearly some of the most characteristic features of the new movement in thought.

### THE WEAKNESS OF ABSOLUTISM.

Hoernlé quotes from Mr. Bradley what he considers an admission that "intellectual satisfaction

is not the highest achievement, and that, though an intellectual problem may have been solved, other considerations have to be taken into account, and then proceeds :—

We have a striking alternation in Mr. Bradley's point of view. His Intellectualism always claims to be absolute, and to criticise all other sides of our nature, and then, again, to be reduced to its proper place as one side amongst others with no better rights than they. When Mr. Bradley takes up the point of view of the Absolute and reflects that it must do justice to all sides of our nature, the intellect sinks to the level of the other. But when he thinks *about* the Absolute, the *intellect* suddenly appears as the only road to reality, in spite of the fact that our other functions bring us in touch with reality and "qualify" it. And as a consolation, Mr. Bradley has nothing to offer but the "assumption" that the Absolute is self-consistent, and that all contradictions must, therefore, be reconciled in it "in some way."

The main problem for Pragmatism, Mr. Bradley insists, is the relation of psychology to logic :—

Not Pragmatists only, but Voluntarists of all shades, when they agree in their protest against the traditional treatment of Logic as a Science of "pure" thought, do not, by any means, make it very clear what they would put in its place.

The rest of the paper consists of an examination of Mr. Bradley's Absolutism. In it he says :—

Pragmatism finds the guarantee of the truth even of abstract knowledge not so much in its consistency as in its confirmation and verification by being applied to the solution of actual problems.

A less technical account of pragmatism as the "newest philosophy" is given in the *Independent Review* by Mr. G. L. Dickinson. "The real centre of the movement," he says, "is to insist upon the subordination of intellect to will." Its "most important and stimulating way of looking at the world" is thus outlined :—

The universe is growing. Our business is not to ascertain eternal laws, but to find out which way it is growing, and to incline it, so far as we can, in the direction of which we approve. Practice is its central core, as it is ours ; and theory is just a form of practice. Not the cognition, but the transformation of the world is our business ; and we only think in order that we may act. This, I believe, when all conflicts have been worked off, is what will remain as the essence of the new philosophy, and what will give it its vogue with future generations. And it is on that central point, not on incidental and often irritating confusions, that our sympathetic attention ought to be fixed.

IN the July *Tellbogen* Dr. Georg Wegener has an article on the Mutiny of the *Bounty*, and Byron's poem on the subject, entitled "The Island ; or, Christian and His Comrades." In Canto I. Byron, says the writer, followed Lieutenant Bligh's narrative of the mutiny very closely, but in the remaining cantos the story is taken out from his own imagination. He thinks—with respect to Byron and his beautiful poem—that the truth in this instance is more wonderful than the fiction.

AN article in *Pearson's Magazine*, by Mr. S. B. Worth, describes the adventures with his camera of F. J. Mortimer, the photographer of big waves of the Pacific. It is an exciting form of photography, for pictures must be stolen at the risk of life and limb, but Mr. Mortimer seems equal to the daring sport. He has taken over two thousand photographs of big waves, and even when he finds it a more fascinating occupation.



## THE TEXTILE OF THE FUTURE.

the *Asiatic Quarterly* Mr. Edwards Radclyffe points out the merits of Ramie, which he calls the fibre of the future. He lays stress on the possibility of depending for our cotton on foreign lands, and sees in Ramie a promising industry for India. The possibilities of cotton and its cultivation are compared with Ramie, and more precarious. The writer thus tabulates the advantages of Ramie:—

It is many times stronger than cotton, flax, hemp, and the like.

It has a very long staple, from 3 to 19 inches. It is easily grown, as it acclimatises itself in almost any climate where agriculture is possible—of course, with varying results as it crops in some latitudes as many as four times per year.

It is beautifully lustrous, more after the nature of silk in appearance.

It does not rot, giving it, for many purposes, such as fish-nets, sail-cloths, ropes, boot and saddlery thread, rick-cloths, tents, hose, shop-blinds, boot-linings, and other requirements necessitating exposure to damp, great advantages.

It is non-elastic, and herein it is invaluable for machinery and ropes, measuring tapes—mixed with wool, it offers non-shrinking possibilities to that article—and many other purposes where rigidity is an advantage.

It is nothing wool, cotton, flax, hemp, jute, and even linen produces this fibre cannot imitate, and in most cases it makes splendid cloth for uniforms, and almost imitable table-linen, sheeting, dress goods, velvets, curtains, tapestry, and upholstery purposes, lamp-wicks, coverings, trouserings, duck, riding-breeches, etc. It is an ideal hygienic clothing, invaluable for underwear. It is preferred by the medical profession as the most advantageous material for dressing and for body wear. I will wind up by saying that its durability and toughness alone commend it as a material that is invaluable for its indestructible qualities.

The writer is very enthusiastic on the subject, and his conclusion urges the formation of a Ramie Association, for the dissemination of the thing itself and its advantages.

## DECIMAL OR SEDECIMAL SYSTEM?

COMPARED with our chaos of weights and measures the decimal system seems altogether desirable. It is the application of our decimal notation to weights and measurements. But the prior question has been pointed out by a writer in the *World's Work*, whether the decimal notation is best for all purposes. We may count by our fingers and compute decimally. But ten is an awkward number for division. In division we proceed naturally to halve, then to halve the halves, and so on, a system to which the system of ten does not lend itself. Accordingly, a duodecimal system of notation has been suggested, but the writer in the *World's Work* maintains that the true basic number is sixteen, and would recommend a sedecimal notation. He says that even now calculation is apt to be by twelves. The points of the compass are 32. Stocks, etc., are quoted in sixteenths of a pound. He would call 13 treize, 14 torze, 15 quin, 16 sex, 17 be unty, 17 would be unty-one, and so forth. The writer maintains that if based on the present

standard of the foot, the pound and the sovereign would have a hundred times better chance of general acceptance than a decimalising of the measures, weights and currency. The pound at present divided into eight half-crowns. He would divide the half-crown into eight silver pieces, worth  $3\frac{1}{2}$  d. each, this in turn into eight copper coins worth slightly less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  d. each.

## CANALS VERSUS RAILWAYS.

THE battle between level water and parallel rails for the prize of inland transport goes merrily forward. In the *Asiatic Quarterly* General J. F. Fischer, who vehemently insists on the benefits of inland navigation, and illustrates his case thus:—

We take the goods traffic on railways in the United Kingdom amounting to 400,000,000 tons a year, and the revenue for it to be £52,000,000, at the rate of about 2s. 6d. a ton. The load in Germany averages three times more than it is in England, and by their waterways they can convey a ton of goods for about one-fifth the cost of transport in England. There is no reason why in England, if her waterways had been maintained in good working order, all this traffic could not be done for about £10,000,000, thereby saving the country over £40,000,000 in conveying its products to market. That this is no mere visionary idea is proved very clearly by the fact that since the opening of the Manchester and Leeds Canal the railways have been obliged to reduce their charges by over fifty per cent., and on the Aire and Wharfe Navigation, by adapting it to transport by steam-barges, the cost of conveying a ton of coal has been reduced to less than one penny a ton per mile. Any saving in the cost of transport must necessarily go to enhance rents or profits, it is no wonder, then, why Germany and all other countries which have secured for themselves the cheapest means of transport by waterways, are able to compete most successfully against us in the markets of the world.

If the cost of goods traffic in England was reduced by the same amount as in Germany, France, or the United States, the saving to the country would be equivalent to the income-tax altogether, and the tea duty.

Still more deadly, according to the writer, has been the effect of our pushing of the railways instead of canals. He says that probably £2,000,000 a mile would make the Brahmapootra the finest inland waterway and inland harbour in the world.

## A Positivist's Duty on Education.

MR. F. T. GOULD, of the Moral Education League, writing in the *Positivist Review* for August, says

The course of the Positivist is tolerably clear. He works at reducing the size of classes; at the provision of small, more homelike school-buildings; at the encouragement of poetry, music, drawing, and other æsthetic disciplines; at a system of excursion-lessons (pilgrimages to spots of historic interest); at a more vivid and more human teaching of geography and history; and at a finer cultivation of the art of language.

THE *University Review* for July is more concerned with what might be called the technique of education than with matters of immediate interest to the student. J. Gennadius treats of the pronunciation of Greek, and recalls the fact that when Greek was first introduced into this country at the revival of letters, the pronunciation was that then obtaining in Greece. The barbarism which still prevails in our old universities came in later.



## LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

### THE SWEARING POT.

*Journal of the African Society* contains much information about the customs and habits of the negro. Mr. A. A. Whitehouse tells how he destroyed the juju house, where human sacrifices have been perpetrated. From a native of the country he quotes the statement that "the knowledge of the true God is to be found amongst all Africans, wherever you go, as a Creator and good and kind Father." In the inner juju house is found a pot called the "swearing pot," about which the same native

is filled with chips of wood considered poisons, thorns and bones were thrown in and made into a decoction which was heated and emitted a most horrible stench.

The outside of the pot was made up with palm ropes, on which were tied human bones, also those of fierce animals and reptiles, as leopards, snakes, etc., with feathers of birds of prey, and other savage ornamentations; the whole being chalked and painted to present a fearful appearance.

The "swearing-pot" was said to have the power of finding out thieves, poisoners, evil intentions, and such like, and when a person was suspected, the suspecting party or parties offered a large sum of money to the priests and the pot was taken to the town or village at dead of night, and the person or persons suspected made to jump over it; the innocent ones suffered no injury or ill effect, while the guilty were expected to die within a stated time.

The "swearing-pot" was peculiar to the Andoni Juju house as the strongest and most efficacious in finding out guilty persons and killing them; and as a consequence it was much revered by the neighbouring places, and greatly revered by the priests.

Those who could not afford to take it to their village went to the town to consult it, and learn who were their enemies.

It was said that to look into that pot, or to touch it, except for the priests, was nothing short of death.

Whitehouse declares that this "swearing-pot" emitted a frightful stench when broken. It recalls the boiling like the witches' cauldron in "Macbeth."

### The Modern Child.

W. K. GREENLAND, on the strength of the correspondence that has come to him through his children's Column in a religious weekly, gives his impressions of the modern child in the *Sunday Times*. He maintains against Mr. Cooper's view of the child as a healthy little animal pagan, the religiousness of children. He does not seem to remember that his correspondents are all drawn from families that take in the religious weekly, and consequently may be expected to have a bent that way. He also remarks on the quickwittedness of the average child:—

"They pierce our disguises, and paltry, if well-meant, lies with rapier-like accuracy of discernment. Instead of studying them, they study us. You may cajole or deceive men and women, but children—never."

He notes also in child nature a dislike and fear of being looked down upon. But, after all, he

thinks the children's world is a merry world, very merry. Yes, it is a merry world in which they live, as it always has been and ever should be. Childhood's mysticism and power of imagination is unconquerable.

### THE COMING ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

In the *American Review of Reviews* Mr. McGrath writes on the eclipse of the sun. Several astronomical expeditions in the United States and Canada are located in Labrador to observe the eclipse of the sun which occurs August 30th. He says:—

The shadow-track begins at sunrise near Lake Winnipeg, traverses Labrador south of Hudson Bay, enters the Atlantic Ocean north of Newfoundland, and crosses the seas to the Mediterranean, where it is visible about noon, thence striking across the Mediterranean to Algeria and Tunis, and extending to the coast of Arabia, where it ends at sunset. The duration of the eclipse in Labrador is two and one-half minutes; in Spain, the three-quarters minutes; and in Egypt, two and three-quarters minutes. The width of the belt of total eclipse on the earth's surface is 167 miles, the width of the penumbra (partial eclipse) is 4,000 miles, and the velocity of the moon's shadow per hour is 1,000 miles. Passengers on Atlantic steamers will, according to their position, see the eclipse as total or nearly total, and the duration of the eclipse will be in progress, from the time the shadow begins to fall on the earth till it ends, will be about two and one-half hours. The last total eclipse in the British Isles occurred as long ago as 1724, and there will not be another till 1927.

The scientific interest in a solar eclipse, however, consists in what is then revealed to view:—

The body of the sun under normal conditions presents a brilliant surface known as the photosphere, which radiates out our light and heat. Above this is a layer of gases known as the reversing layer, which absorbs portions of the light and produces the well-known dark lines in the spectrum. At total eclipses, when the disk of the sun is covered off, this layer has been seen to produce a bright line spectrum, showing it to be glowing gas. Above this is a gaseous envelope known as the chromosphere, through which burst great filaments of hydrogen and metallic vapours. Then come the remnant streamers of the corona, frequently extending out three or four million miles from the sun's disk. Too faint to be seen in daylight, yet as soon as the sun's disk is covered this pale, striking halo springs into view. Partly shining with its own light, and partly with reflected light, its exact nature is not entirely settled. It is remarkable as containing an element yet found on earth.

The Canadian Government is sending out on this occasion the first astronomical expedition it has ever equipped. Complete cinematograph views of the eclipse are to be taken, to be reproduced hereafter in theatres and music-halls.

MR. MAARTEN MAARTENS, who recently paid a visit to Scotland, sends his impressions to the August number of the *Woman at Home*. Unfortunately the weather was unfavourable, but Mr. Maartens is enthusiastic about the same.

A SINGULAR instance of what may be termed an academic paradox is afforded by Mr. Alfred H. Lloyd in the *American Historical Review*. His subject is "History and Materialism," and he asks whether history is in great danger of materialism. He defines materialism as "the tendency which may have various degrees of expression in life or in thought, to treat history as only a part as if in itself it were an independent system supporting originally active and originally constitutive whole." Among the forms of "materialism" specified are, the theory that history repeats itself, or works like a pendulum, the idea of progress, the period or epoch as usually treated, a class standpoint, individualism. "A materialism of the whole" not only precipitates idealism but also restores the person to history!



# WOMAN'S PROGRESS—IN THE HAREM!

*Good Words*, Miss Margaret Macgregor, under reading, "Behind the Lattice and the Veil," some very interesting facts about the Turkish of to-day.

## DRESS.

shows by photograph, as well as by letterpress, the yashmak of to-day half reveals as well as conceals the charms behind:—

Sultan is continually issuing orders enforcing the wearing of thick black veil that effectually hides those charms, but orders are perhaps obeyed for a day, and then the Turkish again brings out her thinnest and most transparent

as her veil fails to hide her face, so also her trim black shawl fails in its end, that of hiding her figure, and it is the clinging lines that are distinctly Parisian, instead of being the loose black cloak that her grandmother wore over her

trousers. With the tchastchaff almost every Turkish woman is a widow, and the orthodox trousers of the Moslem women are rarely ever seen. It is Paris and Vienna that supply the fashions of the ladies of the grand harems, while cheap Manchester goods in befrilled blouses of loud patterns peep out from under the tchastchaffs of the less wealthy.

## CURIOSITY.

Macgregor says she has seen some lovely Turkish girls, but never a beautiful Turkish woman. The Turkish type is a fat figure, sallow, hag-like, and expressionless eyes—and the curiosity of the writer thus describes her experiences on the railway train:—

As you enter a *dames turques* your fellow-passengers once throw back their veils and devour every detail of costume, and before you are seated you will probably be told how much you paid for the material of your dress, nor will they scruple to take it in their hands and examine and judge of its quality. They will find out how that frill is put on, how the tuck arranged, not improbably will they pick up your handkerchief to see what your petticoat is like! You will then be asked whether you are married or not, and if you are married how many children you have, what your husband's occupation is, and what income he has!

All these questions are not impertinent in their eyes, but they show a flattering interest in your affairs, or so you must regard

## MONOGAMY!

Harem life is simple, unalloyed dulness," wanting mostly the excitement of polygamy. The modern Turk finds one wife as much as he can manage—practically speaking." Respect for parents seems to go to an extreme:—

A man can get another wife, but he cannot get another mother" is the Turk's explanation of putting his mother before his wife, and as it is the accepted order of things, the wife does not feel aggrieved.

## FURNISHING.

Under the new order is steadily victorious. Even in the furnishing of the harem the picturesque East is giving place to the sombre West:—

Usually Europeanised until it has no touch of the East, the harem is now only a travesty of the taste of the West. The rugs and cushions and divans are all superseded by linoleums and muslin, and velvet upholstered chairs! The wall-papers are of a glaring and pattern what you would have chosen for your English bedrooms twenty years ago! The rooms are more

like the showrooms of an upholsterer's than the living-rooms of a home, excepting that the modern upholsterer is artful.

## NEITHER EASTERN NOR WESTERN.

The Turkish women have lost all their own picturesque qualities, and have not yet gained that indefinable charm that belongs to cultivated women of the West. Many Turkish women are highly educated; they read and speak English and French, they are often good musicians, and beautiful workers, but all those little touches and little graces that reveal a woman in a house are entirely wanting in the Turkish harem. The women check all their natural Oriental characteristics and strive to be European, and the result is pitiable. They have given up their beautiful Eastern embroidery for crude machine-made crewel work on satin.

The Sultan is continually repressing any tendency to emancipation in the Turkish woman, but apparently the woman is more than a match for the Sultan.

## THE CURSE OF CLOTHES.

In the *Journal of the African Society* Mr. Werner treats of the native question in South Africa. From the Cape Colony Bluebook for native affairs he derives much important matter. Most of the statistics show the infrequency of crime. The natives are described as "a most law-abiding people." Their chief weakness is cattle-stealing. The prohibition of the sale of liquor to natives is having a most marked beneficial effect on them, though it cannot be fully carried out effectually unless applied to European half-castes and natives. Complete prohibition of alcohol would have been a success in Khama's country. A physical ailment among the natives is attributed to their being forced to import grain. The importation of grain, however, seems to be working a far greater benefit. The writer quotes the following testimonies:—

... The adoption of European clothing does not tend towards either their general health, cleanliness, or morality. It seems to be a sort of general idea amongst the Missions that a Native cannot be a Christian unless he wears European dress. It is a pity the Missions do not institute another badge of conversion, as the same European clothes worn night and day in heat, cold, or rain are not particularly beneficial, while the ordinary native costume is far less harmful under similar climatic conditions. ... The heavy woollen blanket or skin kaross of earlier times would have been thrown away, and vigorous exercise, to be resumed with the first sensation of cold, but civilised attire does not lend itself to equally rapid movement, and a marked increase in consumption, pleurisy, inflammation of the lungs, and rheumatism has been the result.

Of a piece with the new clothing is the effect of the new housing. The grass huts, which are the result of centuries of experience and adaptation to local conditions, are being given up for square brick houses, or brick, or wattle-and-daub, which are stuffy, unventilated, and accumulate rubbish.

KAZIMIERZ LUTOSLAWSKI, writing in the *Journal of the George on National Education in Poland*, tells of the problem of teaching Hygiene in schools (mentioned by Lord Londonderry as yet unripe for solution) solved in Poland 120 years ago. To-day, however, the Polish system of education has no existence, the fact that the Polish national spirit "is degenerating" is the only field suitable for the expression of its ideals.



## MARK TWAIN'S MILLIONAIRE FRIEND.

J. S. GREGORY, in the *World's Work*, tells the story of Henry H. Rogers, now Vice-President of the Standard Oil Company, who began his career as a boy. He is a confessed monopolist, who believes that business is war, and that success is the result of the hardest fighting. But this is not his chief claim to fame. He is an admirer of Mark Twain, and has made himself to the great humorist a friend in need. The story runs:—

Years ago, Mr. Rogers read "Roughing It." He liked it so much that he read it again. Then he read it to his children. He said, "If I ever have the chance to meet the man who wrote it, I will." And the chance came. When Webster and Company (of which Mark Twain was a partner) failed, every asset of the famous humorist, including the copyrights of his books, went down in the wreck. It was



[New York. ]

called "a bad failure." Mr. Clemens surrendered everything. Not long afterwards he walked into the Murray Hotel one night with Dr. Rice. A man with a white beard was seated on a divan in the middle of the lobby. "There's a man you ought to know," said Dr. Rice, "and I want you to know him. That's Henry H. Rogers." Dr. Rice presented Mr. Clemens. Mr. Rogers knew of the failure. He asked permission to be of service. In eight hours he was managing the author's business affairs. He gave his time, worth thousands of dollars a day, to recoup the losses of a broken literary man. Into it he put all his business acumen and energy. He found that Webster and Company owed Mrs. Clemens personally £13,000 cash lent from her pocket, upon the firm's notes. He made her a preferred creditor, and to secure the claim gave her the copyrights of her husband's books. In this way the books were saved for Mr. Clemens. They have been his principal assets. They were worth more than the gift of £200,000 in cash. Mr. Rogers saw Clemens safely through these trying business troubles. But he did not stop there. Ever since he has, with a few others, made himself a guardian of Mr. Clemens' business affairs.

Last year he aided in consummating the deal for the publication of Mark Twain's complete works, which placed the books beyond financial care for the rest of his days. Out of the service has grown an affectionate friendship between the two men, remarkable for its contrast—on the one hand the astute, shrewd man, with his finger always on the business pulse, and on the other, the lovable, dreamy humorist. They meet often at euchre, and go on yachting trips.

Another pleasing feature in this grim platitude is that he has made Fairhaven, the home of his youth, an ideal town.

## A PLEA FOR THE CLERK.

In the August number of *Method*, a spirited monthly business magazine, Mr. Charles Peer says a word for the clerk, whose position, he thinks, is no longer what it used to be. In former times employers connected with their clerks, who identified themselves with their concerns. Nowadays the clerk is almost as much of a "hand" as the workman, and without the protection of a trade union. Mr. Peer says:—

In the old days the salaries paid in the counting-house were from £50 to £500, without any great gap between the grades of clerks. Now the chief is paid £1,000 a year, and the business is to keep down the wages of his staff, generally £200, and nearer £80 than £100 in many cases. The clerk recognises that there is an almost impassable gulf between himself and that £1,000 a year, a gulf to be bridged only by special interest or investment. He can seldom expect to reach more than £150, when he will be told, "You have reached the maximum." From that moment indifference sets in: there is a tendency to slackness and all its attendant train of evils. There are very few businesses incapable of expansion; then if you want your business to grow—i.e., by increased turn-over, wider sales, and possibly enhanced profit—you want all the brains and energy you can buy. Why do you wilfully chloroform your energy by breathing the word "maximum"? Are you so stupid that it is worth your while to pay that very smart man £1,000 a year to lull the work out of the juniors? Couldn't it be better spent in regular increases in strict accordance with merit? Employ a dozen clerks and treat them like gentlemen, and you will get better results than are obtainable by your modern method of paying twenty automatic figures who will work while they are watched.

## Two Much Needed Prison Reforms.

A PRISON chaplain (American) contributed an interesting and sensible paper to the *Atlantic Monthly* on his experiences in dealing with convicts. He makes two suggestions:—

(1) To take a man who has committed crime and who the Society desires to see reformed as well as punished, and to treat him as an outcast and object of fear or contempt by clothing him in an ugly and fantastic garb and cropping his hair, and then to provide a minister to preach religion to him, by the way of the beauty and blessing of human brotherhood, love, kindness, and of equality before God, always impressed upon the pathetically incongruous, a travesty upon Christianity, a mockery of humanitarianism. The doing away with the custom is, I believe, one of the first steps to be taken in the religious and reform work in penal institutions effectively.

(2) A second great duty devolves upon the State. This is, I feel, to maintain industries which will provide the convict with a fairly comfortable home, respectable associates, and a roughly democratic treatment for the convict who has served a sentence and come out of prison, and who wants to do as well as will try to, if only he can get decent employment, wages, and be treated like other human beings.



## THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

### THE ORIGINAL OF DI VERNON.

FRANCE MACCUNN writes in *Good Words* on subject, and suggests that Miss Jane Anne Moun, who was hostess to her brother George and his young student companions, including Scott, was the woman :—

Her older than most of the company, she assumed a certain sister's attitude to her brothers and their friends, bringing a playful authority, much as Diana Vernon did over Abaldiston and his unruly troop of cousins. Well-born and conscious of unusual gifts of heart and intellect, she allowed certain peculiarities of manners. She was constantly on the edge, and had the habit—less usual then than now in young females—of speaking her mind freely on all occasions.

She first suspected Scott's genius, and divined his love affair. She introduced him to the German "Leonore" with such a spirited account of it that young Walter sat up all night translating it, and came to her house at 6.30 next morning to read the poem to her :—

She listened with growing admiration to the fine spirited poem, and an idea flashed into the mind of the romantic and poetic woman. She knew that Scott was on the eve of going out for a visit in the country where he hoped to meet the woman of his dreams. She begged him to leave the MS. with him when he was gone she set about carrying out her kindly plan. Erskine was called into her counsel, and together they took the poem to the well-known Edinburgh printer, Mr. James Ballantyne, and had a few copies beautifully printed and bound. The MS. was at once despatched to Walter Scott—"to give it to whom?"

When Scott married Charlotte Carpenter, Miss Moun was already married to Count Wenceslaus, a distinguished Austrian nobleman, and now mistress of "several wonderful old castles in the country where Scott might have seen in full swing that system so dear to his imagination." She and Scott used to correspond, and a bound volume of her letters shows how he treasured them. He sent her books as they appeared, but he did not send her "The Roy." This fact and her similarity to the original of the "Leonore" has suggested that she was the original of Di Vernon.

### Canal Lock Extraordinary.

In the *American Review of Reviews* Mr. M. M. describes Canada's canal system. This is the first time he says about one of the wonders of the engineering world :—

The Trent system has become famous among engineers for its lock at Peterborough, about 100 miles north-west of Toronto. This lock, which is of the hydraulic type, makes a vertical lift of 65 feet. It is the only one of the kind on the continent and the largest in the world. Two water-tight locks, each holding 1,300 tons of water, ascend and descend between three great guide towers, 100 feet high, built of masonry. When one chamber is up the other is always down. A boat enters a chamber; the gates are closed; a little additional weight of water is introduced into the other chamber, and the boat rises swiftly and steadily to the higher level, the process being almost automatic. Only three minutes are required to make the lift, and the entire lockage is accomplished in twelve minutes. The lock will accommodate a barge or a ship. It was completed in 1903, at a cost of \$500,000.

### THE SPANISH PROVERB.

WRITING in the *Manchester Quarterly* for July, on the Proverbs of "Don Quixote," Mr. George S. Shire remarks that Spain is the home of the proverb, and in Spain proverbs form a part of the national literature. The language, too, affords great scope for the making of proverbs, for it has great wealth of rhyme. It is estimated that there are over 10,000 proverbs in the Spanish language.

Turning from Spanish proverbs in general to the proverbs in "Don Quixote" in particular, Lancashire writes :—

In spite of other books abounding in proverbs more numerous than "Don Quixote," none can compare with it in the appropriateness of their use. They are not merely contained in the book, they are the very body of it.

#### A WOMAN'S COUNSEL.

Sancho Panza is a sackful of proverbs, and in "Don Quixote," though a little more discreet in the use of them, says, "There is no proverb which is not true." The influence of the Arab may be recognised in the unflattering sayings relating to the fair sex. Lancashire continues :—

It is a disappointment to find that one cannot trace any saying Don Quixote uses in praise of womankind in general, who was so courteous a gentleman, and who fought so many doughty battles for the beauty and honour of his Dulcinea. It is the stolid, practical Sancho Panza who uses that ambiguous saying that "A woman's counsel is a small thing, but the man who does not take it is a great fool."

#### Women as Baptisers.

IT is a strange paradox of social progress that the seclusion of Eastern women within the purdah directly contribute to distinct ecclesiastical advancement in the woman's movement. In *The East and the West* for July the problem is stated :—

How far is the existence of the purdah system in the East an obstacle to the making of female converts? Would it be possible to remove this obstacle by having a special class of deaconesses who would be empowered by the Church to baptise converts, after due preparation, in the East? In instances, within the seclusion of the purdah, it being understood that the coming out of the purdah was a voluntary matter, not essential to a true profession of Christianity.

The writer points out that the number of baptisms amongst zenana women during the last fifty years has been very small compared with similar numbers amongst the men. For an Eastern woman to come out from her customary seclusion and appear in public and be baptised by a man would be to ruin the reputation of an immodest woman. The writer says that baptism by women was recognised as early as the sixth century. As a lady has put it, "the evangelisation of India depends on the Christianisation of its wives and mothers. On the women becoming converts it is practically impossible for the men to receive baptism." The Bishop of Lucknow is of opinion that whether the difficulty might not be met by the employment of duly ordained deaconesses who administer baptism to the female converts. The editor earnestly supports this plea.



## LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

### THE END OF LIBERAL UNIONISM.

BY SIR J. WEST RIDGEWAY.

TECTION, said Disraeli, many years ago, is not dead, but damned. Liberal Unionism, says Sir J. West Ridgeway, in the August *Nineteenth Century*, is not buried, but not buried. His article is noteworthy. He himself a Liberal Unionist. He was Under-Secretary at Dublin Castle for years. He administered coercion with vigour. But this is what he tells us of the state of things to-day:—

#### MR. CHAMBERLAIN SLAYS HIS CHILD.

Liberal Unionist party is dead, if not buried; it has been killed by its own parent. But Mr. Chamberlain, when he addressed the party at the altar of tariff reform, only anticipated its impending dissolution by a very short period. The Liberal Unionist party, for all practical purposes, had ceased to exist—its race was run, its work was accomplished, its *raison d'être* had ceased.

#### AN UNDER-SECRETARY'S DISCOVERY.

I went to Dublin with an open mind free from bias, and there were soon impressed upon it certain facts. I quickly discovered that the extreme Unionists were as dangerous to the Union as the Nationalists; that although the charges of stupidity, ineptitude, and dishonesty so often thrown at the Government officials were absolutely without foundation, yet the Government itself was defective and cumbersome; and that the gulf yawning between the people and the Government could only be bridged by gradually associating the people, so far as possible, with the Government in the administration of affairs.

#### LORD DUNRAVEN'S PROGRAMME.

The approval which I expressed of Lord Dunraven's scheme was confined to the programme published on March 31st, in which, after emphatically protesting their fidelity to the cause of the Union, the Reform Association advocated "the devolution of Ireland of a larger measure of local government than it now possessed," the decentralisation of Irish finance, the extension to Ireland of the system of Private Bill legislation so successfully working in Scotland, the settlement of the question of education, the better housing of the labouring classes, the development of the material resources of the country. The programme of August 31st does not materially differ from Lord Dunraven's own programme, and it is practically the same as that which has been always advocated by Mr. Chamberlain and other leaders of the Liberal Unionist party.

#### WHY IT IS OPPOSED.

The condition of Ireland is beyond question improved. Why, then, are the concessions which could have been safely made in the calm and turbulent days of 1886 declared to be impossible now in the comparatively bright and peaceful days of 1890?

It may be a fact that concessions are refused because the Government is over, and that we deny to peaceful agitation that which we have freely offered to crime and outrage? This is the question which undoubtedly will be drawn by those hostile to the Union.

#### THE IRISH POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

What is the Irish policy of the Government? It is a policy of delay—a policy fraught with danger to the Union. The Government have abandoned every item of Mr. Wyndham's programme except one—the stern enforcement of the order already prevails. Nothing is to be done for higher education. The Prime Minister most sorrowfully admits his failure. The co-ordination of the various Boards—or, in other words, the reorganisation of Dublin Castle—is abandoned, although it would be to stir up the hornet's nest. Even the proposed improvements, Mr. Long tells us, must wait until the

Irish have learnt self-help; and "administrative concessions are to give way to Coercion."

The fact is that the Government have surrendered not only power, bag and baggage, to the extremists.

#### WHAT ARE THE POOR LIBERAL UNIONISTS TO DO?

On all sides there is evidence that the Liberal Unionist party has not become a Tory and who is not absorbed in Tariff Reform. It is "dished," and that the reactionary is in future to be the predominant partner. Two policies—poles asunder—have been set on foot; the policy of Negation, which means retrogression, and the policy of Home Rule. The Liberal Unionist policy of remedying every grievance from which any section of the people can legitimately be said to suffer—has been abandoned. The Liberal Unionist party has ceased to exist—it is broken up and dispersed. The Liberal Unionist free traders are the faithful survivors of the party which saved the Union. They alone remain true to its creed and policy; they alone keep the torch burning. But they wander in the wilderness, without any hope of the Promised Land. What are they to do?

### STANDS SCOTLAND WHERE IT DESERVES IT.

"No!" CRIES A "NATIONAL" REVIEWER.

"MALAGROWTHER," in the *National*, raises the question, "Is Scotland Decadent?" and answers in the most emphatic affirmative.

#### MAMMON THE NATIONAL DEITY.

"Scotland lives on its past." True, the "diagnosis" is fundamentally sound, but requires a remedy in addition. "It lives on its past, *plus* Mr. A. Carnegie." Scotland is now neither an aristocracy nor a democracy, but "a carefully-graded plutocracy." From the standpoint of fashion, "only one class counts in Scotland," and that is the Scottish Episcopal Church. The churches generally are run by money-worshippers.

#### "THE CHIEF END" OF THE CHURCHES.

"The prime objects of Presbyterian organisation and activity of all kinds are summed up in the words 'Seat rents.'" As working men generally cannot afford seat rents, "their self-banishment from the ranks of churchlessness has come rather as a result than anything else."

The austere and pleasure-hating zeal of the evangelists which dominated Scotland in the early decades of the last century has given place to an energetic but decorous materialism which luxuriates in tea-cakes and strawberries and cream, and which is utterly devoid of distinction, and which is in all its features a replica of the "hideousness and immense wealth" identified by Matthew Arnold with English Dissent.

#### "A DREARY PARADISE."

These are samples of the grim, not to say gloomy, indictment, which ends thus:—

Scotland, we are told to weariness, never contained more wealth as it does now. That is probably true. But it is less true that never was Scotland's wealth so unequally distributed, or so sterilised in the distribution. The gulf between the rich and poor is wider than ever it was, because the classes the masses have now no meeting-ground or community of interest, not even religion. Both the old gaiety and the old earnestness of Scotland have disappeared. Whether they will reappear after a process of social transformation remains to be seen. The present Scotland is the dreary paradise of bourgeois prosperity and sectarianism, a country of 15 sects, 3,000 churches, bowling greens, 250 golf courses—and no poet.



## LORD ACTON'S BEST HUNDRED BOOKS.

## A REMARKABLE LIST.

MR. E. T. COOK published at the *Pall Mall* the admirable collection—now, alas, out of—of opinions on the Best Hundred Books there is no contribution to the subject so interesting and original as that which the *Pall Mall Magazine* published last month. Lord Acton, by universal consent, knew more about the inside of books than any man of our time. He is said to have devoured ten volumes a day as his average allowance of reading, and he remembered all he read. When Lord Acton and Lord Avebury were discussing rival lists of the Best Hundreds, Lord Acton drew up a list of recommended authors for his son.

Later Lord Acton sent Miss Gladstone his ideal list of the Hundred Best Books. Miss Gladstone was not unnaturally expostulated, but Lord Acton persisted. His list, he said, was

judgment really the hundred best books, apart from works of natural science—that it treated of principles that every thoughtful man ought to understand, and was calculated, in fact, to give a clear view of the various forces that make history. "I am not considering," he adds, "what will suit an educated savage or an illiterate peasant woman, who would come to an end of the 'Imitation.'"

Lord Acton prefaced his list by the following striking statement of the object which a young man should have in view when he began to read

He says:—

Answer to the question: Which are the hundred best books in the world?

Showing any English youth, whose education is finished, knows common things, and is not training for a profession, to perfect his mind and open windows in every direction, to bring him to the level of his age so that he may know the (twenty) forces that have made our world what it is and still guard him, to guard him against surprises and against the sources of error within, to supply him both with the best stimulants and the surest guides, to give force and clarity and clearness and sincerity and independence and energy and generosity and serenity to his mind, that he may know the method and law of the process by which error is conquered and truth is won, discerning knowledge from probability, justice from belief, that he may learn to master what he knows as fully as what he adopts, that he may understand the strength and vitality of systems and the motive of men who are wrong, to steel him against the seductions of literary beauty and talent; so that each book, when taken in, shall be the beginning of a new life, and make a new man of him—this list is submitted:—

to's Laws—Steinhart's Introduction.  
Aristotle's Politics—Susemihl's Commentary.  
Athenæus' Encheiridion—Commentary of Simplicius.  
Augustine's Letters.  
Vincent's Commonitorium.  
Gregory of S. Victor—De Sacramentis.  
Bonaventura—Breviloquium.  
Thomas Aquinas—Summa contra Gentiles.  
Dante—Divina Commedia.  
Erasmus of Sabunde—Theologia Naturalis.  
Nicholas of Cusa—Concordantia Catholica.  
Bible de Reuss.  
Montaigne's Pensées—Havet's Edition.  
Lebranché, De la Recherche de la Vérité.  
Kant—Spekulativ Dogmatik.  
Hegel—Philosophie der Geschichte.  
Vico—Esprit de Vico.

18. Pünjer—Geschichte der Religions-philosophie.
19. Rothe—Theologische Ethik.
20. Martensen—Die Christliche Ethik.
21. Oettingen—Moralstatistik.
22. Hartmann—Phänomenologie des sittlichen Bewusstseins.
23. Leibniz—Letters edited by Klopp.
24. Braniss—Geschichte der Philosophie.
25. Fischer—Franz Bacon.
25. Zeller—Neuere Deutsche Philosophie.
27. Bartholomæus—Doctrines Religieuses de la Philosophie Moderne.
28. Guyon—Morale Anglaise.
29. Ritschl—Entstehung der Altkatholischen Kirche.
30. Loening—Geschichte des Kirchenrechts.
31. Baur—Vorlesungen über Dogmengeschichte.
32. Fénelon—Correspondence.
33. Newman's Theory of Development.
34. Mozley's University Sermons.
35. Schneckenburger—Vergleichende Darstellung.
36. Hundeshagen—Kirchenvorfassungsgeschichte.
37. Schweizer—Protestantische Centraldogmen.
38. Gass—Geschichte der Lutherischen Dogmatik.
39. Cart—Histoire du Mouvement Religieux dans le Causse de Vaul.
40. Blondel—De la Primauté.
41. Le Blanc de Beaulieu—Theses.
42. Thiersch—Vorlesungen über Katholizismus.
43. Mohler—Neue Untersuchungen.
44. Scherer—Mélanges de Critique Religieuse.
45. Hooker—Ecclesiastical Polity.
46. Weingarten—Revolutionskirchen Englands.
47. Kliefoth—Acht Bücher von der Kirche.
48. Laurent—Etudes de l'Histoire de l'Humanité.
49. Ferrari—Révolutions de l'Italie.
50. Lange—Geschichte des Materialismus.
51. Guicciardini—Ricordi Politici.
52. Duperron—Ambassades.
53. Richelieu—Testament Politique.
54. Harrington's Writings.
55. Mignet—Négotiations de la Succession d'Espagne.
56. Rousseau—Considérations sur la Pologne.
57. Foncin—Ministère de Turgot.
58. Burke's Correspondence.
59. Mémorial de Ste. Hélène.
60. Holtzendorf—Systematische Rechtsencyklopädie.
61. Thering—Geist des Römischen Rechts.
62. Geib—Strafrecht.
63. Maine—Ancient Law.
64. Gierke—Genossenschaftsrecht.
65. Stahl—Philosophie des Rechts.
66. Gentz—Briefwechsel mit Adam Müller.
67. Vollgraff—Polignosie.
68. Frantz—Kritik aller Parteien.
69. De Maistre—Considérations sur la France.
70. Donoso Cortes—Ecrits Politiques.
71. Périn—De la Richesse dans les Sociétés Chrésiennes.
72. Le Play—La Réforme Sociale.
73. Kiehl—Die Bürgerliche Sociale.
74. Sismondi—Etudes sur les Constitutions des Peuples.
75. Rossi—Cours du Droit Constitutionnel.
76. Barante—Vie de Roger Collard.
77. Duvergier de Hauranne—Histoire du Gouvernement Parlementaire.
78. Madison—Debates of the Congress of Confederation.
79. Hamilton—The Federalist.
80. Calhoun—Essay on Government.
81. Dumont—Sophismes Anarchiques.
82. Quinet—La Révolution Française.
83. Stein—Sozialismus in Frankreich.
84. Lasselle—System der Erworbenen Rechte.
85. Thomissen—Le Socialisme depuis l'Antiquité.
86. Considérant—Destinée Sociale.
87. Roscher—Nationalökonomik.
89. Mill—System of Logic.
90. Coleridge—Aids to Reflection.



## LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

Lowitz Fragmente.  
 berti—Pensieri.  
 mboldt—Kosmos.  
 Candolle—Histoire des Sciences et des Savants.  
 win—Origin of Species.  
 ré—Fragments de Philosophie.  
 rnot—Enchaînements des Idées fondamentales.  
 natsschrift des wissenschaftlichen Vereins.

not an appalling list? Of the Best Hundred only, eight English. No Shakespeare, no Newton, no Bacon, no Wordsworth. Our contribution to the Best Hundred Books of the world

Darwin's Origin of Species,  
 Coleridge's Aids to Reflection,  
 Mill's System of Logic,  
 Maine's Ancient Law,  
 Burke's Correspondence,  
 Harrington's Writings,  
 Mozley's University Sermons,  
 Newman's Theory of Development.

American writers only three—Hamilton's list, Madison's Debates of the Congress of 1787, and Calhoun's Essay on Government. Of the Best Hundred Books that omits Homer and the Greek and Roman poets and dramatists; ignores Cervantes, Spenser, Rabelais, Voltaire, Schiller, Scott, Balzac, Victor Hugo, Gibbon, and all the classic historians, and that omits Mozley's University Sermons, is certainly

original that, although I noticed the list briefly in the month, I think my readers will be glad to see it

### NORWAY IN REVIVAL.

The national life of Norway seems to be asserting itself very vigorously at present. Its resolve to part company with Sweden is only one sign of the new movement. In the *London Quarterly Review* Mr. Beveridge records a great religious awakening. He titles his article, "A Rift in Norwegian Lutheranism." The influences from which it emanates have spread over the successive quarters of last century. In the first, Hauge, a self-taught peasant, held great revival meetings, which roused and purified the religious life of the peasantry. In the second quarter Bishop Grundtvig did for the clergy and the upper classes what Hauge had done for the lower. In the third quarter, revived the enthusiasm of the seventeenth century. He was a theologian and fervid evangelist. The last quarter is noted for the liberalising of Norwegian Lutheranism under Professor Petersen. At the present time the battle between the old rigidity and the new liberalism rages round Johannes Ording, who might be called amongst the Neo-Kantians and Ritschlians, and is candidate for the chief theological Chair at Christiania. There is said to be in Norway a growing dissatisfaction with the stereotyped old Lutheran dogma. There is also a breaking away from the

German influence which has been dominant in Norway ever since the Reformation.\* The influence of the English-speaking world is increasingly evident. The writer says:—

Only within the last half-century have any of the Churches obtained a footing in the land. Now, the Free Lutherans (Presbyterians), Methodists (Episcopalians), Baptists and Congregationalists are all doing splendid evangelistic work. Many local revivals of religion have taken place as the result of their operations. The converts in these revivals have turned for their devotional reading to this country, to the books of Spurgeon and Meyer, Professors Henry Drummond and James Stalker, Drs. G. Matheson, J. R. Macdonald, and many others have had a great effect in deepening the sympathy of the Norwegian Church with Lutheran theology.



[Legend.]

### A Peaceable Revolution.

"No sword, no fire! Good-bye, dear relatives! We are both gloriously freed from each other."

The theological controversies, in which the whole Presbyterian country has participated, have led people back to the Bible. A revival of religion is now taking place almost unparalleled in the experience even of the oldest preachers in the country. The revival is associated with the name of Albert Lunde, a Lutheran Baptist layman. For months the largest hall in Christiania, with a sitting accommodation of 5,000, has been crowded nightly. Multitudes have been converted. The evangelists of the city and the Secretary of State for the Church have attended the gatherings and taken part in them. The bishop has given permission for the lay evangelist, and though he is, to preach in the parish pulpits, and for religious services to be held in the churches. At these, Methodist preachers and others are allowed to take part, a toleration unknown before. And from all parts of the country come reports of similar awakening.



**GERMANOPHOBIA RAMPANT.**

THE CRIMINAL CRAZE OF THE HOUR.

In the *Contemporary Review*, M. de Pressensé is a spirited protest against the wicked levity which many of our Jingoës are preaching against Germany. He says:—

**ANTI-GERMAN JEHAD AND ITS ALTERNATIVE.**

Chamberlain preaches to all and everyone that Germany is predestined rival of Great Britain in commerce, in industry, in naval power, in war, in everything, and that sooner or later a conflict is unavoidable between two locomotives moving at full speed on the same rails in opposite directions.

These prophecies have a knack of getting themselves realised by iteration. It is for France a sacred duty, while clinging heartily for a sincere friendship with both nations, to bring all her strength against a dreadful encounter. Times are for a higher, broader policy.

Today the question is no longer whether our civilisation, at the close of one of the great historical cycles of the human race, will see an immense empire, half military, half industrial, which we shall at last realise in the United States of the future, or the free federation of peaceful, self-governing and social republics. The question is whether the Revolution shall bring in the unity of the whole the freedom of all its parts, or whether once more, as when Athens fell prostrate with her ideal human ideal under the yoke of Alexander, and after the Romans, France shall become the small dependency of an empire of iron and of gold.

**A CANDID ADMISSION.**

The *Quarterly Review* says:—

It is in our island it seems incredible that we should be haunted, not only by German opponents, but even by Frenchmen, with a desire to attack Germany and to destroy her fleet. This desire becomes too strong. On reflection, we must admit that we have not invariably pursued in recent years a policy which, viewed from a distance, looks as pacific as we may think. In fairness to us it should be conceded that the influence of Lord Salisbury and that of Lord Lansdowne may be relied upon to maintain peace.

**CASSANDRA DILLON AND HIS WARNINGS.**

In the *Contemporary Review* Dr. Dillon declares

that France, despite her solemn assurance, has profited by the example of Muscovy to embark on a policy of intimidation. If brought to the wished for issue, would seriously alter the map of Europe. "A policy of brigands," the French say, but it is by no means chimerical.

Whatever the Morocco Conference may decide, France will be bound upon to say by her action whether she is ready to give up her African schemes which are at the very root of her foreign policy and to let slip the fruits of seventy years' patient labour. The Kaiser has given way to-day, and it is possible that he may give way to-morrow as well.

It is quite inconceivable that France should make up her mind to accept the inevitable, subordinate her forty millions to Germany's sixty millions, consent to the dictation of Berlin in all her international relations, and make herself the factotum of Prussian aggression, the jackal of the Kaiser. For once France had accepted German dictation, of Holland and Belgium, of Austria, of Italy, of Spain, and, ultimately, perhaps, of England, would also be sealed. England, the question that arises is briefly this: Can she remain quiet while her most bitter, enterprising, and dangerous enemy settles down in the Moorish Sultanate, and assigns to herself the rôle of a Mediterranean Power?

**THE PETER THE HERMIT OF THE JEHAD.**

Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, in the *Fortnightly Review*, declares that "the conduct of Germany

during the Boer war made it quite clear to the average Englishman what Power he must regard as the enemy of his country!" He tells us that Frenchmen have

realised that England was ready to stand by France in her recent difficulty and danger. Well-informed Frenchmen are perfectly aware that England was willing to give their support much beyond what was requested from her.

Sir Rowland gloats over what he imagines would be the ruin of Germany if England were to attack France:—

England would not be contented with destroying the German Navy, and sweeping the German flag from the ocean.



[La Silhouette.]

**In the Path of Peace.**

KING EDWARD: "How burdened you are, my dear nephew!"  
WILLIAM II.: "I have just been raising several torpedoes which have inconvenienced my good friends in France. But you, also, dear nephew, your arms are very full."  
KING EDWARD: "Oh! only a few little boats to manoeuvre in comparison with the French fleet."

would be easily done if the German battleships dared to enter the sea—she would blockade the German ports, and the blockade of the German ports would necessitate the ultimate capitulation of Germany.

This wild Peter the Hermit of the Jihad fails to see that if he is right, he is supplying to the thoughtful German an incontrovertible argument in favour of spending any number of millions on a fleet to rescue them from thus living on sufferance. But even although he exults over the "appalling misery" which England could inflict on Germany by her navy alone, he is still not satisfied:—

"The root problem of English politics at the present time is how to provide an adequate Army to drive home the British



h Navy. Until this work is accomplished the foreign the country must, to some extent, be paralysed. e he clamours for universal compulsory military in Great Britain. He is logical enough. We face conscription if we continue to indulge in rman, anti-Russian crazes.

#### SIGNS OF THE RABIES RECEDING.

*National Review* still suffers from acute ophobia. The editor warns us against German o prejudice American sentiment against Great by lying press messages, and is careful to ce as an article in the *Review* "The falsifica- the Ems Telegram: by Prince Bismarck" in o remind us of German unscrupulousness. rmans are busy stirring up strife; German are massing in South Africa; Germans are up the Boers, etc., etc. The Pan-German map anticipated Great German Confederation in 1950 duced, showing Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, y and Czechdom absorbed in the coming Germany. But even in the *National* there are f returning sanity. "An English resident" his candid impressions of Germany," which mostly of what representative Germans— se unnamed—said to him against the Kaiser. ail against him as essentially a *dilettante*, erable autocrat, "a home-made Cæsar." They ecome Socialists and Republicans in disgust. eed "not a Kaiser but an Oliver Cromwell." ope to see the Great German Republic. A r artisan is quoted as saying, "We desire to to remain at peace with England and with all ially with England." "These," adds the nt, "are the real voices of the great German faithfully recorded." This is excellent ny—to be borne by the *National*. Germano- seemingly is to become Kaiserphobia. 'The s evidently coming to a head. Soon may it in *Kaiserhitze*, if you will, but not in *tenhitze* and war!

#### THE MOROCCAN QUESTION.

##### THE STORY OF DELCASSÉ'S BLUNDERS.

ELCOME flood of dry light is shed on the an crisis by the paper of Mr. W. B. Harris in ugust *Blackwood*. Mr. Harris knows more Morocco than any other Englishman, and his e is singularly lucid. He says England had ully nothing of any importance to give up to in Morocco. In exchange for giving it up, tained valuable concessions in Egypt. The French agreement of April, 1904, was ratified French Chamber on October 8th; but M. Del- either obtained the consent of Germany to the ent, nor took immediate steps to confront her *fait accompli*:—

ow well known that Monsieur Etienne, as well as the cabinet and colonial party, urged upon Monsieur the advisability of negotiations with Germany, and Monsieur Delcassé refused. Delcassé, in language more

strong than diplomatic, announced to his colleagues at intention of not communicating it. To the Germans it official existence.

Early in November, the German Chargé at T pointed out to his French colleague that Ge had not accepted the French programme, and she might object to do so. A further warning given in January, but the French obstinately ren blind to the risks they were running. The March 31st came the Kaiser's visit to Tangier.

The whole reason of the visit can be given in very few Monsieur Delcassé had made no secret of his intentional ip of Germany in Europe in 1904. The Kaiser made none ignoring of France in Morocco in 1905. Monsieur D had refused to visit the Emperor in Berlin, but his sub policy gave the opportunity to the Kaiser to visit Tangier.

France from that moment took a back s Morocco. Germany bases her case upon the vention of Madrid of 1880, which contains a favoured nation clause:—

Which means that no favours or privileges should be ac or granted to any one Power which should not be shared all the Powers. It is on this Clause XVII. of the Convention that Germany bases her claim for all nat share in any privileges France may obtain in Morocco general purport has never been questioned before the crisis.

The French contention that the Convention refers to the status of protection, although supp by England, is, in Mr. Harris's opinion, clearly fensible. If, however, it is true, Germany can special privileges from Morocco without sharing with other nations. When the British Govern despatched Mr. Lowther to Fez to support the F the Sultan at once announced that he refus accede to the French demands:—

Seldom has a country had such an opportunity as that was open to France in Morocco. Had she consulted G after the signing of the Franco-Spanish Agreement, as G fully expected to be consulted, there is absolutely no dou a compromise could have been arrived at which would h France full powers in Morocco.

Her policy in Morocco has been vacillating and weak made one mistake after another. She alternately cajol threatened; she wounded the Sultan's feelings without o the desired result of inspiring him with fear. In her p scheme of reforms she dealt with subjects that should hav postponed for years. It was a programme far too inclusi complicated, and too sweeping ever to have met with Monsieur Delcassé fell from power; his bubble had Excellent as he had been in other affairs, a friend of peo a friend of England, he allowed his personal feelings, his of Germany and his intense belief in himself, to w Morocco policy.

IN the *Humane Review*, G. G. Greenwood ra protest against the setting of steel traps. Mr. St. John urges that all who wish to diminish e should concentrate on directing people's attention study and practice of all that goes to make up a b life, and of inducing people to realise their privileg responsibility as lords of creation, and to rememb motto, "*Noblesse oblige*." H. G. B. Montgomer jects the Church Army to severe criticism in its m of prison reclamation. Speaking from experience, that he does not believe that the various Prison Societies effect anything in the reclaiming of the cr



### THE WHITE PERIL IN AUSTRALIA.

the *Nineteenth Century* Mr. Guy H. Scholefield sets forth the present state of affairs in Australia the danger to the Commonwealth presented by the sudden rise of Japan into a first-class Power. As yet, this danger is little realised as yet in Australia. The reasons why it should be so are thus set forth by Mr. Scholefield:—

...a country of 162,655 square miles, of which not more than one-sixth is available for cultivation, has a population of 1,000,000, to which the expanding requirements of sustenance under Western conditions are already causing congestion. The density of the population in Japan is greater than that of any other considerable nation in the world, with the exception of Great Britain; but, on the other hand, the United Kingdom is a world-wide empire of over twelve million square miles, in which the average density is only thirty-three persons to the square mile. Japan has no waste places into which to disgorge its population. If all the political difficulties of the East were spelled, and the population of China, Japan, and Siberia distributed over the whole of those countries, there would be an average density of nearly forty to the square mile. The gravity of the menace to Australia is readily apparent.

### IMMORALITY OF THE PRESENT POSITION.

...briefly setting out the way in which the Immigration Restriction Act works, Mr. Scholefield

...immorality of the present situation is that four millions of people in Australasia jealously regard three million square miles of territory as their own, and impose a drastic restriction on applicants for admission; while just across the water—as close as New Zealand is to Australia—there are millions teeming with a virile population just awakening to the expanding wants of civilisation forced upon them by the necessities of the times. The danger is evident. The final solution must be the arbitrament of numbers, and then Australia will be sadly

### THE YELLOW PERIL.

Australia recognises—if England does not—that the Japanese are the smartest traders and most intelligent industrial men in the world. "To-morrow," says Mr. Scholefield, "the Japanese nation, young, energetic and irresistible, will be reinforced by hundreds of millions of Chinese. The efforts of a few millions of people to withhold the vast continent of Australia from the clutch of the Japanese invaders will be futile. Diplomacy will be of no avail, for argument never yet dammed back the flood of nationality sweeping along behind the rayonets of a young and vigorous people."

Immigration to Australia has practically stopped. In fact, from 1892-1903, Australia actually lost 18,750 people by excess of departures over arrivals. During that period New Zealand gained 10,000. As all the Kanakas have to be deported from Queensland this year, the total population of Australia will be further decreased by 10,000 or more. These figures show how stationary Australia has remained during the last twelve years.

### YOUTHFUL VIGOUR RATHER THAN ENGLISH SPEECH.

Mr. Scholefield denounces the exclusion of immigrants from the Commonwealth, and says:—

...Australia must establish herself in possession of the Australian continent by attracting white settlers to open up the back

country. The insular and suicidal idea of admitting only English-speaking people must go by the board. We should go into the American way of thinking, and, if White Australia is not worth encouraging, attract healthy men of any European nation to come over and help us fell our bush, till our land is built up, build our dams and water-races, and transport produce to the seaboard. If England cannot send us healthy young men of the right stamp—and it almost seems that under present conditions she cannot—we must turn our eyes towards Poland, Scandinavia, and Hungary, that have done so much already in building up the British Colonies. It is health and youthful vigour that the Colonies require, not academic knowledge of any particular language.

The Australian nationality could be protected by a short period franchise qualification. In conclusion, he says:—

It is only by getting settlers quickly and opening up the country that Australia can restore that confidence in the future which centres that will place money at her disposal for development, and this is the *sine quâ non* of her existence. Unless Australia comes from an empty shard, quickly becomes a hive of industry, the Yellow Peril will maintain its reality, and be a lasting menace to the development of the remarkable economic and social evolution that is gradually unfolding in the interdependent countries of Australia and New Zealand.

### JOURNALISM AS A PROFESSION.

BY MR. WHITELAW REID.

MR. WHITELAW REID contributes to the *Pall Mall Magazine* an article on the Newspaper as a Profession To-day; or Modern Journalism as a Profession.

### THE ROYAL ROAD.

As Mr. Reid has been a journalist all his life, it is interesting to note his ideas of the training and qualifications necessary for the profession. He has a strong faith in "schools of journalism." He writes:—

The only place to learn the newspaper business is in a newspaper office, and you have to be caught tolerably young to get it at all. But the place to acquire some of the qualifications for the work is the place where one gets the best general education the world affords. Above all, it must be an education that teaches you to see straight and to think straight.

### ALL KNOWLEDGE FOR ITS PROVINCE.

We may next look for whatever will facilitate wide acquisition and persuasive expression. One must first know things, and then know where to find things, and next know how to interest people in your way of telling these things, and in your reasoning about them.

Knowledge, real knowledge, not a smattering of the history of your country, is indispensable, and no historical knowledge can come amiss. Constitutional and international law, at least, one must know, and if one can take a full course so much the better.

Modern languages will be most helpful, and in our newspapers a reading knowledge of at least three of French, German, and Spanish—becomes every year more desirable. The literature of your own language should be studied until you learn to use the noble tongue to express the best advantage and in the fewest words whatever you have to say.

You should know your own country. You should know the foreign countries, and thus chasten the notions that you began with us, and that liberty and intelligence had been elsewhere. You should know the people, the plain, every average man, the man in the street—his condition, his needs, his ideas, and his notions—and you should learn early that he is likely to be overpowered by your condescension when you attempt to reason with him.

Finally, the man who succeeds is a man who has not undervalued what he is undertaking.



**OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.**

*Contemporary Review* contains a very valuable on the above subject by Mr. J. A. Hobson. survey includes not England alone, but the States, France, Germany, and Austria. From this array of statistics Mr. Hobson deduces the following tendencies:—

1. A relative decline in the importance of agriculture, a positive decline in free-trade England with its earlier pre-eminence of capitalistic industry and its dense population, a notable relative decline in each of the other countries, a change of tariff policy, density of population, land tenure, and manufacturing development. Agricultural protection, combined with a large retention of small landowners as in France and Germany, the possession of a large export trade in agricultural produce, as in the United States, retard, but do not cancel, the operation of the tendency.

2. An abnormally rapid growth of the transport and distributive (wholesale and retail) with the building, car-making, and other manufacturing industries subsidiary to transport and distribution.

3. Wherever large deposits of coal and iron exist a great concentration of employment in mines.

4. A relative decline of the staple or fundamental manufacturing industries, especially the textile and dressmaking, as compared with the manufactures of final commodities for consumption—luxury trades, or trades subsidiary to the arts and sciences, present an increasing proportion of occupation.

5. In almost every instance a large rapid increase in the proportion of the occupied population engaged in public services, sciences and other branches of non-material production.

6. An increase in the proportion of the retired or unoccupied population.

**7. A NATION ADVANCES UNDER CAPITALISM.**

Mr. Hobson remarks that these movements are in part the result of the evolution of capitalism through increased economies of machinery and the attendant concentration of labour. Then comes the following generalisation of "the normal development of occupations for a nation passing through the era of capitalism":—

Beginning at a point where the large majority of the population are occupied in or about agriculture, and a small minority engaged exclusively in manufacture or in commerce, it would be necessary to provide more and more occupation in the mining and simple manufacturing industries, especially in the main and metal trades. Proceeding further it would effect economies in the fundamental manufactures, or would develop a large importer of the cruder manufactures, and would employ itself more largely in the final stages of manufacturing commodities for consumers, in novel industries supplied with special tastes and luxuries. Transport and financial operations will then come to play a greater part, and the finance aspect of business life to engage an increased proportion of energy. While "dealing" becomes relatively more important than "making" in regard to the occupation it affords, the production and distribution of non-material as compared with material goods grows apace—that is to say, the arts and sciences (including the art of Government) engage a larger proportion of the population. When the general standard of consumption for the great mass of the people has reached a point where the more urgent needs of food, clothing, housing are satisfied, all further rises in the standard represent a larger proportion of demand for recreation, education, professional and other immaterial forms of wealth.

**8. INCREASED FOREIGN TRADE A SIGN OF PROSPERITY.**

An important deduction from these conclusions is

1. A diminishing proportion of the national consumption is expended upon cruder commodities, so in time the growth of the

aggregate import trade will be checked, a diminishing proportion of the national income being expended upon foreign goods. This decline in the relative import trade, so far from implying a fall of national production, would imply an advance, signifying, as it would, that the nation has become rich enough to spend a larger share of its income upon higher forms of wealth.

**BAD HOUSEKEEPING—PHYSICAL DETERIORATION.**

MRS. HUTH JACKSON, in a sensible, if not conclusive, article in the *Nineteenth Century*, discusses the causes of the physical deterioration of the English race. She says:—

The root of the evil is so very easy to find that it is grotesquely simple when we at last come upon it. The cause of the deterioration of the population lies almost solely in the fact that our women know nothing about the duties which Nature intends them to perform. The girls marry, often too early, always without a thought as to whether they are in a fit condition to bear children, and always without any idea of how to treat those children when born. They have a smattering of what is called education, and can probably tell you what St. Petersburg is, and how to reckon compound interest, but the old-fashioned training in simple domestic knowledge by the mother, and then later for a year or two by some experienced and kindly mistress, is a thing of the past.

**THE SERVANT QUESTION.**

Mrs. Jackson deplors the way in which women neglect their housekeeping, and are in many cases ignorant of how to manage a house. She says:

Every "Ladies' Paper" is full of denunciations of servants, and on all sides we hear the cry for reform. But the cry is not on the servants' side. Why should they be expected to have all the virtues and their masters and mistresses all the vices? Why should they dress quietly, work hard, be considerate, methodical, if their employers dress like actresses, spend their time amusing themselves, and never have a moment to look after the details of their households?

Athletics for women she advocates, but in moderation. They should be merely regarded as a means to an end, not as an end:—

Two hours a day will not interfere either with her housekeeping or the care of her children. If she wants to become an athlete as a profession she has no right to marry. He would be a man, unless indeed he were a high Government official, who would be retained in an office if he insisted on devoting his employer's time to playing golf? The comparison is not far-fetched, for surely it is as unconscientious for a wife to neglect her household, when her husband feeds, clothes, and supports her, as for a manager or clerk to take money for work and do nothing but scamp.

French women are most attractive in this world, and are also excellent housekeepers. The German women are extraordinarily well-informed, and are, nevertheless, very good housekeepers:—

Why should not the Englishwoman, richly endowed by nature, companionable, and interested in large questions as she is, be as well-mannered and well-dressed as the Frenchwoman, as efficient and as good a housewife as the German?

English women should be taught that to look after their houses and their children is not bourgeois, but is the fulfilment of their destiny. Mrs. Jackson concludes that what is required is a mission to the West End and not to the East End. It is our neglect and carelessness that have created the problem which is now paralysing us by its difficulty of solution.



## THE LATE JOHN HAY.

HIS GIFT OF SETTLING CONTROVERSIES.

In the *American Review of Reviews*, Mr. John Moore writes an appreciation of Mr. Hay's in diplomacy. He remarks upon the magnanimity and patience of Mr. Hay in submitting to the Senate's drastic amendment of the first Hayefote Canal Treaty, and adds, "Mr. Hay's greatest celebrity to-day rests, no doubt, upon his diplomacy in China, but I venture to think that in his relations in regard to the canal his character as a man underwent the severest test to which it was ever subjected." The famous phrase which describes his record achievement in Far Eastern diplomacy is that in which he insisted on the maintenance of China as a "territorial and administrative entity." The writer remarks that Mr. Hay undoubtedly possessed the gift of settling controversies:—

During Mr. Hay's administration, at least fifty-eight formal international agreements were concluded and put into force, many of them in the form of treaties. Of extradition treaties not less than fourteen were made. Mr. Hay was a warm and consistent advocate of international arbitration. In his relations to the American delegates to the peace conference at The Hague, he declared that the duty of sovereign states to secure international justice by all-wise and effective means depended only to the fundamental necessity of preserving their own existence. On at least nine separate occasions he was concerned in the employment of international arbitration as a means of securing a just result. But he was not content with special applications; he sought to create a general and permanent practice; and it may be said that his last diplomatic achievement was his effort to bring about treaty relations under which international law should in certain classes of cases be systematically applied. This work remained to be carried to a conclusion.

Maurice Low, in the *National Review*, thus describes the deceased statesman:—

As I last wrote death has closed the eyes of a great man, a statesman whose place in history is secure, a man who loved his fellow men and laboured for their good, whose Christianity and tolerance and charity made him the most beloved of men, withal the most charming of men; witty, well read, deeply experienced; a philosopher so philosophic that the eagle and the ant and the eagle with untired flight were all proofs to him of the perfect harmony of the great scheme. . . . John Hay carried the pride of Americans as no other American has in this generation. Modest, almost shrinking from observation, with the greatest contempt for *blague* and the vulgar after notoriety, he went quietly about his work, satisfied with no reward except the reward that comes from the satisfaction of well doing. And although he never trumpeted his achievements, the things he did were so remarkable that the country recognised them and was generous in its praise.

Politics, as understood in America, he loathed; he was at the head of the professional politicians, in the privacy of private conversation, he heaped all of his innocent scorn and sarcasm:—

One who was brought in contact with Mr. Hay was struck by his brilliancy as well as his learning; by his wide and gifted imagination and his power of comprehension near at hand; by his overflowing sympathy and broad vision; by his deep religious convictions that made him suffer repining.

H. W. NEVINSON begins in the August number of his investigation of the present conditions of the Slave Trade.

## BUDDHIST MISSIONARIES FOR ENGLAND.

THEIR GOSPEL AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE.

MR. W. S. LILLY calls attention in the *Forerunner* to the fact that, as the result of our sending missionaries to convert Buddhists, Buddhism is now preparing to send missionaries to convert the English. He says:

During the last ten or twelve years, Buddhism has furnished striking evidence that its power of life and growth is by no means exhausted. Contact with Western civilisation has been unquestionably a chief cause of this revival. The attacks made by Christian evangelists have aroused its more earnest instructed votaries to seek, and to set forth a reason for their faith which is in them, and to subject the claims of Christianity to searching criticism. This has been notably so in Japan, and Burmah. In all those countries the Buddhist clergy have shaken off the torpor engendered by a thousand years of routine; Buddhist colleges and schools and societies of all kinds have been multiplied; and a new Buddhist literature, in English, has been called into existence.

THE BUDDHIST'S APPEAL TO WESTERN THINKERS.

Mr. W. S. Lilly says that the Buddhist missionaries proclaim their Gospel to those Westerners who have lost their faith in Christianity and in Theism. Their message to the advanced thinkers of this scientific age is to offer them a new ethical basis of life. They proclaim—

an order which is the counterpart, in the ethical and moral sphere, of scientific order in the phenomenal; an order of causation and the conservation of energy equally prevalent in all order which is ruled absolutely by law; an order which is true a reality, nay, a truer, for all phenomena are impermanent; all integrations are unstable; but the Law of Righteousness abides for ever. It is the law of the universe; not of the earth only.

THE KERNEL OF BUDDHISM.

Mr. Lilly says:—

That is the kernel of the Buddha's teaching; it is a proclamation of this Law of Righteousness, with its method of moral retribution, called by us *Karma*, that he gives its true interpretation and indicates its real value, guiding from Agnosticism to Gnosis. You have cast off the Christian mythology: we do not ask you to accept ours. These teachings belong to an age of the world when men needed to be treated as children. But the most excellent law of the Buddha is confined to no age. His doctrine of the Four Noble Truths and the Eightfold Noble Path, is as true now as when he taught, and ever will be true. It is a doctrine which supplies a rule of life than any other; it holds out a hope which no possible future of positive knowledge can destroy.

ITS SUPERIORITY TO MODERN MATERIALISM.

Mr. Lilly seems to be half a Buddhist already. He would be altogether a Buddhist if he were a Catholic. He says:—

The teaching of the Buddha, even in its most fantastically corrupt form, is infinitely wiser, sweeter, and more enduring than the doctrine of the school—unhappily the predominant school among us—which makes happiness, or agreeable conditions, the formal constituent of virtue, and seeks to deduce the rules of conduct from the laws of comfort; which insists that the intention of the doer, but the result of the deed, is the ethical value of an act; which, reducing the moral law to impotence by depriving it of its distinctive characteristic of finality, degrades it to a matter of latitude and longitude, of climate, and cuisine; which robs it of its essential sanctity by punishment inseparably bound up with its violation, and the organic instinct of conscience that retribution must follow upon evil doing.



**STATE-AIDED EMIGRATION.****MR. C. KINLOCH COOKE'S SCHEME.**

The August number of the *Empire Review* Mr. Kinloch Cooke explains his scheme for State-Aided and State-Directed Emigration and Colonisation.

His scheme, he says, consists of two parts, one for children with State children and the other with adults. The suggested new authority is a Board of Emigration, while being directly responsible to the State, to work through the local authorities and the various Government departments concerned, and act in conjunction with similar boards in the colonies working through their official representatives in London.

Two main principles guide Mr. Cooke in his scheme—national policy and national economy. The colonies, he says, want population, and he assumes to transfer the old stock to a foreign strain. In this way we are over-populated, and we suffer from competition. The most effective way of dealing with these problems, he thinks, is to institute State-aided emigration "for specially selected persons, those chargeable, or likely to become chargeable, to the rates."

Working for both the Poor Law children and the orphan and married men with families is insisted on. Colonial Governments are also required to lend a helping hand. What is wanted is a State-aided emigration founded on the basis of joint action between the colonies and the mother country.

**CANADA'S IMMIGRATION POLICY CONDEMNED.**

In the same number Mr. E. C. Nelson criticises the Canadian point of view the Immigration of the Dominion. The majority of Canadians are indifferent to this great question, he says. Canada can support easily ten times its present population, and emigrant ships have already begun the fatal policy of dumping undesirables in Canada—the criminal, the diseased, the illiterate. There are practically no restrictions. What will the harvest be? The education test is not flawless, but it is restrictive. The American settler has an enormous advantage over the old countryman, and the writer would close Canadian immigration offices open in the United States.

The Canadian Government should aid the American and the British settler alike, and the experience of establishing a government home or farm for orphan British State children for Western life might be followed.

**THE AMERICAN "COLONIST" TO BE FEARED.**

The writer seems more afraid of the American than the foreigner in Canada. He concludes:—

"The 'colonies' in Canada will undoubtedly cause international ill-feeling, and it would not be surprising if they were directly instrumental in bringing about an open rupture."

"American townships, counties, and perhaps provinces, instead of being in the Canadian prairie country, it may be too late to take the action which, if taken now, would secure the colonies' allegiance to the Crown for ever. Again, the American immigrants to settle down peaceably as subjects

of the King, the probability of which is by no means admitted, would all be well in so far as their influence went? It is so preposterous to imagine that the Americans will come to Canada bringing their characteristic energy and enterprise, and leaving their lawlessness behind."

**A MAGNIFICENT PORTRAIT BY TITIAN.**

In the August number of the *Burlington Magazine* Mr. Roger E. Fry draws attention to a magnificent portrait by Titian of his friend Pietro Aretino, a famous writer. The portrait has come from the Vatican Palace at Rome, and has hitherto been known only to a few students.

According to Milanesi, Titian painted Aretino many times. Probably the portrait which is now attracting so much attention was the one once in Marcolini's possession. Marcolini used to say that Titian painted it in three days, and Mr. Fry thinks this not impossible. He says:—

"The portrait has a note of intimacy and spontaneity which well agrees with the idea of its being such a rapid rendering of a man struck off while the inspiration of some happy accident of pose and lighting on the familiar features lasted—a work done entirely among friends without any reference to the outside world, without any pose or afterthought. . . . And here gives place to mere wonder at the inscrutable quality of the result."

It is suggested that the work should be acquired for the nation. Here, then, is a noble opportunity for a public-spirited, art-loving millionaire. Titian at seventy, concludes Mr. Fry, was so different from Titian at twenty-five, and both were such supreme masters, that the scheme of acquiring this portrait for the nation should not be overruled on the ground that we already possess a noble early example of his work in portraiture.

**DID RICHARD JEFFERIES DIE A CHRISTIAN?**

MR. H. S. SALT, writing in the *Westminster Review*, cites extracts from Sir W. Besant's letters to prove that he had entirely changed his opinion as to the alleged conversion of Richard Jefferies in the hour of his article of death. In the "Story of My Heart"—

Jefferies claims to have erased from his mind the traditions and learning of the past ages, and to stand face to face with Nature and with the unknown. The general aim of the book is to free thought from every trammel, with a view of its entrance upon another and larger series of ideas than those which have occupied the brain of man so many centuries. . . . He considers the idea of deity inferior, and believes that there is something higher. He ends, as he commences, with prayer for the future soul-life.

Writing to Mr. Salt, Sir W. Besant said:—

"To me the 'Story of My Heart' has always been the most wonderful thing that Jefferies ever did, because it is wholly and entirely his own creation. He builds up a new Faith for himself, out of materials collected from Nature by himself. . . . Here is an important point. I stated in my 'Eulogy' that he died a Christian. This was true in the sense of outward conformity. His wife read to him from the Gospel of St. Luke, and he acquiesced. But, *I have since been informed*, he was weak, too weak not to acquiesce, and his views never changed from the time that he wrote the 'Story of My Heart.' . . . In my own part it surprised me to hear that a man who had written those pages should ever return to orthodoxy, but I had no choice but to record the story as it happened and was told to me."



## WHERE JOHN BULL IS WIDE AWAKE.

### A PLEASANT REPORT FROM BRAZIL.

We have heard a great deal of late years of how John Bull was being bested everywhere by the Americans and by the Germans. But the tide seems as if it were beginning to turn, and this month we have from a Mr. G. A. Chamberlain, formerly American Vice-Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro, a welcome story of British enterprise. The article appears in the *North American Review* for May, and is entitled "Our Neglect of South American Markets."

### HOW UNCLE SAM WAKED UP JOHN BULL—

Mr. G. A. Chamberlain says :—

The relation that the American manifests at each commercial point on the European stronghold is, to say the least, preposterous. In view of certain recent developments, it takes no time to predict that we are about to awake to the fact that we have been poking a sleeping enemy.

Take, for instance, the invasion of the English shoe-market. Cutting down margins to the vanishing point, we have effected a sale for shoes in England. What is the result? English industry has taken a new lease of life; its factories are rapidly undergoing a transformation; American methods are being introduced, along with American machinery and capital, and, with the tremendous factors of no freight and cheap labour against us, it is only a question of time when the invaded will turn the tables on the invaders.

### —WHO MAKES A PROFIT ON AMERICAN GOODS.

Well," says the American, "I sell him the machines myself." That is true; but it brings up another point. In a small city of Brazil—a city, by the way, as advanced as any of its size in the United States—a large shoe-factory has been equipped. It is fitted with the most modern appliances, and an employee informed me that the machinery is all American. "But how about these English names?" I remarked. "Oh," he answered promptly, "it was sent from England."

We have also seen a parallel case on a South American sugar plantation. So, even on our machinery, the English are getting a commission which, added to four thousand miles of freightage and the charge of the London banking toll-gate, is no wonder what the American's margin is and whose pocket he is trying to fill.

While we are underselling our own market in Europe, rousing our competitors to desperate efforts by selling at prices we cannot maintain at home, these competitors are quietly invading our markets which at present offer little opposition in the way of home production.

### AN OBJECT LESSON IN BRAZIL.

Brazil, says this ex-American consul, is nearly as large as the whole of the United States. In this semi-continent the English have built what railroads there are :—

The Germans and Canadians dominate the street-railway situation; the Portuguese, Spanish, and Syrians hold the retail trade, and they have set the fashions in dress and thought.

As to commerce in its strict sense, the comparison in this case is only to the American. Nearly half the money that comes to Brazil comes directly from the pocket of the American trader, and goes as directly into that of the German, the English, the French, Belgian, Argentine, and Portuguese exporter. Within the last three years, contracts for city improvements in the city of Rio de Janeiro alone have been given out to the amount of 40,000,000 dolrs. The American share so far is half in blocks of asphalt.

### THE BRAZILIAN SHOE MARKET.

Mr. G. A. Chamberlain tells how the British captured the Brazilian shoe market from the Americans :—

On his own initiative a dealer in Rio de Janeiro created a sale for American shoes, and last year his sales amounted to over

five thousand pairs. The profit was two dollars on every pair. This trade is only nascent; but, to counteract it, the Americans have already completed a modern factory on the spot, equipped it with American machinery and imported skilled American foremen. Considering that the Brazilian protective tariff on shoes is about one hundred per cent., *ad valorem*, is thus avoided, the success of the plan is assured.

### THE ENGLISHMAN SMARTER THAN THE AMERICAN.

Mr. G. A. Chamberlain says :—

Again, the reason why the American has been completely shut out from the big Brazilian contracts and trade in goods is his ignorance of conditions in out-of-the-way countries and the elementary methods of invasion. He glances at a newspaper report, and sees that bids are called for a retaining system of municipal markets or fifty miles of railroad. He writes to the consul and asks for further particulars. Some time the consul gets the letter, two months and a half have passed, and when he gets time he answers. On the amateur information the contractor may send a representative. Five months have elapsed and the representative finds the half built, foundations in for the markets and the railroad contracted. This is because the Englishman has his branch on the spot. While the American is writing for particulars the Englishman is cabling estimates.

### HOW THE MONROE DOCTRINE INJURES TRADE.

Hitherto we have heard little of the commercial effects of the Monroe Doctrine. Mr. Chamberlain declares that it is playing directly into the hands of the American trader. He says of Brazil :—

Day by day her glimmering of the better side of American character is becoming dimmed, and her eyes are fastened on those faults we least care to be known by. The practical interest of the Monroe Doctrine is wormwood to her; it hurts her pride of country; she feels perfectly capable of defending herself after her own back fences in the future, as she has in the past. So what we are wont to look upon as our generosity, our non-interference, as interference. Slowly she is coming to hold complacency, absorption, ill-directed aggressiveness, and increasing dependence of the "big stick" in our national policy, as the distinctive stamp of our national character.

### AMERICAN TRADE WITH BRAZIL.

Brazil finds in us a market for almost fifty per cent. of her total exports. She sends us yearly from six to eight million bags of coffee. It is exported by German houses; carried by English, German, and Belgian ships; and paid for through American bankers. As in Brazil, so in the remaining Republics south of the equator. Save where special industries have forced us to seek out American manufactures, we send them nothing but kerosene and codfish. We know them only through the national and internal imbroglios; consequently, we know of the most conservative, peaceable, and promising of them.

As coming from one who has had official experience in the American Consular service as to the way in which John Bull holds his own, Mr. Chamberlain's testimony is most important.

IN the *World To-Day* the seedless apple is described by B. C. Harrington. The new apple has many advantages. About one-fourth of the average apple is waste, on account of seeds and core. But we have gained at the expense of beauty, for in an orchard of seedless apple-trees there are positively no blossoms. The absence of blossoms, it is true, protects the fruit from injury by late frosts. But when all our orchards produce seedless apples we shall in spring have for the olden glories of pink and white blossom.



# THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

## THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

FOUND a paper on 'historical Christianity, noticed here, there is no article in the July number claiming the mention.

### NAPOLEON VANQUISHED BY A WOMAN.

Interesting paper on Madame de Staël and Napoleon is the long combat between these two characters. Napoleon, says the writer, summed up in himself the old ideals of military government. The last of the Romans, he ranks with the classic conquerors of antiquity :—

Madame de Staël belongs to another category, and may be ranked among the prophets. She believed in the future of the French Republic; she believed that acts might one day be co-extensive with the principles; and in accord with these beliefs she spoke and acted. In the long duel she was the victor, for the principles she held triumphed. . . . Madame de Staël's lonely cry was echoed by millions. Napoleon was dethroned by the French people against the old conceptions of government which he embodied, no less than by the cannon of Leipzig and Waterloo.

### THE SOUL OF GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.

Interesting paper on Gothic architecture rejects the architect's explanation that it arose from economy of space, or mere constructional considerations. Roman architecture expresses strength in repose, and reflected the monotony of the centralised administration of Rome. Gothic architecture left no room for local initiative. Gothic architecture expresses the quality of energy, or strength in action, and pressed the exuberant forces of individual initiative against local freedom which marked the Gothic ideal. The ideal took six centuries to realise in the birth of the modern nationalities, and that achievement led to the triumph of its spirit in architecture.

### THE NATIONAL FUNCTION OF BATH.

in the Eighteenth Century is the subject of an interesting paper, one point in which may be quoted. The thought that the Bath of fashion and dissipation had had a serious part to play in the evolution of national unity comes with a tinge of surprise. But the reviewer seems to make out that English life did once get a little out of a Bath chair. He says :—

It cannot doubt that this intermixture of diverse classes of men for year after year for the best part of a century must have had a little influence on the general course of the development of English society. Through it politicians became better acquainted with the growing importance of men of business; it drew the country squire to the shipowner from London and to the wit from town; in a word, its influence, necessarily powerful, would necessarily also be largely beneficial.

### MR. WELLS' UTOPIA.

The review marked by warm eulogy, not unmingled with criticism, the writer sums up his position thus :— "Samurai," then, are Mr. Wells' contribution to our knowledge, our Inductive Future. Like his spiritual fathers, Englishmen and Utopists before him, he has dreamed of his generation. But he has done something more : he has preached a new crusade to a new chivalry. His book is not such a traveller's tale as a call to action and a plan for the future; it can hardly be laid aside without an answer, yes or no. The vital part of his proposal is that we should band ourselves deliberately to make the majority of men what only the minority can be now.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

There is a beautiful paper on Watts' pictures under the title of "Painting as Thought." The writer does justice to the revolution which Watts achieved in the portraiture of death. The law and gospel of his pictures is said to be "Love as humanity's steersman, Life as life's guide, and the All-pervading Spirit as the Mother." There is a charming review of J. G. Shorthouse's work and style, and the life of Lord Darnley is also noticed. A paper on the country and the Continent ends with the conclusion that Mr. Chamberlain has gone far to make Conservatism impossible by uniting with a fiscal policy unsuited to our country and time, which is heartily disliked by the great majority of the people.

## THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE July *Quarterly Review* opens with a long article by the Rev. W. Barry.

### MR. SAINTSBURY'S HISTORY OF CRITICISM.

Dr. Barry is most enthusiastic in praise of Mr. Saintsbury's *magnum opus*. He says :—

It is the REVIEW OF REVIEWS sublimated to a quintessence of the Great Exhibition of critical products, set out by one man but filling court after court with samples and trophies in the chief western languages, every one duly ticketed and priced. Certainly our English architect rivals "the frightful laboriousness of Bouterwek and Eichhorn," and these excited the astonishment of Carlyle. His reading, inexhaustible, minute, always at command, would have charmed the melancholy Burton, stirred up Warburton of the "Legation" to envy and argue with him, challenged Burke to a second exploration in the wastes of print; and it made the less resolute from taking, as he declares every critic bound to take, all literature for his province.

### THE £30,000,000 FROM THE TRANSVAAL.

The writer of the article on "Lord Milner and the Transvaal" has a weighty word to say concerning the contribution of the Transvaal to the cost of the war. He is remarking that some regard it as an unwarrantable imposition, and a grave breach of our colonial traditions. The reviewer continues :—

Let us frankly admit that the whole thing is indefensible in principle. If the war was an Imperial war, we have no right to make a particular battleground pay for any part of it. There is no precedent for levying an indemnity on a country which has been annexed. Any contribution must be a voluntary gift, the willing gift of the Transvaal; otherwise the payment will be extortion, and will leave a flourishing crop of grievances behind it. The best policy would be to limit the amount to ten millions, and call it the price of the Imperial guarantee for the thirty-five million loan. That is a matter of business which any one can understand and defend: the rest should be dropped, and the word "war contribution" never brought up again. But the initiative must come from England.

Far better than this is the conversion of the £30,000,000 contribution into a loan raised for the payment of our war compensation and the undoing of the devastation wrought by our methods of barbarism.

### THE ROMANCE OF THE OUTLAND.

This article deals with the stories of life beyond the borders of civilisation which is the distinctive feature of the last decade, and calls attention to "a y



tion of novelists, who are now recruited in increasing numbers from the pioneers of civilisation among savage and decaying races." Among the reviewer singles out Miss Robins's "Magnetic North" for high praise. He says:—

"The Magnetic North" is a story, realistic in form and yet poetic in spirit, in which the relation of strange adventures is united by that powerful delineation of the passions proper to which alone gives high literary value to a narrative of ordinary incidents. . . . But how wide is the difference between the melancholy point of view in "The Open Question" and the inspiring outlook on life contained in "The Magnetic North"! The alteration shows that Miss Robins has a power of becoming rare even among excellent writers—the power to grow; and this, we think, is one of the distinctions of talent and genius.

POSTHUMOUS PAPER BY BISHOP CREIGHTON.

Bishop Creighton sends to the *Quarterly* a paper, hitherto unpublished, written in 1887, on "Historical Ethics." The bishop mildly remarks that "I think there is often an unconscious leaven of hypocrisy in the presentation of English history by English writers." Speaking of the standard by which a historical character should be judged, the bishop says his private life and individual character are of no historical significance:—

"I can judge if in his actions he was treacherous and dishonest, if he overrode the clear precepts of the moral law to his ends, if he counted the life of his opponent as nothing, if he perverted justice and debased law. One instance of such conduct suffices to cast all other achievements into shade, and to admit these canons, rude and simple as they are, it is long and saddening to discover how few heroes are left to history, how few men placed in the position to enjoy power have withstood the temptations inherent to the possession of any kind, how few of them have not descended to the use of force to destroy an opponent, to destroy him either physically or morally or politically. I would also be content to take that simple issue as the sole standard of our moral judgment in historical matters.

THE APOTHEOSIS OF WAGNER.

Arthur Symonds has been allotted thirty-six pages in the *Quarterly* to expound the ideas of Richard Wagner. Mr. Symonds is a worshipper whose devotion knows no bounds. In the close of his long eulogy he says:—

"Wagner, the musician, the poet, the playwright, the administrator, all worked to a single end, built up a single structure. There was no waste of a faculty, nor was one faculty sacrificed to another. In this he is unique as a genius. To find a parallel for this achievement we must look to the Greeks. The typical art of the nineteenth century is the art for which it is most likely to be remembered, the art—musical and dramatic—of Richard Wagner.

THE DURATION OF OUR COAL FIELDS.

A elaborate examination of the coal resources of Britain leads the reviewer to the conclusion that—facts and opinions now before us, we may assume that there is enough coal to last the country between 400 and 600 years. The margin is wide, because the estimate is conditioned by possible variations in production and consumption which have been considered above. The end, therefore, is not near. It is appalling to contemplate a time five hundred years hence when the British Isles will be a mass of deserted ruins and the might of the British Empire will have become a fable.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The *Quarterly Review* shakes its head over the dissolution of the Union between Norway and Sweden, fearing the Russian aggression. There is an article on the death of Admiral Togo's victory, which is noticed here.

## THE QUARTERLY "THINKING OF THOUGHT."

THE *Philosophical Review* for July contains a valuable matter. It opens with a survey by Professor G. T. Ladd on the development of philosophy in the nineteenth century. Post-Kantian problems form its heritage. Dr. Ladd traces two principal movements in the philosophic thought of the century. One moves to the utmost extreme the negative and destructive criticism of Kant. This has reached its terminus. The other aims at a positive answer to the three Kantian questions of knowledge, being, and the religious truth. The terminus of this movement, Ladd predicts as

some form of ontological idealism that shall be at once thoroughly grounded in man's total experience, as interpreted by modern science, and also more satisfactory to human aesthetic, and religious ideals than any form of systematic philosophy has hitherto been.

Professor André Lalande describes philosophy in France. He says an active revival in philosophy has been apparent for some years. Its dominant characteristics appear to him to be the substitution of the scientific for the ancient artistic ideal, and that of the collective for individual work. Psychology is still characterized, he says, by the pathological method. There is a translation by Dr. Norman Smith of the *Traité de l'Infini* ascribed to Malebranche, but said by Dr. Smith to be the work of Abbé Terrasson, who lived in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

In the *Monist* for July Dr. A. H. Godbey finds in the story of Laban, Jacob, and Rachel perhaps the original version of the "much-varied, far-travelled, popular story which Shakespeare worked up in 'The Merchant of Venice.'" Laban is the original Shylock, and Rachel the ancient Jessica. The Rev. Edward Day is much criticised by "the search for the prophets," and concludes that the prophetic literature of the Old Testament is pseudopigraphic, and as such is late. He graciously concedes "We may let the titles stand as the efforts of their late writers to give an imaginative setting for their work in earlier centuries." Vujiro Motora, a Japanese writer, would obviate the conflict of religion and science by a humanistic movement founded upon scientific principles. Religio-philosophic activities must establish the nucleus of personality. Scientific knowledge is the protoplasmic matter that surrounds and feeds the nucleus. Johannes Gros would resolve quality into quantity. Carus retorts that quality is and must be distinct from quantity.

The *Mind* for July opens with Alfred Hoernlé's pitiless Pragmatism against Absolutism, which claims serious notice. Dr. Norman Smith continues his discussion of the Naturalism of Hume. He laments that it is the purely negative side of Hume's philosophy that has exercised most influence in the past, but he says that more and more attention is being bestowed upon his constructive views. Only when we recognise, he says, the important functions which Hume ascribes to feeling, instinct, and the highly complex emotions and passions which he is willing to regard as ultimately unanalysable, are we in a position to do justice to his new and very original conception of the nature and conditions of experience. Even if we reject the doctrine of sensationalism which he shares in common with this positive side of his teaching may still retain its value. F. C. S. Schiller deals with Empiricism and the Absolute. He begins by taking as the essence of evolutionism the doctrine that the world is in process and as its chief corollaries the vindication of the



re and of the belief that real novelties occur. of Spencer's "final surrender" to the pre- of the old metaphysics, which involved his failure out a truly evolutionist philosophy. Mr. Schiller to argue that, regarded as a postulate, the is a bad one, because it does not work nor s what we wanted. Regarded as an axiom, it and falls with the ontological fallacy. He hat it will continue to figure as a mere private ese samples may suffice of this erudite quar- ich is written for philosophers by philosophers.

## THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.

July number is chiefly notable for Dr. D. W. paper on the Universe and the Supernatural, Beveridge's account of the rift in Norwegian nism, both of which claim separate notice. Mr. ompson traces the influence of India on Christian in the new emphasis on the immanence of the Life and the unity of all things, as well as in an and other movements towards a greater ation of diet and life. Dr. Japp describes the of schools and tendencies among modern Jews, if a revived Judaism is possible. The answer but it must be along the lines of productive and the simplicity of life and habit—by return to ls of social regeneration and uplifting through ividual life. The eccentric genius of the life of of Morwenstow is sympathetically sketched by ns Rees. The reviews of recent literature are, as luable.

## THE ECONOMIC REVIEW.

*Economic Review* Mr. H. V. Toynbee discusses lem of the unemployed, and calls attention to hat already, in 1903, one hundred of the principal ons paid more than half a million sterling in unem- enefits, and urges us to be on our guard against me which might weaken the spirit of indepen- ad the development of organised self-help. Mr. ones observes that British royalties over all total not less than £8,000,000 a year, of which £7,000,000 are paid on coal. £4,000,000, he of the coal royalties is a tax on the consumer, ut £3,000,000 is Nature's gift. He thinks that, ationalisation, mining royalties should be taxed; irgin mineral land should yield its royalties to e. Mr. Frederick Maddison jubilates greatly over al of the Co-operative Congress to join forces abour Representation Committee. The Rev. Holland and J. Carter lay down broad principles ercial morality. Professor R. L. Ottley contri- somewhat academic study of the relations Church and State.

uly number of the *Church Quarterly Review* is shed by the prominence given to the successful of two non-established Churches—those in and Newfoundland—of which notice is taken e. There are biographical reviews of Canon George Ridding, the first Bishop of Southwell, ard Burne-Jones. New Testament criticism is ted by a paper on the internal evidence of the Gospel from which its unity is deduced, and by of the earliest Christian community as reflected cts of the Apostles.

## THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ETHICS.

AMONG many articles of value, the first place is accorded in the July number to Mr. A. D. Lin essay on "Moral Causation and Artistic Produ After stating that the old opposition between Determ and Indeterminism had been reconciled by the tian conception of autonomy, which makes f consist in obedience to a self-imposed law, Mr. L goes on to compare what he calls Freewill Determ with artistic activity. "As perception of the possi of form is one of the elements that go to constitute a artist, so perception of the possibilities of action guishes a good man from a bad one." Mr. Lindsay that as true art is the combination of spontaneit law, because the law is one created by the artist h so morality accepts a law that itself creates.

Mr. E. S. Bates stoutly maintains the optimi Thomas Hardy, "for he shows a worthy humanity to itself, unconquered by destiny, sanctified by "Among obscure peasants on a back country hea has "shown us the capacity of the naked untrained for emotional experience in a way to vindicate the d and power of manhood."

The morals of Guyau are discussed by F. Carr was Guyau's distinction to point out the weakn English utilitarian philosophy in that it had no pr of obligation or constraint. Guyau himself offered a principle in what he called instinctive effort, motive of activity. There exists in man, he says, of physical and moral risk proceeding from a abundance of force which urges him to action. A ing to his view, there is a kind of self-perf automatism which makes men good. Mr. Carrel out as the chief defects of this system the vaguer its main proposition, "We live to live"; and the to show why evil should be a part of the general a which it is held moral to promote.

The moral training of the young in the Catholic C is described by Mr. P. R. McDevitt, Superintend Parochial Schools in Philadelphia, in a way which well bring a blush to the cheek of the Protestant and educationist. The Catholic believes in his re and takes pains to have his children systematically the principles of religion. The Protestant says he b in his religion, but takes no such pains as the C to see that it is taught to the rising generation. Bosanquet tries to vindicate for Xenophon's M bilia a higher place in public esteem by stating wisdom or science in relation to life or goodness for Socrates or Xenophon. Vicarious sacrifice corollary in conduct to social solidarity is vindica Mr. C. W. Super.

*Scribner's Magazine* for August is, as it professes a fiction number. There are some fine illustrati colour and in black and white. Of the more articles, Mr. Millard's warning against the Japanese has been separately noticed. Mr. R. H. Davis co the present condition of San Juan Hill with what in war time, and presents strikingly contrasted graphs. Mr. James Locke describes a national g Turkestan, *baigha*. It consists in a game of played by a hundred or more horsemen. The sk freshly killed sheep thrown, still bloody, into the is grabbed up from the ground by some one of the of horsemen, who keeps it as long as he can, un grabbed from him by another, and so on. Th sport runs on without scoring and without goal.



## THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

IDES the invaluable summary of current events, are several features of note in the August number. I of these have been noticed separately. Count T. explains the Hungarian attitude to Austria in the present crisis. There is no Austro-Hungarian war, he says: only a physical identity between the Emperor of Austria and the King of Hungary. "Hungary is the oldest constitutional country on the European continent. The royal prerogative in her case is an addition of the constitution—not prior to it—and she is in such rights as the nation has thought fit to grant her king. In Austria, on the other hand, the constitution is a free gift of the Emperor, and conferred on the people of Austria such rights as the Emperor has thought fit to grant to them."

The Hungarian Parliament insists on a reform of the constitution in a national sense, to which the King is opposed. A case of conflict between King and people." A survey is given of the Dutch, Belgian, and Swiss constitutions. Of Dr. Cuyper, it says, his position as the first head of a great church and Prime Minister would be impossible in no country in the world save Holland.

Paul P. Foster describes the solar observatory of Mount Wilson, 6,000 feet above the sea level in Southern California, thirty miles from the coast. It is not merely the finest observatory in the United States, but the preconditions there are more favourable than at any known site. Great additions to our knowledge of the sun are anticipated.

W. L. Marnin, writing on the Japanese merchant navy, says that "ship for ship, and gun for gun," there is much to choose between Russian and Japanese navies, but the Japanese crews were good seamen, the Russians raw and sea-sick peasants. Japan learned from her experience with China the importance of possessing a powerful marine, and thanks to her Act, passed in 1899 to subsidise her merchant navy, her merchant fleet, which was 151,000 in 1890, rose to 830,000 in 1900. From this source her fleet was recruited. The author declares that "Japan expects to drive the mercantile flag of the United States from the Pacific as completely as she has driven off the naval flag of Russia." The obvious moral is the rehabilitation of the American merchant marine.

## THE AUSTRALASIAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

The June number of the *Australasian Review of Reviews* has several features of interest. I notice several articles under the title "Landmarks of Australasian History." On the other side must be put the fact that the Commonwealth spends £14,500,000 a year for alcohol, £7,250,000 for bread, £3,750,000 for sugar, £2,000,000 for tea and coffee. It also spends £100,000 per annum on opium. From an interesting article on New Guinea we learn that while we discourage immigration to our half of that huge island, the German Government is offering special inducements to attract European citizens from Australia to the Bismarck Archipelago.

Settlers are offered 250 acres of land free, and free rations of food and meat for twelve months; thirty indentured labourers are allowed every twelve families, also two oxen and a bullock. While maize and cocoanuts for planting can be obtained and to complete the list of benefactions—that are to be like the leaves of Vallombrosa on the heads of intend-



Mc Bourne (Punch.)

## The First Test.

Socialism and Australia get into "holds" in South Australia. The first fall is to Socialism. What will the final result be?

ing settlers—they are offered free passages in the Norddeutscher Lloyd boats for themselves, their wives and families.

Only eight settlers so far have responded, and one is already on his way back disgusted.

The Australian articles in the *Review* are bright and full of aggressive zeal. Mr. Judkins, the editor, seems to be making his mark.

## THE OCCULT REVIEW.

IN the *Occult Review* for August there are several interesting stories under the head of psychic records. The most notable papers are those by Mr. St. Lane Fox and Lady Archibald Campbell. The former, writing on "The Self," says:—

"The higher self, although by nature more consistent and enduring than any of the lower selves, should not be regarded as an independent and unchangeable entity—a concrete soul—and isolated for all eternity; but that it is a synthetic growth, the fruit of the experiences of individual life. The awakening of the seat of consciousness into a mystic approach to the centre of all truth, call it God, Brahma or Allah."

Lady Archibald Campbell is very enthusiastic in her views of spiritualism. She says:—

"We claim that in the disclosures we receive, allowing for insignificant discrepancies in detail, there is a uniform harmony. A practical, straightforward and intelligible directness, and a determined, defined, and consistent interpretation of the universe."

Practical or experimental spiritism opens a new world within. It is a great master key, a key without which the psychology has been lost in hopeless conjectures hitherto as to the nature of the mind. It is the key which in his hands opens the door of folk-lore and gives to its cosmical ideas a significant sequence which entitles it as a descriptive science to a high place in the progress of human thought.

Psychism or Spiritism we would show is as inductive a process as any of the physical sciences.



## THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

The August *Nineteenth Century* is full of capital articles, light reading for the holidays, well written, informed, covering a great variety of subjects. The chief defect of these miscellaneous papers is that they do not condense, and they cannot be adequately dealt with by quotation. There are in this number, for instance, four articles at least—that by Lady Paget on the Temperance Society, that on "The Macaronis," by Norman Macdonald, that on Madame Tallien, by Dominick Daly, and that on "Mr. Speaker," by Michael MacDonagh—are almost perfect of their kind, but they cannot be condensed nor sampled. Sir West Ridgeway's argument of the Irish Policy of the Government, Lady Paget's plea for Woman's Suffrage, and Mr. Scholefield's White Peril in Australasia are noticed elsewhere.

## BY ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL ON THE THEATRE.

Archibald Campbell writes eloquently on the Impressional Drama. She says:—

"Drama as an exposition of Life, human and spiritual, must be seen from the ideal standpoint. We cannot view Heaven as a gutter. Given that we have playwrights as well as actors and actresses within or without the profession whose art is too exalted, too flame-like to be held down or crushed in the struggle to live, and that the long looked-for school of Acting continues to prosper, a "Conservatoire" of acting actors be completed, Impressional Drama must have a bright future in the wide, many-sided, playgoing world of to-day."

"If we are for realism, we should be given Reality, not the artificial reality we witness in "the drama of the dust-bin," the artificial reality which unites earth with heaven. . . . The ugliness of the ugly in this commonplace, passionless generation, is more conspicuous than on the stage. The ugliness of theatres, the ugly names of plays, their subject and subject-treatment. Surely this is all that Eleonora Duse meant when she said, "To save the theatre, the theatre must be destroyed, the actors and actresses must all die of the plague. They poison the air, they make art impossible. It is not drama, it is play, but pieces for the theatre. We should return to the open air, play in the open air. The drama dies of stalls, boxes and evening dress, and people who come to digest dinner."

## THE BABYLONIAN GENESIS OF GENESIS.

Rev. Dr. W. St. Clair Tisdall, writing on the derivation of the Hebrew from the Babylonian mythologies, says:—

"It is not too much to say that, purely on critical grounds, it is impossible to congratulate the Higher Critics on their "discovery" of the "source" of the first few chapters of Genesis in the Babylonian Creation Tablets. It would be a much more reasonable theory to maintain that Greek mythology had that source. Or, again, it would be tempting to suggest that the legend of *Purusha*, the Norse tale of Ymir, and the myth of Pan-hu were all derived from that of the creation of *Tiamat* and the creation of sky and earth out of her. These strange legends are certainly in great measure identical with one another, however we may account for the

## OTHER ARTICLES.

The Earl of Erroll and the Rev. H. Russell Wakefield discuss the praises of universal military service, especially from the point of view of morality, health, and peace.

W. Carlile writes on the origin of money from the point of view of the chief point of which is that it is often safer to put savings in jewellery than to put them in the bank, and so much easier to draw money out of the bank. Mr. D. H. Wilson's paper on some French and English writers is brief and somewhat thin. Mr. D. H. Wilson's paper on the Camargue—the region in the South of

France which abounds in wild black bulls and white horses—is vivid and interesting. There is no chronicle, but Herbert Paul discourses upon Redistribution.

## THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

BEYOND the startling emergence out of the Germanophobic ooze of an article applauding the German people as honestly friendly to England, whatever the fire-breathing Kaiser may emit or inspire to the contrary—a portent noticed elsewhere—there is no supererogation in the August number. A groan over the death of John Hay, and a growl over "decadent Scotland" claimed separate citation.

The editor predicts that "the General Election will be a bourn from which few Unionist members will return." "Anyone who cares to face the facts can see that if they go on as they are now going on, the Unionist Party will sustain such a smashing defeat at the polls as will only throw it out of office and power for a generation, and make it a *quantité négligeable* in the State." "The longer the dissolution is delayed, the worse it will be for the Unionist Party and the national interests."

Mr. Arnold White, describing the festivities at the Franco-British naval review, says this fraternisation of the fleets marks the shifting of the centre of gravity in international affairs. As a result of his inspection of the ships, he reports that in the cooking of food for the crews the French Navy is a long way ahead, costs and wastes less than ours. The contrast between the iron discipline of the British ships and the paternal and kindly methods in vogue in Admiral Caillard's squadron was apparent to lookers-on. Visiting and sweethearts are allowed on French decks, and occasionally an *al fresco* ball. "As artillerists the French are without a rival." In behaviour both French and British seamen seemed to have been irreproachable. Mr. White neither saw nor heard of a case of intemperance on shore.

"Observer" describes the Scandinavian rupture. He says that the future government of Norway depends on the final settlement with Sweden; a Bernadotte as a candidate would be best; next Prince Karl of Denmark. An English prince would be even more popular—not Hohenzollern candidature. The writer bears witness to the remarkable unanimity of the Norwegian people in this crisis.

Rev. A. H. F. Boughey, writing on "Computations in Greek," argues that Greek and physical science in their elementary form should both be included in the "indispensable" category, but above all things let Oxford and Cambridge act together in this matter and not single-handed.

"Two words, modernity and utility, express the spirit of the age." So Miss Findlater begins her paper on "The Value of Effort." She hopes America will leave the line of ugliness which will land her in "a business hell" and build cities for the future as fair as any erected by ancient nations.

Racine is the subject of an essay by the Hon. Mr. Baring. He says:—

"If a *plébiscite* were to be taken among French writers who was the greatest poet of France, I think the answer would probably be Racine. Were one to say author instead of poet the chosen candidate might be Molière. Lafontaine and Corneille would receive many votes, but I think it would be most probable that "le divin Racine" would emerge triumphantly at the top of the list.

Miss Catharine Dodds revives the memory of the schoolbooks, beginning with Aldhelm. Lord Browne outlines what he calls a "forecast of a Compulsory Service."

is a forecast of a  
visual realization of



## THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

The *Contemporary Review* for August is an exceptionally good number, no fewer than six out of its eleven articles claiming separate mention.

## FRANCE BECOMING MORE RELIGIOUS.

Paul Sabatier writes a charming and most sanguine account on the evolution of religion in France. The France of to-day, he says, is profoundly different from the France of years ago. The Dreyfus case has happened. That is the test of the conscience of the new France. The characteristic trait of the new orientation of France is that we have all become citizens." "We feel that we know one of another with such intensity that it requires the language of mysticism or of poetry to express it." "We no longer imagine that to perceive truth is to attain; personal effort is necessary." M. Sabatier enlarges on the germinal work of the Union for Social Action, its open discussions, which have brought all parties and schools together. Its members are "the scientific brain and the religious soul." The French clergy to-day are shaken to the depths by the expected rise of sap. They are seeking a solid scientific basis, of which Abbé Loisy is the portent. Anarchist Libertad is welcomed by a meeting of scientists to expound his theories. Of the French mind it is true that one single word expresses the essence of their ideas—the word Life. "Life is everything, in the end, it is the means." God creates to give life; man came to give more life. The Freethinkers indict a society in the spirit of the ancient prophets and seers of the faith:—

Ideas which Cardinal Newman sowed forty years ago are sprung up everywhere. By an imperceptible movement they have reached all the churches, religion appears less and less as a revealed metaphysic, more and more as a tie uniting man to man. The Freethinkers do not keep Easter, they do not confess; but many priests, neither the least intelligent nor the least virtuous, are asking themselves whether men have taken the very root of the sayings of Jesus so seriously that they can be called enemies of God and His Christ.

The present rupture with the Church is the result, not of unbelief of France, but of the faith of France—a new faith.

## A HINT TO THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY.

Rev. Mr. Posnett sends to the *Contemporary* an interesting account of "A Primer for Russian Seamen," a counterpart of which might well be prepared for the use of British tars. This primer is a volume of considerable size (204 pages, 8vo) and great variety of contents, entitled "A Russian Primer for Seamen." It is described on the title-page as "approved and published by the Committee for Naval Instruction, St. Petersburg." While but twenty pages are devoted to studies relating to a sailor's education, even of the lowest type, more than forty pages are given up to the following subjects: "Christian Lessons adapted to the Profession of Seamen; Prayers for every day and for the chief holy days of the year; The Life and Miracles of St. Nicholas, the Worker of Miracles." These saint stories irritate the reviewer, but the other 140 pages seem to be filled with excellent matter. I commend the subject to Admiral

## OTHER ARTICLES.

G. G. Coulton descants upon the high ancestry of Puritanism. He argues that even Baptists and Ritualists are in better terms with each other now than the monks and nuns of the Middle Ages. There was no heresy like the heresy of Puritanism among the early friars.

"The Puritanism of the Reformation was simply the strictest and most logical attempt yet made to embody certain mediæval ideals. Its theory had long been the theory of the religious, but none had yet dared to put it wholesale." Mr. George Barlow writes a beautiful essay on the spiritual side of Mr. Swinburne's genius. We remember Carlyle's criticism of Swinburne and feel the contrast when Mr. Barlow says, "No poet that has ever lived, no poet ever likely to arise, has surpassed or will surpass Mr. Swinburne in the rare and priceless gift of spiritual sublimity." Professor Barlow retells the story, derived from his interpretation of the Tel-el-Amarna tablets, of Canaan in the century before the exodus.

## BLACKWOOD.

THE August *Blackwood* is free from party politics. It opens with an elaborate account of the development of the constitution of the Government of British India. Mrs. Hinde who has been hunted by lions in Uganda, gives a vivid account of the adventures which befall residents in lion-haunted countries. She has a great respect for the lion and she gives the following graphic description of the voice of the king of beasts:—

The quality of a lion's voice is different from any other in the world: I do not mean his roar, which can of course be heard any day at a zoo, but the peculiar mixture of grunting and sob a lion makes when he is hungry. Naturally he roars when he goes hunting,—he would be unlikely to kill anything if he did,—but as he trots along, swingingly and silently, he makes the unmistakable sound which, though it is a loud noise, causes the blood of the most phlegmatic to be stirred. It will wake the deepest sleeper as it gradually approaches, and in intervals of horrid, active silence between, till it comes abruptly, announcing that the lion has killed.

The military article brings the story of the Japanese war up to the eve of Mukden. There is a brief note written paper on Hawking in Chitral. The rest of the magazine is fully up to its usual high standard.

## WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THERE is not much calling for special remarks in the August number. Mr. A. Hook pleads that the Liberal Party should make up its mind what it is going to do about the education question, and urges as a "solution" that the parents who wish their children to receive religious training should be gratified, but not in schools or under State auspices. The Fiscal Question occupies three papers, Mr. Pollard Digby treating of the bearing on the engineering trade of Canada. Mr. Jamieson argues in defence of the great increase in local expenditure as being a sign of a healthy local concern and intensive patriotism. Charles Rolleston discusses the national danger of physical deterioration, and argues that where parents are unable to bring up children to be a burden or to prey on the State should take over their children. Dr. Knott contends that William Harvey, famed for his discovery covering the circulation of the blood, "discovered nothing at all!" He published to the world what had been discovered by his predecessors.

THE *Quiver* for August is chiefly notable for Mr. Cross's "Visit to Nelson's Village"—Burnham Thorpe—and for Rev. H. B. Freeman's account of the different postures in which nations pray, with photographic illustrations.



## THE INDEPENDENT REVIEW.

first article in the August number is one by Mr. Snowden on the Labour Party and the General Election. He begins with the statement that "among general candidates who have won these great seats on the wave of reaction, there is hardly one whose return is a gain to the cause of progress." He goes on to recount the "phenomenal success" of the Labour Representation Committee, to which are affiliated one million Trade Unionists. "In everything that gives real strength to a political party, the Labour party is," he says, "the strongest and most political organisation in Great Britain to-day." There are fifty-two Trade Union and Socialist candidates endorsed by it. He thinks "its future as the leading party in British politics is certainly assured." He sees the educational value of its programme amid the roar of traditional and largely futile war-cries. He does not expect a Liberal Government to concede any measures of reform. But "the attitude of the Labour Party to the Government would be one of independent though friendly co-operation, not generally, but on every occasion on which the Government is proposing legislation acceptable to the Labour Party."

## THE "CRY" FOR AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS.

"England From Within" is the title of an earnest essay by E. F. Bulmer. He describes the decay of the country and attributes it to the grip of the landlord, who fights the land not for the rents so much as for the pleasures of social, sporting and despotic. Passing to remedies, he argues that in England the repeal of the Game Laws would go a long way in solving the Land Question. But on the whole:—

Nothing would best be made by Settlements. By this is meant a government department, acting either directly or in co-operation with local committees of sympathetic helpers, to buy up whole estates, and let them out entirely or in small holdings, after the manner which some liberal agriculturists have already demonstrated can be made successful.

Empathy of the agricultural labourer has been increased by the suggestion of a tax on food:—

The war is to be fought for the re-possession of the land. The man who has again and again felt the pulse of the country is to be convinced that "free food" and "land for the tiller" will play a most prominent part in the next election in rural districts.

## JAPANESE EDUCATION.

Suyematsu gives a very succinct account of the system of schools which have made the new Japan. There are:—(1) the Universities; (2) High Schools, which may be regarded as preparatory *Alma Mater* for universities; (3) Middle Schools; (4) Higher Schools; (5) Common Primary Schools. The first three belong to the State itself. The last three belong to the administration. Elementary education is compulsory for both boys and girls for the years six to ten. All children of all classes attend the same schools. Education is universally free. "The morality taught in the public schools is entirely secular." They are to be honest, straightforward, loyal, patriotic; to honour parents, be true to friends, and so on. The sense of duty is kept constantly in view. To have regard to one's name is a powerful motive.

Mr. C. Lathbury laments Liberal intolerance on the university question, and argues for the foundation of a new university, Roman Catholic as Trinity is Protestant, in London.

## THE STRAND MAGAZINE.

MR. FREDERICK DOLMAN, writing on Painters and the Sea, opens the August number of the *Strand*.

Ruskin declared that to paint the sea is one of the most difficult achievements in art, but to English artists it has the most fascinating charm. Mr. Dolman thinks the excellence of our marine art has kept pace with the greatness of our naval power.

Father Gapon continues the story of his life and how he became a leader of the working classes in Yalta, where he spent a year recuperating, he says, under the influence of Verestchagin, an artist, he says, who saw in his life a real mission, and put it above everything else. On his return to St. Petersburg he took up mission work and was brought into close contact with the outcasts of the town. He visited the lodging-houses and shelter-houses, and was often surprised to meet there men who had been officers in the army, barristers, and even members of aristocratic families.

## THE INDIAN WORLD.

THE *Indian World* for June publishes a most interesting character sketch, with portrait, of Devendra Prasad Tagore. In place of editorial notes there is an elaborate essay, setting forth a scheme of reorganisation of the District Civil Service in India. The aim of the editor is to make the *Indian World* an Indian REVIEW OF REVIEWS. This is steadily kept in mind. He quotes, for instance, Dr. Creighton's paper read before the Society of the Friends of the East the following general conclusion about the present state of India:—"After seeing a good many of those dreadful villages, I have come to think that it is their misgovernment that is the real reason why the Indian people are cursed with plague, and that there can be no cure but a more civilised kind of dwelling and a revival of the native building arts or village industries."

## THE CENTURY.

THE August number has a great deal of the midsummer glow which colours its frontispiece. There are good pictures of the American summer girl, mostly in the usual masculine retainer, by H. C. Christy. Reproductions of H. S. Hubbell's cabman and café scenes in the series of Parisian types. Hugh Spender describes Lady Warwick's farming college for girls, which has been so frequently sketched in the English press. Mr. Stillman takes his readers into "Squirrel Land." The frolics of the American circus are pictured and described, and the triumphs of the electric railway and the associated press are set forth in two papers. The climbing in automobiles for the Cup of the French Republic claims separate mention.

## THE GRAND MAGAZINE.

THE August number opens with M. Adolphe Brière's impressions of England. He says that while the French are enthusiastic, amiable, and ungrateful, the English are cold, dry, and faithful. Our loyalty is what he admires in us. Michael MacDonagh tells how the new Parliament are drafted at the office of the Parliamentary Counsel, established in 1859. The first Counselor was paid £2,500 a year, the second £1,800. Lord Thurland says that Mr. Gladstone used to carefully weigh the force of every clause, but Disraeli concerned himself only about the principles and proposals. Disraeli gave Mr. Thring but one day to prepare the Reform Bill of 1867. Other matters are mentioned separately. The number is a forecast of interest, variety, and instruction.



## THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

Three articles in the August number have received the treatment.

## THE FALL OF THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

Colonel C. E. de la Poer Beresford sketches the rise and fall of the Russian Navy. He says significantly that the decay of the fleet is due to the system of action carried out to its extreme limits. Formerly the Russian Government ordered most of its ships built, first in Britain, then in Germany; finally at home. The home-made ships were found to sink deeper than had been expected, immersing part of their armour and letting the water in through their gunholes. A Russian officer, the writer urges, needs to be trained as are his British or German brothers in arms, and he will neither deserve nor command success. Russian admirals are anxious rather to save their vessels than to risk battles. They esteem the lives of men less than their errands, but are chary of exposing battleships.

## BRITISH MILITARY FARMS.

E. F. Harvie gives a significant description of the military farms in South Africa, some seventy in number. Started in December, 1900, to supply the hospitals and troops with provisions, they were perfectly successful and have proved a great success. The soil produces three crops of potatoes in less than a year and at the rate of three and a half tons to the acre. Nine crops of corn are gathered between July and February. Dairy farming and poultry keeping also were successful. The system was introduced. Farming by the British in South Africa is no longer a problematical thing. It has been essayed, under the direction of the military authorities, and it has proved a conspicuous success. The overseers placed on the farms were men who had fought through the campaign and had in every case been veterans in England, Scotland, or Ireland.

## AMERICAN MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

Sidney Brooks applauds President Roosevelt's handling of the question of American marriage and divorce. A Federal marriage law it would be difficult to introduce without amendment of the Constitution. But a uniform marriage law voluntarily adopted by all the States would be less difficult. The writer gives a vivid and picturesque idea of the perfect jungle of varying and conflicting laws allowing and forbidding marriage and divorce in various States. He anticipates that the suggested uniform law would make a civil or religious ceremony legal, would appoint a new official like the English Registrar, would fix the competent age of contract at sixteen for a man and sixteen for a woman, would prohibit marriages between whites and persons of colour, would prevent the marriages of epileptics and lunatics, would establish the usual prohibitive degrees, and would uphold the principle of legitimacy by subsequent marriage.

## DEARTH OF OFFICERS.

Mr. Arthur Griffiths attributes the dearth of officers in the British Army to the long course of depreciation in the position to which officers have been subjected for the last generation, and the absence of sufficient stimulus to the profession. He is of opinion that a hard measure was meted out to our officers during the South African War. The result has been that the number of officers has never been either supplemented or withdrawn. The writer declares,

however, that there has been a marked improvement. Always good, they are now infinitely better. A higher tone prevails. There is a general diffusion of the desire to qualify, and show up well. The officer is the chief instructor of his men, as a rule full of initiative and competent. Marked progress has been made in the staff corps and especially the Royal Artillery. He possesses a large reserve of educated staff officers.

## MADAME NOVIKOFF AS EGERIA.

Mr. Escott writes on the part played by women as inspirers of statesmen in the nineteenth century in an article which he has named "The Extinction of Egeria." It would have been better entitled "The Influence of Egeria." In the course of his dissertation I can give pleasure upon the following reference to Madame Novikoff:—

In London the cosmopolitan stateswoman, so frequent a couple of generations since, possesses, as its chief, its only representative, the gifted lady who permanently embodied the international ideas of Gladstone, and whose intellectual fascination touched the thought and even coloured the expression of Froude and Kinglake.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

Sir George Arthur applauds Mr. Brodrick's settlement of the dispute between Lords Curzon and Kitchen. He administers to both contending lords even-handed justice. The Rev. H. J. Bardsley pleads for an agreement between Churchmen and Nonconformists. The lines of the Owens College scheme for meeting the education difficulty. Discussing attacks made on science in the interests of religion, Mr. W. H. Mallock says, "If we wish to win religious belief back again, we must avow the frontal attacks of the clerical party and the abortive mining operations of the philosophic reserves his notion of the true way of defending the faith." A most tempting article by Charles J. Norris on the first love in poetry. The financial outlook is said to be much more hopeful since the peace proposals of President Roosevelt.

## THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

THE August magazines publish, oddly enough, a number of articles on London and its surroundings.

Mr. J. Tavernor-Perry has, in the *English Illustrated Magazine*, an article on Brentford, the ancient town of London. He says that the adventurous explorer will plunge from the dingy High Street into the unknown regions beyond will find much of the unexpected and interesting. George I., when passing through the town, is said to have always slowed down to admire its beauty, and Dr. Johnson, in reply to Adam Smith's comment on the beauties of Glasgow, said: "Pray, Sir, have you ever seen Brentford?" But the nineteenth century has wrought great changes in Brentford.

The town is divided into two parts. Old Brentford, the eastern half, is in the parish of Ealing and the hamlet of Ossulton, and is built along the banks of the Thames. New Brentford, the western half, is part of the parish of Hanwell, and is built along the banks of the Brent. Brentford is decidedly new, and New Brentford is very new.

The publican still flourishes in Brentford, and the "Houses," it is stated, would fill a volume.

The youth of Shelley is the subject of another article by Mr. R. C. Travers. He describes Field Place, Horsham in Sussex, where Shelley was born, and gives an account of Shelley's life down to 1813, when he visited his birthplace for the last time.



## THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

The *North American Review* for July there are good articles. I notice elsewhere Sir John Gorst's on the Physical Degeneration of our People, and the Mr. Briggs' eulogy of the present Pope. Mr. J. H. argues in favour of a reform of the American system of insuring insurance companies. Mr. Booker Wash-

argues that the chief need of the negro in religion is to transfer his hopes from heaven to earth. H. Allen writes for publication in education and charity work. Mr. T. Thring writes of the American Government here to the Convention of Copyright, and Elizabeth Water pleads for water liberty in the interests of the poor. Gustav tells the story of the famous affair of Liszt and his Caroline. An article on the neglect of the American markets noticed in the section of the paper up! John

## INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL IN IRELAND.

J. W. Root, a Liverpool man, has spent two years on a journey of investigation in the industrial districts of the United Kingdom, gives an interesting, and on the whole, a full account of the industrial situation in Ireland. He heard nothing

in Belfast, but when he reached Cork:—and heard enough to convince me, that this industrial movement in the south is one of the most promising and substantial that have been promoted in Ireland for many years. It has broken down party barriers between those who part in it; Nationalist and Unionist, Protestant and Catholic, working with equal enthusiasm for what they regard as common good. The best thing probably that can happen

to the south is a movement that tends to equalise the industrial and minimise that clerical influence in secular affairs that has its strength from overwhelming preponderance of population. It is just possible that industrial development may supply the long-sought solution of the political problem.

## POLAND TO-DAY.

Mr. Robert Atter, the Warsaw correspondent of the

Associated Press writes glowingly upon the present condition of Poland. He writes of Bismarck's speech:—"When two nations meet, there are conspirators, a traitor in the ranks," and marks:—

Such a lesson must come to Poland, and, moreover, never re-establish independence. It has learned a bitter lesson in centuries of misfortune. It has failed to learn. Whether Poland ever learn is a matter of speculation, and the events have not taken leave for grave doubt. In fact, there are many who, knowing the country well, are a new revolution of Poland against Pole, against squire, the Hebrew and them all.

In 1905, Russia is weak, a well-organised patriotic movement in Poland would be more than convenient, Russia the Socialist and the danger the time at least averted. Fought by internal bickerings, could be a menace to imperial government of the Tsar.

## THE POLITICAL FUTURE OF INDIA.

Sir Henry

ton, in a paper on "The Political Future of India" says:—

The ideal of the Indian patriot is the establishment of a federation of free and separate States, the united States of India, placed on a fraternal footing with the self-governing Colonies, each with its own local autonomy, cemented together under the sceptre of Great Britain. That is a forecast of a dim and distant though it be, the gradual realisation of



Photograph by]

Sir Henry Cotton, K.C.S.I.

[Johnston and Hoffman.



the privilege of Government to regulate, and the aim and aspiration of the Indian people to attain. The key of administrative reform is the gradual substitution of for European official agency. This is the one end to which Indians are concentrating their efforts, and the solution of this demand is the only means of satisfying the reasonable of their legitimate aspirations. A nation is the unadministered which can manage its own concerns with the aid from Government; and no system of administration is progressive or beneficial which crushes out the self-reliance of the people, and blights their legitimate aspirations to use their destiny through their own exertions.

### THE FORUM.

The *Forum* for July reviews adversely Miss Robins' "Dark Lantern," and condemns Mrs. Ward for her potch of historical anachronisms in her "Marriage of William Ashe."

An article on applied science is interesting as usual. Carbon filament in incandescent lights appears to be the best:—

Results have been secured with wires of tantalum and osmium. The very high melting point of these metals enables them to stand temperatures giving excellent illumination at moderate current consumption. Thus the improved carbon lamp, due to the combined researches of Dr. Von Siemens and Dr. Feuerlein, has a life of 3,000 hours, at 25 watts power, with a consumption of electrical energy of only 1.5 watts per candle. The osmium lamp is reported as doing better, the life being about 5,000 hours and the energy consumption being as low as 1.5 watts per candle. The consumption for the present carbon-filament lamp is 3 watts per candle, so that, all other things being equal, a gain of 30 to 50 per cent. appears. These new lamps are not greatly different in appearance from the present forms, the filaments being wound in exhausted glass bulbs similar in size and shape to the present incandescent lamp; and unless some serious defects are discovered in the course of practical experience with them, they will soon come into general use.

A writer of "The Educational Outlook" describes a sensible correlation of the scholastic work around a healthy, and practical central interest will do for a school as illustrated at Hyannis, Massachusetts, where work is correlated round garden activities:—

Children are on home-ground and are kept busy from the beginning. The thought that they are enrolled in the list of workers is before them from the first day in school. The thought they are doing impels thought of the product, of the fulfilment of their task to the world in the future, and so on.

There is an interesting account of what America is doing in architecture by A. D. F. Hamlin, Professor of Architecture of Columbia University. Miss Patrick, President of the American College for Women in Constantinople, describes the present position of women in Turkey. An Asiatic describes and denounces the British occupation of Tibet, and Mr. Julius Moritsen describes the relations between Norway and Sweden from the Swedish point of view.

Dr. MICHAEL COHN, in *Nord und Süd* for July, writes an article on Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, which first made its first appearance in Europe in 1805 at Breslau. In 1814 it broke out at Grenoble, but it was not until 1837 that it visited all parts of Europe. The worst outbreaks were in France, 1837-1849. About the same time Algeria and Algeria were attacked. Spain, Denmark, and Britain followed, and in 1854 we find the disease in Russia. Germany may be said to have escaped till 1892, though the disease had been noted in the winter of 1891. The recent epidemic in Germany has brought the subject again.

### THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE July *Cosmopolitan* advertises as its chief feature an essay by Maxim Gorky entitled "The Man of the Future." It is not particularly noteworthy. There is an illustrated sketch of Henry VIII.'s wives. The magazine omits to allude to the story that to this day the ghost of Catherine Howard can be heard to shriek in the Tower Court. There is an interesting speculation by Alfred Henry Lewis as to what the young Rockefeller will do with the billion dollars which he will inherit. His reply will do nothing with them, is Mr. Lewis's reply. He will be as far from the touch of his personal command as the north wind.

The following is a curious attempt to enable the reader to realise what a billion of money amounts to:—

Assuming that the Wandering Jew is still abroad on earth, had the Roman Government as a reward for his long services granted him an annual pension of five hundred thousand dollars and paid that half-million every faithful year throughout long centuries down to present time, and if on his peripatetic pensioner had saved every obol until now, he would not have a billion dollars. In point of fact and fortune, Mr. Rockefeller, when he comes into his inheritance, will overtop him. For all his almost two thousand years, his income of a half-million, and his frugal saving of every penny, that deathless outcast could only write himself the "richest man on earth." So much in the hope that you may get from it some notion of the sinister length and breadth, and add thickness, of a billion dollars—being the present Rockefeller's hoard.

Mr. Richard Le Gallienne, writing on Coney Island, maintains that "Coney Island, more than any other showman in the world, has heard and answered the cry for the Furies of Light and Noise. Whatever the speculators back of Coney Island don't know, the world understands the—Zulu. Coney Island is the Tom-Tom of America. Every nation has, and needs, and loves the Tom-Tom. It has its needs of orgiastic escapade, its respectability—that is, from the world of What-we-would-do, from the world of duty that endureth forever, from the world of joy that is graciously permitted for a moment."

Mr. Alan Dale chaffs the American Summering in England, and Mr. J. Brisben Walker asks his readers to ask themselves "What Do I Believe, and Why?"

### THE ARENA.

IN the *Arena* for July, Mr. L. Warner Mills begins a story of the Economic struggle in Colorado between the forces of capitalism and democracy. There is an article on Divorce in Switzerland, which is chiefly interesting from the account which it contains of the alterations in the Swiss private code, resulting from the introduction of the new German civil code. Dr. Mosley writes on the Charm of Emerson. Mr. J. T. van Rensselaer identifies Socialism with Christianity. Prof. Bemis and Mr. Ingram criticise a previous paper by ex-Mayor Broome on Municipal Ownership. There is a long paper reviewing the diplomatic dealings of the United States with Panama. Mr. Frank F. Stone, a young London sculptor, has executed a bust of Christ in the Far West. A photograph of this, under the title "He of Nazareth," is admirably reproduced. Mr. Andrew White's Autobiography is the subject of two lengthy papers. The article on Mr. J. Davenport is noticed elsewhere.



## THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

The *Revue des Deux Mondes* of July 1st, Emile gives the history of the law relating to the Press, presented to the Legislature in 1881. This law, notwithstanding its defects, brought about a complete revolution in the press. It was the result of many animated discussions.

An interesting article is that contributed by Georges Stre on Art and Architecture in Southern Italy in the fourth and thirteenth centuries.

The second July number F. Brunetière publishes an article on the Mensonge des Pacifiques which is disappointing. It is dull and commonplace. M. Brunetière handles a subject we expect to find some originality and defend his thesis to some degree of brilliance. In his attack upon the pacifists and those who work for peace and concord he never rises above the dead level of banality. The anti-peace party must be reduced to straits indeed if their best advocate actually argues that armies are kept up to find employment for the men now in idleness! With such a babe in economics it is impossible to argue. It reminds me of an old Tyneside seafarer who was wont to maintain that there was nothing so good for trade as storms which sent ships to the bottom, and thereby made more work for the working

In another article M. Rouire recounts the history of France's relations with Tibet from 1774 onwards. In 1819 took place the first mission from the Regent of the East to Warren Hastings at Calcutta.

Cavour's famous formula, "A Free Church in a Free State," forms the subject of a long article by Charles de Montaigne. The writer tells us when the phrase was first used and gives many details of the various other occasions on which it has been used in connection with the relations of Church and State.

It was Cavour's idea to give liberty to the Church, in the hope that the Church would use it for the development of the Catholic religion in Italy and in the world. This idea haunted him to his last hour, and his last words on his deathbed were "A Free Church in a Free State."

## THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

The first July number of the *Nouvelle Revue* prints a hitherto unpublished account of Morocco, written in 1883 by a diplomatist concerned in Moroccan affairs. The article deals first with the politics of Morocco, and, secondly, with French, English, and Spanish policy in Morocco. Of the three rival Powers in Morocco in 1883, France, he says, has the most important interests, and she must take possession. A note is added, by M. de Sarrasin, saying that ever since 1878 Germany has wanted a port in Morocco, and hitherto her efforts have been in vain, for Spain did not care to instal her in such close proximity.

M. Charpentier supplements Jules Claretie's article on the Censorship under Napoleon III., and shows how various plays were altered in accordance with the susceptibilities of the censors. He quotes the three reports on "La Dame aux Camélias," the last of which, consisting in the conclusions arrived at in the first, was finally produced, thanks to the intervention of M. de Morny, and the public proved less susceptible than the censors.

The French Colonial Conference is the subject of a

paper by Albert de Pourville. He says the best way to win the co-operation of the natives is to give them a part in the administration. In a word, the natives can only get from the natives all that their physical strength and intellectual force are capable of rendering. The means adequate to the intellect and temperament of different races.

A sensible article on Alimentary Prejudices is contributed by Dr. Marcel Labbé to both July numbers. He discusses meat, milk, alcohol and sugar as articles of diet. He says it is a mistake to suppose that a vegetarian or a milk diet is debilitating, while meat can form muscle. Albumen is found in vegetables, milk, and in eggs. If 100 grammes of meat contain 15 grammes of albumen, it must be remembered that 100 grammes of haricots, or lentils, or peas contain 20 grammes, that 100 grammes of bread contain 7 grammes, and 100 grammes of flour 10 grammes. Do not the Japanese, who eat little else than rice, afford an example of vigour and endurance? Sugar best stimulates muscular energy. Meat should be eaten in moderation, especially by nervous people. A meat diet excites and exalts the nervous system. Man is not merely a voracious animal, and the one diet which he can endure is an exclusively meat diet. He can be a vegetarian, or fruitarian, or he can live on milk entirely.

## THE REVUE DE PARIS.

THE first article, by Arvède Barine, in the *Revue de Paris* of July 1st, is a biographical notice of B. d'Auvergne of Saint-Mars, considered by his contemporaries "the gaoler *par excellence*, incomparablely placable in delicate cases." He began life as a soldier, but by changing his profession and taking the names of various celebrities, he ended as a millionaire. Among his prisoners are numbered Fouquet, Lauzun, the Mask, Madame Guyon, Mademoiselle Florence, and several of the Protestant clergy who resisted after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

Louis Houllierigues, writing on science, thinks that speculation pushed to its last limits may be the inexorable result of progress, but it is a serious defect. It might be remedied by more systematic scientific collaboration and an extension of general scientific instruction.

Victor Bérard, writing on French Foreign Policy, says that since the Treaty of Frankfurt three distinct periods of French policy may be noted. It was national policy from 1871 to 1894, colonial policy from 1894 to 1904, and world policy during the last ten years.

In the second July number an anonymous writer discusses the causes of the Russo-Japanese War.

Another contributor writes an article on the German Maritime League, created by the Kaiser, which became popular even in South Germany, and it has 650,000 adherents. The naval budget amounts to 100 million marks, and the German naval programme naturally causes some uneasiness to France, who have to look to her navy if she would equal that of Germany in 1917.

The concluding article of the number deals appropriately with Belgium. M. Wilmotte asks: Is this an intellectual Belgium? Properly speaking, there is no Belgian literature, and yet this little country has been the home of many of the greatest artists. Though territorially small, Belgium is great in souvenirs of courage, valour, happy mercantile life, and artistic beauty.



## THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

### LA REVUE.

The first July number of *La Revue* H. Massis contains an article on Zola and his method of work. He shows us how "L'Assommoir" was written, and considered the study of the localities in which it is laid of great importance, we get in this second number many details relating to the streets and the figures in the novel. Zola believed that men could be explained in a great measure by the house, the street, the quarter, or the city, in which they lived. In the same way he thought with Taine that professions and varieties in men as climate creates varieties of customs, and his study of localities would naturally be complete without an equally serious study of the professions of his characters. We have many notes on laundries, zinc-working, chain-making, etc. Further, there are lengthy extracts in the novel from special works. For instance, the malady of the death of Coupeau are described as the "textual transcription of a clinical observation made at Sainte-Anne." When the notes which form the *dossier* were completed, the preparatory work is followed by a plan. The materials are divided up into chapters, and the final result of the first two chapters are added to show Zola's

Henri Renard, in the number for July 1st, discusses the orthographic Battle between the Académie Française and the University. Two Commissions, one appointed by M. Chaumié and the other appointed by the Académie—have been asked to give their opinions on orthographic reform. The Ministerial Commission, which concluded its labours a year ago, recommended eight general reforms, whereupon the Académie, to give an opinion on the report of the Ministerial Commission, appointed twelve members to consider it. The Académie seems to have taken up the matter with a view of wrecking the reforms, and the writer shows the shrewdness of its arguments.

The second July number opens with a severe article by Pellissier, entitled "Some Truths about the Académie Française." The Académie Française, he says, is the most illustrious of all the bodies, literary or scientific, supported by the State, and it is the most useless. The armchairs of the Forty are symbolical; the legend might be truer than history. One can see the members comfortably installed in these leather armchairs, beds of laziness, made for discreetly vain talks, generally having no reference to the subject of a Dictionary. The writer sees no reason why the Académie should not be suppressed. It does no good to literature.

In the same number Mr. Stead writes on "The Big Press of England." He attributes the whole recent war scare to the criminal lunacy which reigns in those newspaper offices of London where a peace with Germany is constantly discussed as inevitable. The article closes with a joyful prediction that John Bull has enough of this madness, and that when the next Election takes place the Jingoism will only have a few hundred votes in the next House of Commons. The article is introduced by a remarkable editorial, in which it holds out confident hope that a Franco-German peace may yet be arranged—a pacific alliance like the Franco-German *entente*.

*Sunday Magazine* contains a sketch of Mrs. Laplace, "a brilliant bluestocking," whom Laplace is said to be the only person in England who understood his work "La Mécanique Céleste."

### THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

It is somewhat disappointing to open the beautifully illustrated pages of *Emporium* and find photographs of motor-cars in the place of the Old Masters usually reproduced there. The July number contains, however, besides a fully illustrated article on the work of the Flemish symbolist painter and illustrator, Jan Sluysmans, an important protest from Professor Corrado Ricci against the vandalism that is ruining the beauty of Venice. Not only has the electric current been carried across the city in a series of Eiffel Tower-like constructions of hideousness; not only do vulgar advertisements face the railway from Mestre onwards, but a huge monument has been erected slap up against the renowned church of S. Maria della Salute, of which the Professor decries that it would have caused the architect Longhena a great deal of grief. Other architectural monstrosities appear in contemplation, so it is to be hoped the timely warning of the distinguished critic will rouse the æsthetic science of Venice.

The *Civiltà Cattolica* has begun an interesting series of articles on Modern Theosophy, written with a commendable effort at impartiality. The first number (July 1st) deals with its founders, and contains biographical sketches of Madame Blavatsky, who is rather severely dealt with, Colonel Olcott, and Mrs. Besant.

The latest issue of the *Nuova Antologia* (July 1st) is something of a Carlyle number, for we find both a translation of the chapter on the taking of the Bastille in his "French Revolution," which is about to be issued in Italian for the first time, and the first instalment of the title of "An Old Problem and New Documents," a biographical sketch of Jane Welsh Carlyle, based on the latest available information. The sketch will clear up in the nature of a vindication of the Carlyle *mythos*. Mancini contributes a gossip article on dentistry in historic times, from which it appears that the art, far from being a modern invention, was well known to the Egyptians and Assyrians four centuries before the Christian era, and that it was carried to great perfection by the Romans, who stopped teeth so well that it was rarely necessary to pull them out. Yet in the Middle Ages the art of preserving and replacing teeth had been so completely forgotten that when Louis IX. of France died at the age of five he had but one solitary tooth in his gums. It was the celebrated Paré, surgeon to Charles IX., who revived the practice of dentistry in Europe.

The *Riforma Sociale* urges the much-needed reduction of postal tariffs, pointing out that the charges for letters in Italy are among the highest, and the average of 15 cents per population among the lowest in Europe. The article suggests that letters should be sent for 15 cents instead of 20 cents, as at present, and that the charge for picture post-cards should be raised from 2 cents to 5 cents.

The *Rassegna Nazionale* leads off with an interesting interview between the distinguished novelist, A. Foggi, and Mgr. Scalabrini, the late Bishop of Piacenza, the most broad-minded and energetic of Italian prelates. The Bishop's adventures while travelling in Brazil, his visit to the numerous Italian immigrants there are described by the novelist. Orsola Barbano draws a suggestive comparison between the philosophic ideas of Tolstoi and of Mazzini. G. Piranesi, in the light of a freshly discovered document, continues the eager controversy over the various houses of the Alighieri family in Florence, and the identity of the actual house in which Dante was born.

From the offices of the *Nuova Parola*, which



had a strong psychic tendency, we have received the first number of a new psychic magazine, *Rivista Riviste di Studi Psichici*, which, while publishing original articles, professes to summarise 300 magazines and papers in all languages dealing with Psychical Research, and to be an indispensable guide to the progress of psychic thought throughout the world. The *Nuova Rivista* publishes an interview with Professor William James and a somewhat severe criticism of Oscar Wilde's "Profundis."

### THE DUTCH REVIEWS.

*De Gids* should be especially interesting to British readers this month from the fact that it devotes a large portion of its space to two articles on British subjects. The first in rotation, although not in interest for the majority of people, is that on William III.; it is a sketch of the Prince of Orange, with portraits and illustrations, including a portrait of Queen Mary. The second is a review of *Punch*, with reproductions of some of the illustrations drawn by Leech, a portrait of Sir John Tenniel and other pictures. This article will be concluded next month; it is very entertaining. The usual contribution of some distinguished artist is also here, and there are other excellent features, among which I am glad to find a readable review of some new books.

*Vragen des Tijds*, which is somewhat more bulky than *De Gids*, and is intended to satisfy its readers for two months (for there will be no issue during the holiday season), opens with a contribution on Taxation and Social Welfare. This is a reply to various writers and speakers who maintain that the people of Holland are becoming more and more poor, that higher protective duties are required, and so forth. The writer gives evidence to prove that the people are really better off than they were. Incidentally, and in connection with Dutch history, the following experience of a London firm may be mentioned: A case of goods was sent to the Netherlands. Customs authorities declared that the declaration of value was incorrect (the duty is 5 per cent. on the value), and inflicted a fine. The firm in question made a statement to the effect that the value was really slightly under the declared amount, so there had been no attempt to cheat, and that the Dutch authorities could carry out their duty without treating themselves as buyers of the goods at the declared value. This statement was rejected as incorrect, and only after a lot of trouble that the authorities gave

up, returning again to the contents of *Vragen des Tijds*, I mention that the third contribution deals with the progress of the Lauwers Zee and the amelioration of the land thereby. The work appears to be necessary for the welfare of the province, but the cost is the stumbling-block. Where is the money to come from? On any map the reader will find the Lauwers Zee not far from the Zuyder Zee.

*De Nieuw* has several good articles, of which I prefer the one on Agricultural Instruction and Agricultural Societies in Belgium. At first, the farmers set themselves against innovation, but as time went on and pioneers of agriculture used every effort to make them see matters in a different light, the new machinery and new ideas were tolerated and then adopted. Now Belgium is going on at a good rate; there are travelling schools of agriculture, credit banks with loans at fair interest, and other advantages for the farmers who are obliged to resort to outside aid. The sketch of a journey to Mexico is interesting.

In *De Gids* I find an instructive article on the preservation of monuments connected with history and art. The writer gives a summary of the laws of various countries, such as the Preservation of Monuments Act passed in this country in 1882. France, Italy, Spain, Finland, and Switzerland are among the countries which have passed laws to this end. Italy has an official committee, with chief inspectors, inspectors, and other officials to watch over the relics of ancient and mediæval art. Professor Hubrecht discourses on what may be called life cells. What is the source of life? Is it the same in plants as in animals? He quotes some of Tennyson to the effect that if he (the poet) could know what the plant was, root and everything, then he would know what God and man are. Is it likely that we will solve the mystery of life? Among the other contents of this review there is the second part of Dr. Bywater's appreciative sketch of Marcel Schwob.

### THE HIBBERT JOURNAL.

THE July number, like the rest, is of a kind to which one wishing to be in touch with the highest thought of the time can afford to be without. Mr. C. G. Montagu's Jewish criticism of the Synoptic teachings claims special notice. T. S. Rørdam, of Copenhagen University, contributes an ingenious answer to the question, "What is the Lost End of Mark's Gospel?" As both Mark and Luke use Mark, Mr. Rørdam endeavours by a comparison of these to reconstruct the missing terms of Mark. He finds "two ancient and quite independent sources—the original Luke xxiv. and the original Mark in all main points agreeing and confirming the text given by St. Paul in 1 Corinthians xv." He also finds the report in John in essential agreement with the Synoptics.

Professor Walker discusses the closing phase of Oscar Wilde under the title of "The Birth of a Soul." Professor asks, "Were not his sufferings necessary to bring Wilde to the deeper life?" and then proceeds with this extraordinary argument: "If the suffering was necessary, then the sins from which they sprang were necessary!" Then "for him it may have been a while to sin as deeply as he did!"

The Rev. John Hutton asks, "Is the Age of Reason Returning?" He adduces many instances pointing to an affirmative answer. He entirely omits any mention of the Revival which is transforming Wales. Tendencies in scientific thought seem with him to count for more than the religious renovation of a nation.

Professor M'Giffert finds in Spinoza, as interpreted by Herder, the origin in modern thought of the concept of Divine immanence. Mr. Joseph M'Cabe takes cudgels for Haeckel against Sir Oliver Lodge. Mr. Trevelyan argues that agnostics need not be misanthropes. Mr. Meredith, who is being boomed considerably in the magazines at present, is discussed by the Rev. W. Moffatt in his relation to religion. Mrs. Beverley Platts pleads for teaching the Christian religion in the schools by means of readings selected from our moral teachers, and from the Scriptures in modern English. The discussions and reviews are as usual of high order.

IN addition to the interesting list of articles printed in our Table of Contents, the July number of *Poetry* publishes a complete translation, by Clarence S. Brown, of Maurice Maeterlinck's "Joyzelle."



# SOME BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

## BOOKS FOR HOLIDAY READING.

AUGUST is not a month for reading Blue Books, otherwise I would have devoted this department to a summary and analysis of the Report of the Royal Commission on London Traffic. It is a month for idling in the open air, resting and doing what will amuse and recreate the jaded eyes and tissues. The best holiday is that in which the weather is so fine there is no need to open a book. But all holidays are not fine. There are sometimes wet days, and towards the end of August the nights begin to lengthen, and we turn eagerly to books for recreation and amusement.

When the holiday maker is one of a party, especially of a mixed party, the best holiday books are those that can be read aloud. Books that provoke healthy hilarity are good. Books that provoke good-natured discussion are first-class. But such books are often hard to find. The usual resource is a new novel—and the chances are heavy that it will be as bad as it is new. If a man is alone, he had better pick out a brief course of reading. Gibbon is probably too substantial a dish for holiday fare. But it would be good if each of us were to read one classic every holiday. It would help us to mark the year. On that holiday I read Herodotus. The year before I read all the Comedies of Shakespeare. The year before that again I read Motley's 'Rise of the Dutch Republic.' If we each of us could have such a calendar it would add to our interest in life. Lord Acton is reported to have read three volumes every twenty-four hours. But he was an intellectual monster, whose literary meals were gargantuan. For ordinary mortals three volumes in a month's holiday are often an excessive allowance.

### ABOUT MAN: BY "A SPINSTER."

Among the new books which have appeared this summer there is one which is both amusing and provocative of thought, a book which if read aloud in a mixed party will suggest many topics for animated debate. I refer to the volume published by Hutchinson, entitled "The Truth About Man," by "A Spinster." It is a cynical book containing much that is strained and exaggerated, but it is clever, and a great deal of it is very true. It is immeasurably superior to the very unworthy book "Lovely Woman" published some time ago. The authoress, whoever she may be, professes to illustrate her thesis by facts from her own private history, and according to her own account she has had a very wide experience to draw upon. She says:—

I have been loved by three Americans, two Frenchmen, one German, one Irishman, one Swiss, three Scotsmen, and two or three Colonials, who do not count, as they are so nearly English.

How many English lovers she has had we are not to imagine. But she refused to marry any of them, and she remains a "spinster" still. She dedicates her book "To the man in the moon, from whom every woman may be reasonably sure of not receiving a blow in return for her favours," and the dedication is a key to the volume. Man, according to this authoress, has much too good a conceit of himself. He is arrogant, unsympathetic, a bit of a brute, and at last he is beginning to be found out. Man, she declares, is becoming every day less indispensable to woman's happiness:—

Give a woman certain interests in life, something to live to be absorbed in. Ensure her a safe income, good friends, enough amusement and variety to spice existence, and whether she cannot have a real good time without a husband.

Woman, in short, is learning by experience and observation that it is as possible to be as happy without a man's love as with it. If woman were as cowardly and cautious as man, she asks, would there ever be any marriages at all? She cannot embark upon the career of a wife without a very likely chance of suffering, and a possibility of death.

"A Spinster" descants discursively upon man at every stage, but particularly on Man the Lover and Man the Husband. Her appreciation of man is not high. She proclaims his coming downfall, when the physically superior woman, who is now in process of evolution, will reduce him to a due sense of his position. There is a good deal of clever fooling in the book, with enough vinegar in it to make the sauce tasty. "A Spinster" is very smart in turning tables upon the users of conventional commonplaces. For instance, note how cleverly she demonstrates the fallacy of the popular belief that the cat is the type of the woman, the dog the type of the man. She brands this as a popular superstition, and then proceeds to prove her case:—

Woman has the most canine characteristics. Man the feline. The dog submits his will humbly to his master, follows him blindly, obeys him implicitly, will worship the veriest Sykes when once attached to him, and, indeed, is ever ready to lick the hand that strikes him. Is this manly or womanly? The cat is a clever, independent creature, who will never be coerced, insists upon doing the thing he is desired not to do, systematically refuses to do everything he is asked to do, will often scratch the hand that caresses him. I need scarcely point out how extremely manly all this is. Like the cat, the dog is never grateful, and his sole idea of fidelity is to stay where he is comfortable. To clinch the argument, I ask one searching question: Why are we women so remarkably fond of puss? Does not represent the masculine side of creation?

So she goes on waging war with these "legitimate pseudo facts" and revealing man to himself as he is, until she even makes us admit she has demonstrated the amazing juvenility of old women and the stoical senility of old men. It is an irritating book in several



rs, but although some of it puts pepper in the s it wakes one up, and sometimes in holiday time ick-me-up of the kind is very much needed.

## A WELSH WALTER SCOTT.

n the widest possible contrast to the somewhat ced and unnatural satire of "A Spinster" is another ok, or rather set of books, which afford very good iday reading. I refer to the novels of the Welsh an who hides her identity behind the pseudonym of en Raine (Hutchinson and Co.). Allen Raine's con- tion of life differs from "A Spinster's" as much as the sh morning breeze on a Welsh moor differs from the vily perfumed air of a smart lady's boudoir. The ncipality is certainly coming to the front nowadays. as found its orator and future Cabinet Minister in oyd-George, its great evangelist in Evan Roberts, d now it has been provided with its Walter Scott in person of Allen Raine. As Wales is to Scotland, is Allen Raine to Sir Walter, and it may be objected



"Allen Raine."

By courtesy of Messrs. Hutchinson and Co.)

les. Some millions will stay at home or go else- ere. If the latter will read Allen Raine's stories, y will be able to see the Welsh as they are among ir mountains much more closely, and to under- nd them better than the former, who have actually ened to the sweet melody of the Welsh tongue or ve seen the sun set from the slopes of Snowdon.

There is a delightful simplicity of unsophisticated ure in the stories of Allen Raine. We are once in in the good greenwood, where the mavis and rle are singing. We wander on moors among the ep and the bracken, and we hear the milkmaids sing. are away back among the land and sea folk who d at the beginning of the world. It is a primitive iety to which she introduces us, where the sense

that her stories are Scott and water. They resemble the Waverley novels at least in one thing. As the Wizard of the North interpreted the Scotch to the world, introducing his readers into the very heart and soul of his countrymen, so Allen Raine interprets to the outside world Wales and the Welsh. This month a few thousands of English people will go to

of sin remains which the reality of sin has destroyed in more sophisticated lands, where great things are still seen to be the great things where the winning of the love of a maid reconciling of the soul to God are seen to be the gewgaws of our plutocratic society as much as stars in the midnight sky outshine the gas lamps in the gutter. There is a fragrance about these tales of Cymri which is as welcome as that of the violet in the hills. Their themes are as old as the hills among which they are placed. There is no problem discussed in Allen Raine's pages other than the old problem that arises when two young men love one fair maid, or when time and altered circumstances subject the hearts of severed lovers to strains which test and try the divinity of love. Her women are worth wooing, her lads are good who command fidelity by their very nature. The whole motive of every tale is the love of man for woman and of woman for man, and, therefore, every other good and noble thing in the world is brought in, from the New Testament to the latest heroism of the youngest among the children of men, owes its origin indirectly to sex, there is—as one good friend said with a sigh of relief on laying down one of Raine's stories—"nothing sexy in her books." There is another thing in which, after a course of reading her novels, Allen Raine's remind us of the Great Romance of Romance. They are limpid as spring water, as bright and fresh as the light of the sun at dawn.

Allen Raine's books have now won their way to popularity with all classes. They began with a shilling public, and they have now won the success of the sixpenny reprint reading world. Of her "A Welsh Singer," "Torn Sails," "By the Banks," "Garthowen," and "On the Wings of the Wind," have sold by the tens and in total hundreds of thousands. In her latest novel, "Hearts of Wales; an Old Romance," a title which, by the way, might be given appropriately enough to all her work, she abandons the familiar fields of contemporary fiction and boldly ventures into the realm of historical romance. "Hearts of Wales" is a story of the Welsh border during the days of Glendower. It naturally challenges comparison with Wilson's "Tales of the Borders," and recalls reminiscences of Scott. But the chieftains were a gruesome race, if Gwyther is a fair sample. Thieves and rievors and manslaughterers they all. And who can blame them in these times? But a chieftain whose favourite method of attack was to thrust his forefinger into the eye of his enemy and then, by sheer force of muscle, to fracture his jaw or cheek-bone, is as bad as any Soulis or any other mailed ruffian of the Border.

Allen Raine pleads in extenuation of this that her prototype actually existed in Wales in recent times. A friend of hers can perfectly remember men in the parish next her own in which a cheek or jawbone had been fractured by



who employed Gwyther's method of attack in Irish fights which were common at the beginning of the century. "Hearts of Wales" is a good story, full of adventure, and since, as is usual in Allen Raine's tales, everything ends happily after many hair-breadth escapes, it will probably be as popular as its predecessors. There is something about it which makes it one of Baring Gould, and I must congratulate the author upon the vigour of her battles. They are not as savage and gory as Rider Haggard's, but there is plenty of go in them, and although the adventures of her hero and heroine are not as bloodcurdling as those of the lover of "She," they are very interesting and very exciting.

#### MR. SWINBURNE IN A NEW FIELD.

A book of an altogether different calibre is Mr. Swinburne's "Love's Cross Currents" (Chatto and Windus). Mr. Swinburne, in this collection of his letters, presents us with a taste of his quality in an altogether new field. As a study of calf love, the picture of Redgil is unsurpassed, but the chief character in the volume is that of Lady Midhurst, a cold, cynical, not unkindly woman of the world, whose picture is drawn at full length. No man has a mastery of the English language as Mr. Swinburne, and it is a great pleasure to see him using this matchless instrument in a fresh field of literary art. It is difficult to tell a story in a series of letters, and sometimes the reader gets a bit tangled in the love affairs of the four cousins, but in the end the narrative is clear and convincing. It is not a lovely picture of English life in the mid-nineteenth century, but it is life and the characters live, especially old Lady Midhurst, who is reality itself.

#### "THE FOOL ERRANT," BY MAURICE HEWLETT.

Maurice Hewlett is always at his best when he is painting Italian scenes and characters. There is a sharp distinctness, the clear cut outline of the scope about all that he writes, and it is natural that he should be most in his element in Italy, with its brilliant colours, clear skies and picturesque incidents. Our bleaker climate and drab exteriors do not offer him suitable materials out of which to construct his brilliant literary mosaics. "The Fool Errant" (Heinemann. 6s.), for example, is a vivid and striking picture of Northern Italy in the nineteenth century. Quite apart from the interest of the story, it is well worth reading as a panoramic view of Italian life in which the passions of the human heart are veiled but slightly by the conventions of a fiction far less exacting than that of the actual day. Mr. Hewlett works in strong colours and shades, and he paints what he sees without extenuating anything. The scene of the story is the tract of country lying between Padua and Lucca, the period the eighteenth century. The characters, with one exception, are Italians, and, being picturesque, worldly wise, and not over-sentimental. Mr. Hewlett marshals before our eyes

his battalions of peasants and princes; strolling players, rogues and vagabonds, the dissolute rich, the starving poor, the designing knave, and all the heterogeneous elements that composed Italian society at that date, and makes of them a gorgeously coloured picture. Into the midst of this palpitating scene introduces an English youth, his Fool Errant, an unsophisticated lad of Catholic parentage, whose head is crammed with sentiment and romance, and who apart in an ideal and imaginary world, and so wrapped up in his own predispositions as to be quite impervious to the clearest evidences of his senses. He is indeed, wholly inexperienced in the ways of the world. It is only after three years of errant wandering on a fool's errand that he sufficiently realises the situation of the world into which he has been born to make his way, and settle down in the town of Lucca with his peasant parents.

Mr. Francis Strelley of Upcote, the hero and centre of the tale, finds himself at twenty in Padua under the protecting care of Professor Lanfranchi of that university, and Dame Aurelia, his wife. The cause of his exile is characteristic of his disposition, a proof of his ingenuousness. With youthful ardour he had one day kissed the dairymaid, and seized with remorse had, after an interval of meditation and prayer, offered her his hand in marriage. This scene, however, did not result in any change of character, and he has not long been under the professor's roof before he has transformed the peace-loving Aurelia into another Beatrice. After a few months of bliss comes the unpremeditated avowal of his love, followed by a scene in which the fool's inexperience, and filled with his own ideas, brings matters to a crisis, and is thrown down stairs by an enraged Professor. Neither the wife nor the husband nor for that matter anyone else, comprehends Strelley's view of his position or what is required of him. This is a repetition of the dairymaid episode over again, but in an Italian setting.

On the disappearance of Aurelia, Strelley sets out on a penitential journey in search of forgiveness from the lady for his offence, and with the determination of reconciling her to her husband. His adventures and wandering penitence give Mr. Hewlett his opportunity of describing with a wealth of detail scenes in Italy and country. On this pilgrimage of shame the Palomone, a reprobate Capuchin, acts as guide. He, rather than the fool, is the hero of the tale. As an agreeable hero, it is true, rather a caricature of a man. As a foil to the dreamer Strelley, however, he is admirable. On his travels he picks up a peasant girl, "thin, as wild as a hawk," who follows him more as a protectress than a dependant. Virginia is an engaging character, and in their case the usual rôles of man and woman are reversed. It is she who is practical and worldly, and he who is the dreamer and visionary. Madly in love as she is with her nominal protector, she assists him in his quest of the adored Aurelia without pretending in the least to understand his motives. Nor do



g lady, when she is finally found in Florence, restored to her ogre of a husband, and to be ed for forgiveness because her admirer was ager in the expression of his admiration, is, to y of thinking, a far more serious offence. She finds consolation in the attentions of Count i, Minister of the Duke of Florence.

alley, quite oblivious to the ordinary interpreta- the most obvious facts, refuses to believe, or o suspect, that after all his idol may be made . He is quite incorrigible. As the Jesuit who at one time had his affairs in hand, tells ankly, he looks at everything through a medium distorts the common facts of life. "Because re romantic you see us so; because you are ally inclined, you believe us to be a race of because you are complex natures you compli- ours. Because our beauty is strange to you, ink it strangely beautiful. Alas! my dear you have yet to learn your Italians." The was not an easy one, and, in the learning, both y and the reader of his narrative certainly e better acquainted with Italians and Italian life. the tale is told little of romance remains or of except that which is external. Virginia alone, the t maid, who in the end wins the love of the Errant s endowed with any qualities that attract. All ers are commonplace, practical, worldly, their old on the reader due to the brilliance of their nment. Mr. Hewlett's Tuscans are a simple , without restraint or reserve, with few con- ns and artificialities. "The Englishman," he 'dare not even strip before his God, but will is garter or his worsted-braid, his cocked or ed hat, his sword or his dung-fork up to the anctuary rails—lest, forsooth, by leaving them e he should either seem so poor as to be with- m, or so rich as to be able to discard them. re, what a difference! Not only is man naked God, but God stands naked before man. 'The is their common ground; the church is their d the blessed table their market ordinary. At ard, God and man, man and the saints, meet nds. The sweetest intercourse possible on s not denied them. They may be gossips, nd man; they may be lovers, bosom friends. s with Honour, as with Religion, so with hild of the pair, so with Love. Boy maid, man and woman in this country as children hand in hand before their who is God. Hand in hand, in seemly inno- naked, without shame, or under-thought or ough, they stray about the flowery meads. hearts are by chance enkindled, each burns, eks the embrace of fire; they touch, they they soar together. Wedded love, which soars nor leaps like a furnace, but glows y with equable and radiant heat—wedded love this passionate commingling. But the pair what they were at first, simple, naked, un-

ashamed, unshameful, with all things displayed to the very aspirations of the secret soul, in sympathy, in union blessed and to be blessed."

From this peroration, with which the tale con- if will be seen that Mr. Hewlett himself has a or two in common with his own Fool. I whether his men and women, naked and unasha they are displayed before us, would be tolerable any sky but the Italian. Take the colour and from the atmosphere of their environment a charm is gone.

### CHAMBERS'S JOURNAL.

THE August issue of *Chambers's Journal* has an interesting article on Rome in Picture and in Story. The writer tells something of the literary associations of Rome and adds it would take a lifetime to read the volumes which have been suggested by Rome and its history, while the list of literary men who have visited Rome would include almost every literary name.

Another article in the same number gives a history of the Royal Hospital of St. Katherine. The origin of the Hospital, says Mr. W. M. J. Williams, is attributed to Matilda, wife of King Stephen, and the original site of the building was near the Tower of London. Its present site in Regent's Park dates from 1825.

Mr. Lewis Melville, the author of a book on Thackeray, discusses the novels of Charles Reade. He thinks Reade resembles Wilkie Collins more than any other English writer, but Reade was the better-informed man, and he loved to parade his knowledge. As Reade was a playwright. In collaboration with George Taylor he wrote "Masks and Faces," but before it was produced Reade turned it into the novel "Peg Wren."

### "LITERARY LANDMARKS OF LONDON."

MR. LAURENCE HUTTON, writing in a recent issue of the *Critic* of New York, gives an account of the origin and conception of his "Literary Landmarks of London," which he modestly describes as the best work of any lasting worth with which its writer's name is ever likely to be associated. He says:—

The work is not valuable as literature, and it does not aim to be literature. It is likely to be enduring only on account of the vast amount of original matter it contains relating to the homes and haunts of British men of letters in the Metropolis; and its main value consists in its correction of many topographical errors made by less careful and less conscientious compilers.

Three winters in New York were devoted to the gathering of the materials; in reading and consulting my own library, in guides to London, and thousands of biographies, autobiographies, reminiscences, and volumes of correspondence. . . . And two summers in London were devoted to the verification of the facts which had been read at home, and to actual inspection of every place mentioned in the text.

One entire twelvemonth was devoted to the book itself, and nothing else. Its writer was literally in love with the work, and it absorbed him quite. The complete double index of persons and places, with its innumerable cross-references, was a slow, laborious, and expensive performance.

IN the *Journal of the African Society* Mr. C. T. Waite Wallis describes a court of the native chieftain of Mendiland, in West Africa.



# The Review's Bookshop.

August 1st, 1905.

ELS have constituted almost the whole of the output of the month. Several of them are dis- above the average of merit, and the holiday- and readers of fiction have been well provided author and publisher. For those of my readers sh to make up a parcel of fiction for reading in moments at the seaside or in the country, I com- the following half-dozen novels as among the best st popular of the month :

's Cross-Currents. By Mr. Swinburne.  
Fool Errant. By Maurice Hewlett.  
Warburton. By George Gissing.  
s and Fantasies. By R. L. Stevenson.  
Purple Head. By Edwin Pugh.  
Valley of Inheritance. By V. Langbridge and C. Harold Bourne.

of these novels are by authors who are no longer and a third is a poet's first excursion into the of fiction. Mr. Swinburne's "buried haunting," suscitated after many years of oblivion, and Mr. t's Italian romance are noticed as books of the and need not be more than referred to here. A different aspect of English life is described in Mr. e Gissing's last novel, "Will Warburton" (Constable. Once again Mr. Gissing is occupied with the analysis sordid pettiness of English middle-class life as it is found in the London suburbs. It is not quite so a picture as some that Mr. Gissing has previously l; but there is hardly a chapter in which the is not conscious of that "low, far-off rumble and he groan of suffering multitudes." The tale is the ry of a man who, without capacity or aptitude for forced task, is suddenly plunged from comfortable tured ease and compelled to earn a living by the rains of a retail grocer. There is also the volume con- three tales by R. L. Stevenson, now first published ssible book form (Chatto, 6s.). The three stories- he Misadventure of John Nicholson? "The Body er," and "The Story of a Lie." "The Body er" I well remember. It was first printed in a nas number of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. In my n I still have one of the pasteboard skulls designed sandwichmen who were to advertise the tale in ets of London. The police prohibited them from ulating the roadways, or even from driving in an ehicle, as likely to attract so much attention as to t the traffic. The manuscript of this short tale was a friend of mine a few years ago for £60. Two novels complete the parcel. Mr. Edwin Pugh or the hero of "The Purple Head" (Hurst and t, 6s.), a sort of Caliban, an ignorant, misshapen lout, more brute than human being. Repelling e he comes in contact with except his mother, raves for affection. The tragedy of his unhappy e is ably told by Mr. Pugh. "The Valley eritance" (Methuen, 6s.) will tone down xuberance of spirits which the holiday may have engendered. It is a clever, if some- ntastic, novel by two writers who will make a r themselves. Heredity is the subject of the l the whole plot turns on the assumption that a ell abnormally developed in one generation may

become exhausted and lie dormant for several succe- generations, developing again when a similar circumstances recur. There is some excellent w- the story, which, although hardly a pleasant on- hold the reader's attention throughout.

## NOVELS AND TALES.

if you do not find these half-dozen novels su- for a month's reading you will have little diffic- picking out others from my shelves. There instance, Mrs. M. Chan-toon's "A Marriage in Bu- (Greening, 6s.), a novel on a theme that Victoria has made familiar. The problem of a white wo- marriage with an oriental is described with the and power of an actual experience. One almos- the startled shrinking of the girl-bride, who, l- spoken with the ordinary freedom of an English to her husband, is answered by a blow o- month. The effect of the narrative is enhance- the restrained style employed by the authore- is, of course, not a tale for a schoolgirl. Campbell Praed's "The Maid of the (Long shows clearly how far we have travelled since the of Pamela. Richardson's maid, had she been be- into a false marriage, as was the charming hero- Mrs. Praed's tale, would have meekly kissed the re- perhaps even have thought it her duty to shie- betrayer by sacrificing herself and her child. Praed's modern maid thinks otherwise. She is live woman, and so are the people among whom lves. Mr. Comstock's "Rebel Prince" (Long, of another type altogether. It is a capital st- adventure in the days of good Queen Bess, the se- which is principally laid in the Netherlands duri- Spanish occupation. Or if you prefer novels of School life, there are two which offer a striking co- "Hugh Rendel" by Lionel Portman (Rivers, 6s. story of life in a great Public School, with its devo- games and sport, its ragging and bullying, and the and varied forms, not all admirable, by which the of the corporate as against the individual spirit is t- the rising generation. The story is ably told, it- written from a schoolmaster's point of view, and i- much a book for parents as for boys. Mr. Whit- "Between the Cupolas" (Headley, 2s. 6d.), des- schoolboy life in the Quaker School of Ackworth, Pontefract. It is a real schoolboy's recollection- own experiences in a half-charity denominational s- for the poor of the middle classes. The chapter- school books are delightful.

## THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

If Mackenzie Wallace's chronicle of the varyin- tunes of the Russian revolutionary parties since 1- not sufficiently detailed to satisfy you, here is a vol- have received during the month by a writer n- Konon Zillicus (Rivers, 366 pp. 7s. 6d. net). I- written for the information of the Finns who oppos- recent policy of Russia towards the Grand Duchy- has now been translated for the benefit of the E- public. The different reform and revolutionary m- ments since the abortive rising of December, 18- the present day, are described by a sympathetic v- who, however, knows how to state his case with me-



## THE REVIEW'S BOOKSHOP.

and without that gross partiality that destroys the value of so many volumes on the Russian Empire and its affairs.

### A HISTORY OF ENGLISH OPINION.

One of the most suggestive and illuminating books published this year is Professor A. V. Dicey's volume of *Lectures on the Relation between Law and Public Opinion in England during the Nineteenth Century* (Longmans, 503 pp. 10s. 6d. net). The title accurately describes the scope of the work, which is a clear and elaborate discourse upon Hume's saying that though men be much governed by interest, yet interest itself and all human affairs are entirely governed by opinion." Mr. Dicey divides the century into three distinct periods of almost equal duration, when different schools of thought exercised a predominant influence in moulding public opinion. First, the period of Toryism or legislative quiescence, lasting from 1800 to 1825, followed by the period of Benthamism or individualism, from 1825 to 1870, and the period of Utilitarianism, extending from 1865 to the end of the century. It is a volume of permanent value which will be warmly welcomed by all students of English history of the nineteenth century.

### THREE COLOURED BOOKS.

Wiltshire, Abbotsford, and Brittany offer a wide range of subjects and scenery to the artist in colours and letterpress. These are the subjects of the latest of Messrs. A. and C. Black's sumptuous colour books. The most interesting undoubtedly the volume devoted to the Scenery of Wiltshire (20s. net), painted by Herbert Marshall, and edited by G. E. Mitton. It is customary to scoff at Wiltshire scenery as drab and dingy. The artist knows better and agrees with Mr. Gladstone, who was wont to say that Pall Mall in the setting sun was one of the loveliest sights he knew. No one can examine the seventy-five illustrations in this volume without catching some of the artist's enthusiasm for the green grey and blue with olive green in shadow, that are the real tones of the colour scheme of London. Abbotsford affords less scope for the painter, but Mr. William Smith and Mr. Mortimer have between them produced a charming album of the chief shrine of the Border country (7s. 6d. net). Mr. Mortimer and his daughter Dorothy have taken Brittany for the subject of their latest coloured book. Town by town that land of still surviving romance is described and illustrated. Mr. Menpes is more attracted by types and scenery, and his book is a portrait gallery of Breton types and characters, most of them life-like and true, though a few are too obviously posed for the camera (Seventy-five illustrations. 20s. net).

### THE TREATMENT OF THE NEGRO.

Several books treat of the problem of the negro, one of the most complex and difficult of the burdens of the modern world. The authoress of a discursive volume, entitled *Slavery in Exile* (Unwin. 6s.), has collected a mass of facts and impressions, and thrown them into book form. The volume would have been the better for an editor. As it is, the reader hardly knows whether the book is intended to be a guide to Jamaica, a special plea against imperialism, or an account of exiled Ethiopia. The suggestion as regards Jamaica is that we are behaving as an unwise mother, and spoiling our children by excessive over-indulgence. America makes the mistake of asserting, of forgetting that the blacks are an oppressed, though not inferior race, which should be

governed firmly but justly. She protests against the injustice of treating a highly-educated and intelligent mulatto in the same way as a full-blooded negro, as a stupid and sensual. Another book bearing on the subject is Mr. James E. Cutler's elaborate and interesting history of Lynch Law (Longmans. 287 pp. 10s. 6d.). His conclusion is that the prevalence of lynching in the United States is not due to the greater lawlessness of the Americans, but to the different attitude they take towards the law. Instead of being something inspired by reverence and respect, it is regarded as little more than a device for securing freedom. Mr. Cutler gives some interesting figures as to the number of lynchings in the United States and their cause and distribution. Between 1882 and 1900 a number of persons lynched was over 3,000, 2,060 negroes and 1,169 whites. About ninety-three negroes and three whites are lynched on an average every year. The majority of the victims are men, though forty-four and twenty-three white women have been lynched in the past twenty-two years. He also makes it quite clear that the crime of rape against white women is not so general a cause of lynching as is generally believed. The statistics cannot be made to show that more than thirty-four per cent. of the negroes lynched in the United States have been lynched for the crime of rape either actually alleged, or actually committed.

### GARDEN CITIES AND COUNTRY COTTAGES.

Those of my readers who are thinking of building a cottage in the country and escaping for at least a week from the atmosphere of the town, will find just the book they require in "Country Cottages: How to Build, Buy, and Fit Them Up" (Herricks. Illustrated. 218 pp. 6s. net). It is an invaluable book of the most helpful and useful information, containing all manner of hints which will save much trouble and expense. The numerous illustrations are an excellent feature of this most practical volume. The transition from the country cottage to the garden city is an easy one. But the most whole-hearted admirer of the idea of the future may well be staggered when confronted with the two bulky volumes in which Mr. A. R. Sennet sets forth his views on garden cities in theory and practice (Benrose. Two vols. Illustrated. 1404 pp. 20s.). Mr. Sennet does not understand the art of compression. He would have been far more effective had he been more edited. Nevertheless, the reader who is undeterred by the amplitude of Mr. Sennet's style will be rewarded by his pains. His volumes are full of information and suggestions concerning the laying out of garden cities, the construction of dwelling houses and manufacturing buildings, also deals with life in a garden city and its problems, such as locomotion, agriculture, and the potentialities of applied science. There are numerous illustrations and plans.

### RELIGION AND TOPICS OF THE DAY.

I have received several volumes on religious topics that are well worth your attention. Among them the second volume of Professor Harnack's "Expansion of Christianity in the First Three Centuries" (Nisbet. 488 pp. 10s. 6d.). The translation contains Professor Harnack's latest corrections of his detailed investigations as to the extent to which Christianity had become the religion of the Roman Empire up to the time of Constantine. A book which will have an interest for all who are concerned with the religious education of the young bears the title "The Child and Religion" (Nisbet. 371 pp. 6s.). It is the outcome of a



ion as to the place of the child in the an Church. Various phases of the question alt with in eleven essays by different authors— or Henry James, Mr. Masterman, Canon Henson, orton, and others. Another collection of short and addresses is entitled "Preachers From the Lord. 187 pp. 2s. 6d. net). They are described as ghts that breathe and words that burn," and are in straight talks by laymen upon various topics of y delivered originally under the auspices of the an Social Union. A pamphlet by the Rev. almond (Macniven and Wallace. 102 pp. 6d. net). a concise and useful account of the recent oment of the religious question in France, as ts not only the Catholic, but also the Protestant es. He describes among other things the l, priestly and popular movements away from r. Mr. Hakluyt Egerton has been studying the ion Act of 1902, with the result that he maintains e Act is in undesigned agreement with the political that underlie passive resistance. According to rict interpretation of the law, he says, lo d ion authorities are not empowered to "maintain" as instruction in non-provided schools. This dis- is set forth at length in a booklet entitled mination of Teaching and the Educational Act of (Allen. 10) pp.

#### CRITICISM, ART, HISTORY.

or three other books of the month deserve a word ce. Those who appreciate criticism which is at ell-informed and original, will read with pleasure ames Henneker's "Iconoclasts. A I of tists" (Laurie. 420 pp. 6s. net). He brings er a goodly company of modern heretics who have apunction in destroying the idols of the conven- The plays of Ibsen are dealt with at length and il, and occupy about a third of the volume. The iconoclasts are Strindberg, Becque, Hauptma nmann, Hervieu, Gorkey, D'Annunzio, Maeterlinck ernald Shaw. The latest addition to the Makers ish Art Series will be welcomed by lovers of the f Hogarth (Scott. 217 pp. 3s. 6d. net). His life fluence as a patriot, moralist and painter are ed by Professor G. Baldwin Brown. For the general who does not take a technical interest in art, this is one of the most interesting of the series, on t of the light which Hogarth's work throws upon and morals of his day. The third book of "The r of Egypt," as it has been reconstructed from the monuments, completes the work, which is ed in six volumes (Methuen). This volume the nineteenth to the thirtieth dynasties, and the history of the Egyptian people down time when they ceased to exercise the ng faculty, and became a subject nation. nders Petrie, who is responsible for the first three s, points out that there is no other country of here is a complete index to every historical monu- at is known. Another descriptive volume is an Life in Town and Country" (Newnes. illus. net). Mr. H. J. Morgan and L. J. Burpee have an excellent little book, which is a kind of bird's-

eye view of life in the Dominion. No one can without obtaining a better idea of Canada and its as a whole.

#### OLD BOOKS IN NEW EDITIONS.

This is the day of reprints, and no chronicle month would be complete that did not include mention of the literary treasures of the past which appeared in new and tasteful shapes and bindings. books fluctuate according to the season, but of r there is a continuous and constant supply. Last I received the sixth and final volume of what is the and best edition of the "Diary and Letters of M. D'Arblay" (Macmillan. 10s. 6d. net), edited and ated by Mr. Austin Dobson. In a postscrip Dobson replies to various criticisms and observati this newest issue of the delightful letters and d Fanny Burney. From Mr. John Murray I have re a cheap edition of Samuel Smiles' well-known b "The Huguenots in England" (3s. 6d. 458 pp.), "The History of the Siege of Gibraltar," one longest in history, lasting from 1779 to 1783, de by Mr. John Drinkwater (2s. 6d. net. Map. 32 To the attractive and tastefully-bound series of Classics issued by the De la More Press been added "The New Rule," thirteenth document throwing much light upon the lif ideas of that period. The old text is print modernised by Rev. James Morton, and Gasquet contributes an introduction (39 pp. net). Mrs. Browning's "Aurora Leigh" has been published in a penny paper covered edit Mr. H. R. Allenson. The paper is good and th clear; the shape is the same as that of the m of the old sixpenny series. For a edition classic books of English literature that at once easy to read and a pleasure to handle, I can reco you none better than Messrs. Longman's really adu series of class books. The size and clearness of th is especially deserving of commendation, and the b is admirable—the best, I believe, that I have yet se cheap reprints. The books have been prepared to the new requirements of the Board of Education. contain short biographies, brief notes, and a examination questions. The following volumes just been added to the series: The first three bo "Paradise Lost," separately bound (34, 41 and 6d.); Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome" (98 pp. Sir Walter Scott's "Marmion" (229 pp. 1s. 6d.), "Lady of the Lake" (175 pp. 1s. 6d.), and "The the Last Minstrel" (121 pp. 1s.). A memoir and duction is contributed by Mr. Andrew Lang to c the Scott volumes.

NOTE.—I shall be glad to send any of the books above to any subscriber, in any part of the wor receipt of their published price, except in the case books, when the amount of postage should also be Any information my readers may desire as t books and other publications, either of the current or of earlier date, I shall endeavour to supply. All munications must be addressed to "The Keeper of Review Bookshop" at the Office of the "Review of Rev Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.



# Leading Books of the Month.

## RELIGION, PHILOSOPHY, EDUCATION, ETC.

**Expansion of Christianity in the First Three Centuries.** Vol. II. Adolf Hartack. (Williams and Norgate) 6s. 6d.  
**Birth of the Church.** Rev. A. R. Williams. (Rivingtons) 2s. 6d.  
**Christian Ethics.** A. E. Bulch. (Williams and Norgate) 6s. 6d.  
**Child and Religion.** Thomas Stephens. (Williams and Norgate) 6s. 6d.  
**Original Poem of Job.** E. J. Dillon. (Williams and Norgate) 3s. 6d.  
**Deism and Theism in the Nineteenth Century.** R. A. Armstrong. (Green) 2s. 6d.  
**History of the English Baptists.** J. C. Calver. (Clarke) 3s. 6d.  
**Madame de' Ricel.** F. M. Capes. (Burns and Oates) 7s. 6d.  
**Notes on Philosophy.** Henry Sidgwick. (Macmillan) 10s. 6d.  
**Practical Forms.** Annie Besant and C. W. Leadbeater. (Theosophical Publishing Company) 1s. 6d.  
**Religion and His School.** R. L. Leighton. (Murray) 7s. 6d.  
**St. Leonard.** John Heyckes and Robert K. Day. (Blackwood) 7s. 6d.

## HISTORY, POLITICS, TRAVEL, ETC.

**Struggle for Universal Empire.** Longmans' net 16s. 6d.  
**Peace of the Anglo-Saxons.** Major Stewart L. Murray. (Watts) 7s. 6d.  
**The Third and the Church.** Abbot Guesquet. (R. B. net 4s. 6d.)  
**Shop Land and Priestly Government.** Henry R. B. (Constable) 1s. 6d.  
**Life under Queen Elizabeth.** Doni Berde Canon. (Burns and Oates) 7s. 6d.  
**Life of Nelson.** W. Clark Russell. (S. P. C. K.) 2s. 6d.  
**Nelson's Letters to Lady Hamilton.** Douglas Sladen. (Laburn Press) 2s. 6d.  
**Knight's Letters, 1776-1795.** Lady Elliott Drake. (Humphreys) 2s. 6d.  
**Scenery of London.** H. M. Mitchell and G. E. Milton. (Black) 2s. 6d.  
**Bury.** Thomas Auden. (Methuen) 4s. 6d.  
**to the Nore.** W. L. and M. V. Wyllie. (Black) 2s. 6d.  
**History of Scotland.** Vol. III. (Blackwood) 2s. 6d.  
**Southern Ayrshire.** W. Harvey. (Vid. net 2s. 6d.)  
**City and Progress in Ireland.** R. V. M. O'Kieran. (Kegan Paul) 6s. 6d.  
**World of To-day.** A. R. Hop-Moneiff. Vol. II. (Graham Publishing Co.) 2s. 6d.  
**Are.** Hon. Mrs. Maxwell Scott. (Sands) 2s. 6d.  
**au, Gambetta, and "Jacques Bonhomme."** Arthur and Albert Yach. (Wilson) 2s. 6d.  
**and Letters of Mme. d'Arblay, 1778-1840.** Vol. VI. (Macmillan) 2s. 6d.  
**y.** Mortimer and Dorothy Mapp. (Black) 2s. 6d.  
**tsman's Guide to the Dutch Waterways.** T. F. (Stamford) 10s. 6d.  
**ol.** W. D. Metrackan. (Duckworth) 5s. 6d.  
**Around Venice.** Horatio F. Brown. (Rivingtons) 6s. 6d.  
**roes and Iceland.** Nelson Annandale. Dr. F. H. A. (Frowde) 4s. 6d.  
**Japan.** Dr. J. A. B. Scherer. (Kegan Paul) 6s. 6d.  
**Witness in Manchuria.** Lord Brooke. (Nash) 7s. 6d.  
**Law and Commerce.** T. R. Jeernigan. (Macmillan) 10s. 6d.  
**ads of the Eastern Caliphate.** G. Le Strange. (Cambridge University Press) 13s. 6d.  
**otest Barotseland.** Col. Colin Harding. (Hurst and Blackett) 10s. 6d.  
**live Races of South Africa.** G. W. Stow. (Sonnenschein) 2s. 6d.  
**ology of South Africa.** F. H. Hatch. (Macmillan) 2s. 6d.  
**an Life in Town and Country.** H. J. Morgan and Burpee. (Newnes) 7s. 6d.  
**derick Haldimand.** Jean M. McIlwraith. (Jack) 2s. 6d.  
**nts of the United States in the Century.** Francis (Chambers) 5s. 6d.  
**aw.** Dr. J. E. Cutler. (Longmans) 6s. 6d.  
**a Revisited.** B. Pullen Bury. (Unwin) 6s. 6d.

## ART AND ARCHITECTURE.

**Hogarth.** G. Baldwin Brown. (Scott) 3s. 6d.  
**and Drawings by J. M. W. Turner at the National** (Pall Mall Press) 7s. 6d.  
**ry.** E. T. Cook. (Newnes) 7s. 6d.  
**gs of Sir E. J. Poynter.** (Newnes) 7s. 6d.  
**Housing in Town and Country.** J. Cornes. (Batsford) 7s. 6d.  
**build or buy a Country Cottage and How to fit it** (Heinemann) 6s. 6d.  
**"Home Counties"** (Heinemann) 6s. 6d.  
**lial Flats of All Classes.** Sidney Perks. (Batsford) 2s. 6d.

## SOCIOLOGY.

**Garden Cities.** A. R. Semple. 2 vols. (Barnes) 10s. 6d.  
**Temperance Progress of the Century.** J. G. Wootley. (Chambers) 2s. 6d.  
**The Poor Law Annual.** (Poor Law Publication) 10s. 6d.  
**The Suburbans.** F. W. H. Croland. (Lod) 10s. 6d.

## POETRY.

**A Sixteenth Century Anthology.** A. Symonds. (Black) 10s. 6d.  
**Rhymes of the East and Re-Collected Verses.** (Dun De) 10s. 6d.  
**Ellan Vannin.** (Poems.) Harold Johnson. (Watts) 10s. 6d.  
**Mountaineering Ballads.** A. C. Downer. (Murray) 10s. 6d.  
**The Burden of Demos and other Verses.** Mary A. Vaddy. (Nu) 10s. 6d.  
**Indian Love.** (Poems.) Laurence Hope. (Heinemann) 10s. 6d.

## LITERARY BIOGRAPHY, CRITICISM, ETC.

**Daniel Defoe.** Albania Wherry. (Bell) 10s. 6d.  
**Walt Whitman and Leaves of Grass.** W. H. Trenchard. (W. B.) 10s. 6d.  
**The Freedom of Life.** Anne P. Call. (Gray and Bod) 10s. 6d.  
**My Palace of Thought.** Nora Conway. (Matheson) 10s. 6d.  
**Thoughts after Business Hours.** A. C. M. (Murray) 10s. 6d.  
**A History of Ottoman Poetry.** Vol. IV. F. G. Browne. (Edi) 10s. 6d.

## NOVELS.

**Appleton, G. W.** The Rook's Nest. (Lan) 10s. 6d.  
**Barkley, Nancy H.** The Little Hills. (Macmillan) 10s. 6d.  
**Baker, Louis.** Tom Gerrard. (Unw) 10s. 6d.  
**Benson, E. F.** The Image in the Sand. (Hinem) 10s. 6d.  
**Blandford, Hampden.** Marcelle. (Brig) 10s. 6d.  
**Capes, Bernard.** The Romance of Lohengrin. (De) 10s. 6d.  
**Capes, Bernard.** A Jay of Italy. (Methue) 10s. 6d.  
**Chan Foon, Mrs. M.** A Marriage in Burmah. (Gibb) 10s. 6d.  
**Comstock, S. B. Cook.** The Rebel Prince. (Jan) 10s. 6d.  
**Callahan, W. M.** The Conflict of Owen Prytherch. (Sampk) 10s. 6d.  
**Greene, William.** The Exploits of Jo Salis. (Hurt and Blacke) 10s. 6d.  
**Gunter, A. C.** Phil Conway. (Ward, Loc) 10s. 6d.  
**Harde, Iz. Duff.** The Reason Why. (Dugby, Lon) 10s. 6d.  
**Hewitt, Marice.** The Fool Errand. (Heinemann) 10s. 6d.  
**Hocking, Silas K.** Pioneers. (Ward) 10s. 6d.  
**Hullbert, Arthur B.** The Queen of Quelparto. (Ward, Loc) 10s. 6d.  
**Hume, Fergus.** The Opal Serpent. (Lon) 10s. 6d.  
**Lingbridge, V. and C.** Harold Bonne. The Valley. (Methue) 10s. 6d.  
**Le Queux, W.** Behind the Throne. (Methue) 10s. 6d.  
**London, Jack.** The Game. (Heinemann) 10s. 6d.  
**Marrion, Charles.** Mrs. Alemere's Elopement. (Nas) 10s. 6d.  
**Mudlock, J. E. Preston.** Jane Shore. (Lon) 10s. 6d.  
**Munro, Neil.** The Shoes of Fortune. (Blackwo) 10s. 6d.  
**Niquet, Lady, of Magdala.** As the Sparks Fly Upward. (Lon) 10s. 6d.  
**Pugh, Edwin.** The Purple Head. (Hurt and Blacke) 10s. 6d.  
**Smyth, Lacey.** The Walking Delegate. (Heinemann) 10s. 6d.  
**Sergeant, Adeline.** Mrs. Lygon's Husband. (Methue) 10s. 6d.  
**Samburn, A. C.** Love's Cross-Currents. (Chatto) 10s. 6d.  
**Thorne, Guy.** A Lost Cause. (Lon) 10s. 6d.  
**Tracy, Louis.** The King's Messenger. (Whit) 10s. 6d.  
**Tynan, Katharine.** Fortune's Favourite. (Whit) 10s. 6d.  
**Tytler, Sarah.** A Daughter of the Manse. (Lon) 10s. 6d.  
**Urquhart, M.** A Tragedy in Commonplace. (Methue) 10s. 6d.  
**Warden, Florence.** Playing the Knave. (Lauri) 10s. 6d.  
**Williamson, Mrs. C. N.** The Girl who had Nothing. (Ward, Loc) 10s. 6d.  
**York, Curt.** Alix of the Glen. (Lon) 10s. 6d.

## SCIENCE.

**The Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London.** (Aberdeen University Press) 10s. 6d.  
**Experimental Electricity.** W. C. D. Whetham. (Cambridge University Press) 10s. 6d.  
**Home Life in Bird Land.** Oliver G. Pike. (Religious Tract Society) 10s. 6d.  
**Wild Flowers Month by Month in their Natural Haunt.** (Warne) 10s. 6d.  
**Familiar Wild Flowers.** F. E. Hulme. (Cassell) 10s. 6d.  
**Flowers and Inflorescence.** Prof. H. Marshall Wood. (Cambridge University Press) 10s. 6d.



# Languages and Letter-writing.

ENGLISH methods of teaching are very much in evidence in the school magazines for July. Mr. J. C. Medd has a very interesting article in *School* training of teachers, pointing out amongst other things that in France seven at least out of every ten teachers are trained. Stress is especially laid upon the difference of country *versus* town schools. In *Modern Language Teaching*, Miss F. C. Johnson has a very interesting paper upon a similar subject; whilst Dr. Riggs tells us we have got to take care of our own language, and forcibly points out the trend of the times. Miss Riggs, in the *School World*, describes her experience with girls who are destined to be primary school teachers, and seems rather to prefer that they should learn Latin than French. Such a discussion shows an extraordinary lack of what may be called the internationality of modern language. Fifteen years ago who had ever heard of girls in Elementary Schools regularly passing their lessons in foreign countries in order to understand different methods of teaching, and prepare themselves for teaching foreign languages in their own classes? Yet it is becoming quite a matter of course in the present day. Miss Riggs considers that the French learnt in the First Grade School is rather a hindrance than a help, and that pronunciation is extraordinary and grammatical errors very slight. On the other hand, the following letter, one of two out of many, from two girls studying under the London School Board, will show that much of interest can be learned in this way. I give both letters in English; the original of one, however, is written in French, the other in which is excellent:—

Madam,—You have asked me for news of my French correspondent, and I send it to you with great pleasure. She is Jeanne G—, and she is nearly twenty. She lives in Algiers and was born in Miliana. Her country seems to be very beautiful, but she writes that she would very much like to live in a large town, such as Paris or London. She is the youngest of her family, her father died in 1866, and she has a mother, a sister, and three brothers. One brother, the eldest, is at present in the Soudan, the second in the Plain of Africa. My correspondent is tall. I write once a month and send her picture postcards. She has sent me many postcards representing the fêtes amongst the Arabs, the school where she is studying, and the places which the King and Queen of France have just visited. She has also sent me a letter describing the visit of their Majesties to Algeria, and some books which I have to send her my opinion. Accept, Madam, my thanks.  
J. HILLING.

Madam,—Will you allow me to tell you a little about our French correspondence? Many of the students in our school have taken it up, and we find it most interesting and useful, as we not only learn about the French customs and language in a way no text-book could teach us, but also obtain practice in writing French ourselves. Our correspondent is a girl of about my own age, and lives in the famous wine town. We write a letter to each other once a fortnight, and also exchange postcards frequently. We tell each other about our work, our home life, and our interests. We are both fond of reading, and compare our favourite books, and occasionally we put newspaper extracts in our letters if we find anything particularly interesting. Sometimes, however, we reverse the usual order of things; she writes in English to me, and I write in French, then we send back each other's letters. We are all agreed that the Anglo-French correspondence is a very excellent idea, and we are very grateful for your kind interest in the matter.—Yours faithfully,  
D. HATCH.

## ESPERANTO.

IN our July number "Progress" contained a notice of the Boulogne Congress (which will be concluded by the time this number will have appeared). This was translated into Esperanto, and as our correspondents often ask for a specimen of the language, I give the extract from the *Boulogne Times* of July 20th. The July REVIEW, of course, supply the key:—

### LA PROGRESADO DE ESPERANTO.

Doni kiam registaro en la mondo sin konstante okupas per la preparado de la milito, la idealistoj, kiuj tamen kredas por revo al paco, daŭrigadas sian laboradon en la malnova lingvo. Sed ili saĝas kvazaŭ nevideblaj insektoj kiuj elnutras la homojn. El tiuj ci laboristoj por estonteco, honorinda devas esti rezervota por tiuj kiuj faris taŭgan kompromison la homaro. Proksiman Auguston, Esperantistoj de ĉiuj landoj renkontigos en Boulogne por akcepti Dr. Zamenhof de la nova lingvo. Tio estas tre facila moki Esperanton, precipe kiuj neniam lernadis pri tio; kaj estas ankaŭ komprenebla, ke angloj diras ke la angla lingvo devas esti la lingvo de la planedo. Sed ĉi tiu jam provis la malfacilecon de la internacia Kongreso, devas havi estimon kaj dankecon kontraŭe kiu sukcesis fari ĉi tiun, sed tute logikan kaj unu kompromison. Multaj filozofoj esploris por trovi kompromison ĉi tiu akiris perfektecon kaj ricevis la sukceson kiun Dr. Zamenhof, ĉi ĝin prezentinte kun la plej simplaj reguloj, certigite gani alprenon de tiom da diversaj landuloj.

Will our readers, instead of indignantly turning away or joking at the above paragraph, stop for a moment and think that it is understandable by natives of at least a few countries who have taken the trouble to spend some time over Esperanto; that it is not the learned only, but common people who can learn it, and reflect upon the fact that a manifesto issued in this tongue will be a tremendous instrument for the man who knows something about the tendency of our times towards united effort in any great cause.

### NEW BOOKS.

The French-Esperanto dictionary, which is a result of the united labours of such men as M. de Beaufront, Francis Prunetier and others, is now being published in instalments. Its cost is 15 francs, which will, however, be increased when it appears later as a bound volume. It can be ordered through the British Esperanto Association, 41 Arundel Street, Strand, as can also the "History of Esperanto," written by J. F. Khun, which is keenly interesting.

We ourselves are publishing a translation by Mr. Martyn Westcott of "The Christmas Carol." Readers of Dickens will almost wonder at any one daring so difficult a task—but it is said to be more true to the spirit of the author than is the French translation, and our readers are eagerly looking for it. English readers will have a double advantage, for it can be studied side by side with the original. The price of the book in its cover is 1s.; bound in cloth it will probably be 1s. 6d.

"Womanhood" is continuing the series of lessons commenced at the beginning of the year, and the prize papers for the course a great feature.

The *British Esperantist* will not be published until the middle of September—when it will appear as a special number—and contain full reports of the Congress and autumn arrangements, etc., etc. The parts up to the present are already out of print.

O'Connor's Complete Manual, price 1s. 8d. postpaid, the Eng.-Esp. and Esp.-Eng. Dictionaries, price 1s. each. REVIEW OF REVIEWS, Mowbray House, 11, Strand, Strand.



# Diary and Obituary for July.

1.—The Russian Black Sea Fleet still in search of the *in*. A council of admirals decides that the machinery of the warships be put out of gear. The *Georgi Pobiedonosets* mutiny ... Serious troubles occur at Kronstad and parts of Russia ... Russian and Japanese Peace envoys are ... A Franco-German accord is arrived at on 10.

2.—The *Kniaz Potemkin* sails in the direction of ... The *Georgi Pobiedonosets* remains at Odessa.

3.—The *Potemkin* (with the Russian torpedo-boat No. 1) anchors off Constanza ... The *Georgi Pobiedonosets* surrenders to the authorities at Odessa ... A battalion of Polish strike at Warsaw ... The French Separation Bill of 1902 and State passes the Chamber of Deputies by 341 votes ... The Bill goes to the Senate ... The Dutch Premier, De Vries, and his Cabinet resign ... In the Malay Peninsula, the merchants resolve to boycott American manufactures.

4.—A new Japanese battleship (*Katori*) is launched at Yokohama by Prince and Princess Arisugawa ... A reputation from Het Volk and the Responsible Government Association of the Transvaal wait on Lord Selborne to ... against points in the proposed Constitution ... The Government issues an official account of the outbreak at Odessa.

5.—The *Kniaz Potemkin* arrives at Theodosia in the ... and takes on board coal and provisions ... Mr. Deakin ... a new Australian Cabinet ... The Het Volk Congress at Pretoria; General Botha presides ... The Gordon-Bennett motor race in France is won by M. Théry (France), the ... of last year ... Funeral of Mr. Hay, at Cleveland; ... by President Roosevelt and his Cabinet.

6.—Mr. Elihu Root is appointed Secretary of State for ... in succession to Mr. Hay ... Prince Bulow forbids ... of M. Jaurès in Berlin ... Forty-five sailors of the *Potemkin*, who refused to take the oath of fidelity, are shot ... A great ceremony takes place in Paris on the ... of the translation of the remains of Admiral Jones (the ... of the American Navy) from France to America ... The ... of Japan receives Baron Komura and other members of ... Commission on their departure for Washington ... A ... submarine sinks near Tunis.

7.—Efforts are made to refloat the French submarine; ... still reply to the signals of the divers ... The Canadian ... of Commons discusses the embargo on Canadian cattle ... at Britain ... One hundred and fifty sailors of the ... transport *Prout* are imprisoned at Sevastopol.

8.—The *Kniaz Potemkin* surrenders to the Roumanian ... on condition that the crew shall not be delivered up ... 700 men land at Kusteuji; the battleship is handed ... Russia ... M. Jaurès' intended speech in Berlin is pub- ... the German *Vorwärts* ... Prince Gustavus Adolphus ... Princess Margaret make their entry into Stockholm ... ent between Germany and France in Morocco is finally ... The congress of Het Volk concludes at Pretoria; Sir ... Lawley opens the Legislative Council.

9.—A labour demonstration in Hyde Park demands the ... and passing of the Unemployed Bill.

10.—The British Fleet arrives at Brest, the town being ... in honour of the occasion ... M. Rouvier, in the ... Chamber, reads the Franco-German agreement relating ...occo ... The French submarine not being raised, all ... of saving the crew is abandoned ... The official corre- ... ce relating to Canadian defence of Halifax and ... alt is presented to the Canadian Parliament ... The ... ment publishes its Redistribution proposals.

11.—Count Shuvaloff, Prefect of Moscow, is assassinated ... official dinner is given at Brest to the British Admirals,

and a ball is held on board French and British ba- ... lashed together in the harbour ... By an explosion of fi- ... in one of the Wattstown collieries, Rhondda Valley, ab- ... colliers lose their lives ... A fire in a mine near D- ... (Germany) causes the death of thirty-nine men ... Pri- ... Princess Arisugawa leave Southampton on their return t- ... The first "World Congress" of Baptists opens in ... Hall, London.

July 12.—The French Chamber discusses foreign af- ... The King and Queen visit Sheffield to open the New B- ... of the University ... The Princess of Wales gives birth ... fifth son ... At Wisley, Cambridge wins the inter-Un- ... match for the Humphrey Cup ... The Army Council



**The Mutiny on the "Kniaz Potemkin."**

(Matuchenko, the leader of the mutiny, is the man in the white shirt.)

Revised Version of the circular of June 20th ... Two stokers ... killed and seven severely injured by an accident on board ... British battleship *Implacable* at Gibraltar.

July 13.—The King and Queen visit Manchester; the ... opens a new dock of the Ship Canal ... M. Muravieff ... the post of Russian plenipotentiary at the Peace Confer- ... Washington, and M. Witte is appointed in his stead ... French Chamber the Amnesty Bill is withdrawn, a ... Chamber prorogued ... King Oscar and the Kaiser ... Gefle, in Sweden ... The Canadian contract with the A ... Trading Company of Amsterdam is severely criticised ... Canadian House of Commons ... Four more deaths occur ... the accident on the *Implacable*.

July 14.—Thirty of the mutineers on the Russian ba- ... *Potemkin* who surrendered are shot, and the officers



The French National Fête is attended by British from the Fleet at Brest, the British naval officers are by the President to the grand military luncheon at the ... President Loubet publishes a decree granting pardon who should have benefited by the Amnesty Bill had it the Chamber.

15.—The King and Queen open a block of flats at don, erected for widows and daughters of officers of the the Queen gives £3,000, making a total of £18,000 as tribution to the cost ... The naval festivities at Bres, the British Fleet sails. The French submarine ank near Bizerta is raised.

16.—A terrible accident occurs in a coal pit near St. five men are killed.

17.—The Royal Commission on London Traffic issues port ... The Royal Commission on the War Stores holds its first sitting ... Four hundred delegates arrive ow for the meeting of the Zemstvo and Dumas ... On workless women from the East End meet at West-in support of the Unemployed Bill. A police officer lead in Warsaw.



The Cloud-burst in Mexico.

of Guanajuato was devastated; Theatre, in this photograph, was

18.—Mr. Balfour confers with his party at the Foreign ... The Hungarian Parliamentary coalition issues a to to the people against payment of taxes to an tional Government ... The contest for the King's Prize at Bisley ... The Volunteers defeat the Army, Navy rines in the United Service Challenge Cup.

19.—The Zemstvo Congress opens in Moscow at Prince koff's house; 250 delegates are present ... M. Witte t. Petersburg for the Conference at Washington ... A ongress opens at Bloemfontein; in a letter ex-President firms that self-government was promised by the Treaty eniging ... 129 deaths, caused by the heat, occur in one New York.

20.—The text of Lord Curzon's speech at Simla on rmy reorganisation is published ... The Zemstvo Con-Moscow discusses the project of a National Assembly ia ... The Canadian Parliament is prorogued ... Duke Edward of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha attains his majority es the oath of accession.

July 21.—M. Witte arrives in Paris ... A bomb is th the Sultan of Turkey, who escapes injury, but twenty-five persons are said to have been killed ... An explosion o a United States gunboat at San Diego; 278 men are k wounded ... The Zemstvo Congress resumes its delibera Moscow.

July 22.—The King visits Bisley for the first time. The of the King's Prize is Sergeant Comber, 2nd V.B. East ... M. Witte has a long conversation with the French Minister.

July 23.—The Tsar leaves Peterhof on board the Z for the Gulf of Finland in order to meet the Kaiser o the *Hohenzollern*.

July 24.—The Tsar returns to St. Petersburg.

July 25.—The Report of the Special Committee Separation of Norway and Sweden is presented to the l In consequence of the proposed rejection of the Bill fo diat negotiation, with Norway, the Swedish Ministry

The South Australian Ministry resign; Mr. Price, leader, forms a new Ministry ... Mr. Seddon, in New Legislature, presents his tenth Budget, which shows a s £60,700; he proposes to raise £1,000,000 for public w The Duke of Devonshire opens the exhibition of Cheap C at the Garden City, Letchworth ... The Hague Tribuna to arbitrate upon the Anglo-French difference on the affair ... Senator Mitchell, of Portland, Oregon, is sent six months' penal servitude, and a fine of £200, for mal while in office ... Baron Komura, the Japanese Peace potentiauy, arrives in New York.

July 26.—The Premier of Victoria, Australia, anno surplus of half a million ... The Woman's Franchise passed in the Victorian Parliament ... The Committee French Chamber on Foreign Affairs adopts resolutions with the Far East, and suggests agreement with Great regarding Siam.

July 27.—A serious accident occurs on the Lancas Yorkshire Electric Railway line near Liverpool; 20 are killed and many injured ... The proposals of the Committee on the settlement with Norway are unan adopted in the Swedish Riksdag. The Norwegian ment propose a referendum on the dissolution of the Un The Police visit the houses of the president and secretar bureau of the Zemstvo of Moscow; they seize all do relating to the Congress ... The Zionist Congress i Hale.

July 28.—Mr. T. W. Burgess makes an unsuccessful swim the Channel.

July 30.—The scheme for a Jewish colony in Ug rejected by a large majority at the Zionist Congress, B vote of thanks is passed to the British Government offer.

July 31.—Martial law proclaimed in the British se Crete.

## BY-ELECTIONS.

July 3.—In the Kingswinford Division of Staffordshire to the death of Colonel Webb (C)—

Mr. H. Staveley Hill (C) ... 5.  
Major Dunne (L) ... 4.

Conservative majority ... 1.

July 10.—In the West Division of County Down (Irel)

Mr. Liddell (Official Unionist) ... 4.  
Mr. Beattie (Independent Unionist) ... 3.

Majority ... 1.

July 14.—At Carlisle owing to the retirement of the (Mr. Gully)—

Mr. Chance (L) ... 3.  
Mr. Sanderson (C) ... 2.

Liberal majority ... 1.



## THE WAR.

- 1.—Martial law in Formosa is abolished ... The Japanese effects a landing on the Russian convict island of ... the Russians blow up their coast guns and burn the ... The Japanese take the offensive in Manchuria and drive the Russians northward.
- 2.—The Japanese drive the Russians out of Vladivostok and Blijineye in Sakhalin.
- 3.—The Tsar appoints Admiral Birileff Minister of War, and, by a Rescript, the virtual master of the Russian army.
- 4.—General Linievitch receives large reinforcements, the army in Manchuria up to 400,000.
- 5.—A full explanation of the Russian defeat in the Sea of Japan by Admiral Rozhdestvensky is published in Paris; he is blamed for defective ships and guns and mutinous crews.
- 6.—The number of Russians surrendered in the capture of Sakhalin is 461, including 15 officers ... Japanese arrive at the mouth of the Amur and open fire.
- 7.—The Russian battleship *Poltava*, sunk in Port Arthur, is refloated.
- 8.—The Japanese close in on Vladivostok.
- 9.—Tokio is *en fete* in honour of Mr. Taft's arrival.
- 10.—The Japanese consider their occupation of Sakhalin nearly complete.

## PARLIAMENTARY.

### House of Lords.

- 1.—Colonial Imports: Motor cars; speech by Lord ...
- 2.—The Militia; speeches by the Duke of Bedford and Lord Lansdowne.
- 3.—Agricultural Rates Act, 1896, Continuance Bill reading.
- 4.—Home Defence; speeches by Lord Roberts and Lord Lansdowne ... War Stores Commission Bill passes all its stages.
- 5.—Lord Lansdowne announces that this country will take part in the Conference agreed to between France and Germany regarding Morocco.
- 6.—The control of war news in the time of war; statement by Lord Lansdowne ... Seizure of British merchant ships by Russian men-of-war; speech by Lord Lansdowne.
- 7.—Irish Land Act; criticism by Lord Dunraven ... Bill; speech by the Archbishop of Canterbury.
- 8.—The L.C.C. Bill providing for Over-bridge Trams is brought out in the Lords by 64 votes to 33.
- 9.—Physical deterioration of the nation; debate ... of Chinese coolies in the Chinese Mine; speech by Lord Lansdowne.
- 10.—The Duke of Devonshire and Lord Ripon withdraw their motions owing to the Government Crisis.
- 11.—Government Crisis; speeches by Earl Spencer, Lord Salisbury, and the Lord Chancellor.
- 12.—Army officers, deficiency in numbers; speech by Lord Lansdowne.
- 13.—The Duke of Devonshire introduces his motion on the question; speeches by Lord Robertson, Lord Goschen, and Earl Spencer. The previous question is put and carried by a majority of 64.
- 14.—Second reading Aliens Bill.

### House of Commons.

- 1.—Aliens Bill in Committee; speeches by Mr. Balfour, Mr. Archibald, Mr. Burns, and Mr. W. Crooks ... Consolidated Bill considered in Committee.
- 2.—Churches (Scotland) Bill; speeches by the Lord Chancellor and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman ... Mr. Redmond moves the adjournment of the House to consider the Crimes Act Bill. The motion is rejected by 176 votes to 136 ... War Stores Commission Bill read a third time.

July 5.—Aliens Bill: Mr. Balfour's resolution for closing compartments, after discussion, is agreed to, all amendments defeated, the Government majority on one amendment 21.

July 6.—Supply: The Post Office Vote; speeches by Mr. Stanley and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Bill is carried by a majority of 44 ... Electric Powers Bill—speeches by Mr. Burns and Mr. Bonar Law—read a second time, majority of 40.

July 7.—Public Trustees and Executor Bill. Bills advanced. July 10. Aliens Bill: in Committee; speeches by Mr. Balfour, Mr. Keir Hardie, Sir C. Dilke, Lord H. Cecil, and Mr. Asquith.

July 11.—Aliens Bill: Mr. Akers-Douglas estimates the annual cost of administering the Statute will be £24,000. Bill closed through by majority of 41 to 57 ... reported to the House.

July 12.—The Scottish Churches Bill is read a second time, a majority of 140.

July 13.—The Unemployed Bill: Mr. Balfour reports the Labour members ... Redistribution Resolution; speeches by Mr. Redmond and Mr. Balfour ... Supply—Army Estimates, the Volunteers; speeches by Mr. McFie, Sir H. Verner, Mr. Arnold-Forster and others. Government majority for the vote 37.

July 14.—The Education (Scotland) Bill in Committee.

July 17.—Mr. Balfour announces that the Redistrib-



Photograph by

(Topical

### The Barton-Rawson Airship in full flight.

The experimental ascent was made from the Alexandra Palace, July 22nd. The aeronauts had a narrow escape, for on reaching the at Havering, near Romford, the machine went to pieces.





**Late Sir Robert G. Herbert.**

ed in 1859 Colonial Secretary of Queensland from 1860 till 1865 Premier of that Colony. In 1868 went on the Board of Trade. In 1871 appointed Assistant Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, and from 1871 to 1882 Under Secretary. Our portrait is by W. and D. Downey.

20.—Irish Land Act; on Mr. Redmond's motion to let the Government is defeated by four votes.

21.—Mr. Balfour, after an audience of the King, says he has a statement of the Government's decision on Monday. Scottish Church Bill is passed through Committee *pro* and the House adjourns.

24.—Mr. Balfour announces that the Government see no reason why they should either resign or dissolve in consequence of the adverse vote of the previous Thursday.

25.—Irish Estimates: Public education in Ireland; by Mr. Dillon, Mr. Healy, Mr. Lang and Mr. T. P. O'Mahony.

26.—Scottish Churches Bill: Proposal to omit Clause 5 rejected. The Bill passes report stage and read a third time.

27.—Mr. Crooks, on behalf of Labour, appeals to the Government to allow Private Bills to go through. Mr. Redmond and about thirty measures are advanced a stage in the usual constitution on the Colonial Vote; speeches by Chamberlain, Mr. Lyttelton and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman. The vote is agreed to.

28.—Second reading Naval Works Bill. Chatham extension scheme abandoned, that of Rosyth revived.

### SPEECHES.

1.—Mr. Chamberlain, in London, in favour of a State Physical Laboratory at Teddington.

7.—Mr. Chamberlain, in London, on the work of the Reform League.

Resolutions will be withdrawn, owing to the Speaker's ruling as to procedure ... Mr. Balfour proposes to introduce a procedure Bill next Session ... Deputations of workless women wait on Mr. Balfour and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman urging the necessity for an Unemployed Bill. Mr. Brodric announces that Lord Kitchener and Lord Curzon are now in accord on the reforms in the Indian Army.

July 18.—Scottish Churches Bill, progress reported. Electric Power Bill considered in Committee.

July 19.—Aliens Bill, third reading ... Financial resolution moved in Committee carried by 219 votes to 168.

July 8.—Mr. Whitelaw Reid on the United States and British friendship.

July 10.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, in London, on Liberalism and the Empire.

July 14.—Mr. Lyttelton, in London, on South Africa. Mr. J. Redmond on the Redistribution proposal in Ireland.

July 15.—Lord Stanley, at Bolton, reiterates his condemnation of postal servants, but exempts from his condemnation Savings Bank officials ... Dr. Barnardo, at Barking-side, on the need of a National Scheme of child rescue.

July 18.—Lord Curzon, at Simla, on the agreement as to Indian Army re-organisation.

July 20.—M. Cambon, in Edinburgh, in praise of Scotland ... Sir J. Crichton-Browne, in London, on national health and long life.

July 22.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, at Woodford, on the political crisis.

### OBITUARY.

July 1.—Mr. Hay, American Secretary of State, 67.

July 4.—Dr. Johnston, M.P.

July 5.—M. Elisée Reclus (great French Geographer), 85.

July 10.—Captain Burrows, R.N. (Professor of Modern History, Oxford), 85 ... Mr. Allen Graham, fourth I.C.A. Ass.

July 11.—Sir W. Muir, Principal of Edinburgh University, 86 ... Sir Jacob Wilson, K.C.V.O.

July 12.—Right Rev. R. Young, D.D., late Bishop of Athabasca, Canada, 61.

July 16.—Major-General Sir Henry Trotter, G.C.V.O., Major C. J. Burgess.

July 17.—The Grand Sherreef of Mecca.

July 18.—Very Rev. Canon Keens, 76.

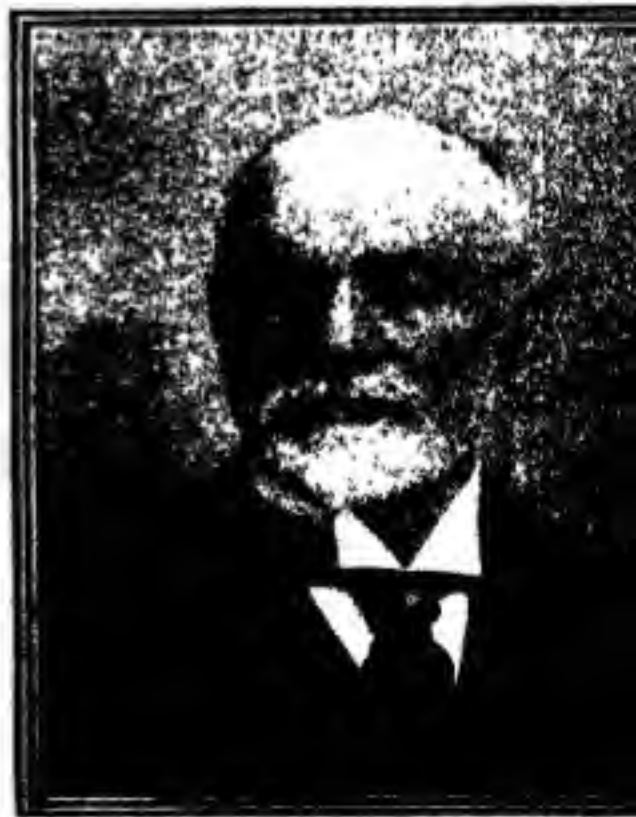
July 19.—Earl Cowper, 71; Rev. and Hon. A. Gascoigne Douglas, Bishop of Aberdeen and Orkney, 77.

July 22.—Lord Lingen, 86; M. Jean Jacques Henner (Paris), 76.

July 26.—Major-General Sir G. R. Hennessey, 68; Mr. T. Idwelyn Davies, 34.

July 27.—Professor A. S. Wilkins, 61; Sir Montagu Gerard (in Manchuria), 62.

July 30.—Canon D. J. Vaughan, 79.



*Photograph by*

*[Russell and*

**The late Captain Montagu B. Chichele** Professor of Modern History at Oxford.

Our subscribers and readers are reminded that "The Review of Reviews" is published in half-yearly volumes (cloth, gilt-lettered), price Five Shillings each; and binding cases can be supplied to those who wish to bind their own monthly parts for 1s. 3d. or 1s. 6d., including postage. A copy of the title-page and index to Vol. XXXI. will be sent to anyone on receipt of a penny stamp.









M. WITTE.

BARON ROSEN.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

BARON KOMURA.

M. TAKAHIRA.

## THE PEACEMAKERS

On Board the "Mayflower."

*(From Stereographs, copyright 1905. Underwood and Underwood, London and New York.)*



# THE REVIEW OF REVIEW THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, Sept. 1st, 1905.

Peace!

Thank God, the war is ended! Such was the instinctive cry of the world's heart, however differently phrased by lip or pen, when Tuesday evening, August 29th, the cables sent the thrilling round the globe that peace had been made. The joy and the gratitude were made intense by the general anticipation of a pre-opposite result. They were further deepened by the spectacle of the moderation and magnanimity Japan had displayed at the culminating point of a long series of unexampled victories. Self-satisfaction at such a moment has raised the whole of international ethics at a bound. By her wise and sagacious policy Japan has won the plaudits and congratulations of mankind. Russia, too, may be felicitated, not merely on her signal diplomatic triumph, but far more on the splendid opportunity she afforded her of applying an undivided attention to the interior affairs of her immense Empire. The ordered development of Constitutional freedom for the Russian people may yet prove a compensation for all that Russian arms might have won upon the field of battle. Sweet are the lessons of adversity, to nations as well as to individuals. Defeats have often ministered more to the permanent well-being of nations than victories. Joan of Arc, in driving England out of France, was one of our greatest national benefactors. And George Washington, in defeating the blind Toryism of George III. and his advisers, really founded the British Empire as we know it. From an impossible despotism he transformed it thenceforth more and more into a fraternal union of self-governed States. In the same way Japan may hereafter be grateful for her reverses in the Far East. The Douma is worth more than all the Manchurias. But this is to anticipate.

Eight Points  
First Agreed On.

It is of permanent interest to follow the process of collective bargaining on a colossal scale which has led to so happy a conclusion.

Conference at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, between M. Witte and M. Komura, each aided by their respective colleagues, met on August 9th and very soon came to terms on eight out of twelve points in dispute. These were the positions conceded by the Russian Government.

1. The recognition by Russia of Japan's preponderant influence in Korea, with the right of Japan to preserve in the civil administration of that country and to give moral and financial advice to the Emperor of Korea, Japan herself to observe the territorial integrity of the Hermit Kingdom and, it is believed, the policy of the open door, has been accepted.

2. The mutual obligation to evacuate Manchuria has been accepted.

3. The Japanese obligations to restore Manchuria to Chinese sovereignty and civil administration have been accepted.

4. The mutual obligation to respect in future the territorial integrity and the administrative entity of China in Manchuria and to maintain the principle of equal opportunity for the industry and commerce of all nations—the "open door" policy—has been accepted.

5. The surrender to Japan of the Russian leases of the Liautung Peninsula, including those of Port Arthur, Dalny and the Blonde and Elliott Islands, has been accepted.

6. The surrender to China, by arrangement with Japan, of the branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway running south from Chang-tu-fu to Port Arthur and Niuchwang, together with the retrocession of all privileges obtained under the concession of 1898, has been accepted in principle.

7. The limitation of the Chinese concession obtained from Rothstein and Prince Ukhtomsky in 1896 (under which a branch was built through Northern Manchuria so as to connect the Trans-Siberian and Ussuri Railways), so as to provide for the retention of the ownership and operation of the line by the Chinese Eastern Railway, but with provision for the eventual substitution of Chinese Imperial police for the Russian military guards, has been accepted.

8. The granting to subjects of Japan of the right to fish in the waters of the Russian littoral from Vladivostock northward to the Behring Sea has been unanimously agreed to.





Territory and Railways ceded by Russia are marked black.

#### Four Points of Agreement.

But there were four concessions which Russia resolutely refused to make:—

1. The cession of Sakhalin, although she was willing to give the Japanese all privileges of economic exploitation.  
2. The payment of the cost of the war, although she was to pay handsomely for the cost of maintaining Russian troops.  
3. The surrender of Russian warships interned in neutral ports without demand without precedent in International law.  
4. The limitation of Russia's naval power in the Pacific, although M. Witte was willing to make formal declaration that it was not Russia's intention to maintain any naval force in the Pacific which would constitute a threat to Japan or any other power.

Arriving at this point President Roosevelt intervened, and made persistent efforts to bring about agreement. Japan then expressed her willingness to accept demands 3 and 4.

#### The Last Points.

There thus remained the two vital questions of the cession of Sakhalin and the payment of the cost of the war. The Japanese demanded that the war had cost them £180,000,000; Russia asked no more than £120,000,000. On these points for long the attitude of Russia was unyielding. "Not an inch of territory, not a copeck of indemnity." President Roosevelt's interview with Mr. Rosen, the American Ambassador's interview with the Tsar, seemed fruitless, until it was announced that entirely out of deference to the President the Tsar

had consented to a compromise on the question of Sakhalin. At the same time came his Majesty's categorical and unqualified refusal to entertain the demand for an indemnity in any form, whether openly made or veiled under the guise of a re-purchase of Sakhalin. So, when the delegates met on August 26, the Russians declared, "Half Sakhalin and no indemnity are our last words," and the Conference was adjourned. Next day—Sunday—the Japanese Cabinet and Elder Statesmen met in solemn deliberation at Tokio, when it is believed the decisive decision was agreed on. The Conference at Portsmouth resumed on Monday and again adjourned. On Wednesday it was announced that Japan had waived the question of indemnity, and that the Conference had reached a complete accord on all points. Sakhalin was divided at the 50th parallel, Russia taking the northern and Japan the southern half. Both Powers pledge themselves not to fortify the island for strategic purposes, and Japan undertakes not to fortify the Straits between the island and Hokkaido. It is further stated that a commercial treaty was agreed on between the two Powers, each to the benefit of the most favoured nation, and pledging themselves to maintain the open door. The plenipotentiaries promptly wired to their respective Emperors urging an immediate armistice, and the long and weary tale of blood is at an end.

#### The Honours of the Peace.

M. Witte professes himself immensely surprised at the result. Baron Komura is said to have been bitterly opposed to surrendering the claim for an indemnity, but has, it is said, been overruled from Tokio. He keenly feels the defeat. The honours of this peace must be shared between the American President and his plenipotentiaries. Mr. Roosevelt's action in convening the Peace Conference, and in exerting his unheard-of influence to prevent it ending in vain, merely redounds to his everlasting personal glory. It is a significant augury of the pacific rôle which the United States are seemingly called by the destiny to assume, at first as at present by purely moral suasion, but later—possibly by more peremptory means. Before long one may hope it will be seen that peace-loving nations simply cannot stand the murmur of nonsense of war.

#### The Triumph of Witte.

But one of the most notable features about the Peace negotiations has been the skill and good sense and resolute will shown by Mr. Witte. The Conference has been a great





Photograph by Cribb.]

[Southsea

## A HISTORIC EVENT.

The French Flagship "Massena" passing the "Victory" in Portsmouth Harbour, and being moored by men from Nelson's old flagship.



triumph for the distinguished Russian, who is to have shown extraordinary capacity for adjusting himself to the American atmosphere. He regarded M. Witte as a sympathetic magnetic man. He speaks neither English nor German. He is rough and positive, the very antithesis of the conventional Russian diplomatist. But no sooner did he find himself on Russian soil than he manifested an unsuspected aptitude for adapting himself to the *genius loci*. He is simple, as hearty, and as unaffected as President Roosevelt himself. Although the personal representative of the Tsar, he was accessible to everyone. To newspaper men he constantly deplored the secrecy of the Japanese on the secrecy of the proceedings of the Conference. For himself, he would have liked nothing better than to have deliberated in a glass case with phonographic electricophones connected to every newspaper office in the land. But these Japanese! He received deputations who pleaded the cause of the Jews, and did not send them empty away. On the whole, he has astonished his friends and foes, and has won a great personal triumph as a most brilliant diplomatic triumph. He has won for Russia a ten times more world-famous person than when he received the summons to cross the Atlantic.

#### The Russian Douma.

After long deliberations the Tsar and his advisers have agreed that, after the lapse of centuries, the Russian people must be taken into consideration by their Sovereign. On Saturday, August 1, the Manifesto appeared constituting a representative assembly for the whole of Russia—with the exception of Finland. The new body, which is not called by the old historic name the Zemski Sobor, but is officially entitled *Govondarstvennaia Douma*, is to be elected at once, and is to hold its first meeting not later than January, 1906. Russians with complacency that whereas the representative assembly in England is called a Parliament or a Congress, their new national assembly is called a Douma or Thinking Place. A rose by any other name is as sweet, and whether it be called Douma or it matters not. The supremely important thing is that at long last the Russian nation is to be provided with an articulate representative assembly which will owe its existence to the votes of the people rather than to the nomination of the Administration. The fact that the Manifesto talks of preserving the fundamental basis of autocratic power has no significance. The constitution of Japan safeguards the supreme

authority of the Mikado even more emphatically than the democracies in England as well as in Russia have learned the lesson that the prerogative of the Sovereign is their last resource against the power of oligarchy.

#### The Functions of the Douma.

According to the Imperial Manifesto, the Russian nation is summoned to elect representatives to the Douma, or National Assembly, for the purposes of taking "a constant and active part in the elaboration of laws." It is defined as a special consultative body, entrusted with the preliminary elaboration and discussion of measures submitted with the examination of the State Budget." Its functions of the law constituting the Douma are thus particularly defined:—

33. The competence of the Douma shall extend to :
  - (a) All questions relating to new laws and the modification, amplification, and temporary suspension or repeal of existing laws, and also to the making and altering of appointments to the staffs of the Ministries, and to the expenditure thereon involved.
  - (b) To the departmental, Ministerial, and National Budget, and also to other expenditure not provided for therein.
  - (c) To the financial report of the Comptroller of the Exchequer.
  - (d) To the expropriation of any portion of the revenue of the property of the State.
  - (e) To the construction of railways by the State.
  - (f) To the organisation of stock companies, involving changes in existing legislation.
  - (g) To matters submitted to the Douma by Imperial decree.
- N.B.—The Douma shall have jurisdiction in the matter of taxes in provinces where there are no *Zemstvos*, as well as in the raising of the rate of taxation above that provided for by the *Zemstvos* and city councils.
34. The Douma shall have initiative in the matter of the repeal or modification of old and the adoption of new laws, the Fundamental Laws of the Imperial Administration shall not be touched.
35. The Douma may call the attention of Ministers and Chiefs of Departments to infractions of existing laws.

The restriction imposed of not meddling with the fundamental laws of the Imperial Administration is apparently suggested by the American veto upon tampering with the Constitution. Any thirty members of the Douma may introduce a Bill, which the Minister concerned may approve, and if so he must take charge of it. But if the Minister or Chief of Department objects, his veto can only be overcome by a two-thirds majority. The Bill then goes to the Council of the Empire, to be referred to the Tsar. If the Tsar agrees with the Bill the recalcitrant Minister or Chief of Department will be charged with the elaboration of a definitive draft.

#### The Constitution of the Douma.

The Douma, so far as its proper constitution is concerned—special provisions are to be made for Poland and the now Russian provinces of the East—will consist of twenty-eight members







and 384 members for the country districts. The method of election is somewhat peculiar. In each province an electoral college will be constituted, and its duty it will be to choose its representative in the Douma. The number of the members of these colleges varies. For towns, St. Petersburg and Moscow 60 each, other towns 80. The number for the special electoral college is not stated in the English text. The members of these colleges are chosen from three categories of electors. (1) Landowners; (2) Urban Electors; and (3) Peasants. Landowners include mine owners and large manufacturers, and priests holding church land. The urban electors own real estate of the minimum value of £150, and manufacturers or otherwise have a stake in the town. Each canton or commune will elect two delegates, and the electors must belong to cantonal or agricultural corporations. No man under twenty-five can vote. Duly qualified women can vote through their sons and fathers—a notable concession for the East. (In this country no woman can vote for a member of Parliament even through a male relative.) This is a temporary and illogical provision, and will probably be amended so that women can register their votes. No elector can have more than one vote in any electoral district. Voting both for the Douma and by the Collegians for members of the Council of the Empire is to be by secret ballot, with the exception of the peasants, who, to judge from the summary, will vote openly.

#### The Council of the Empire.

The relations of the Douma to the Council of the Empire are something analogous to the relations between the House of Commons and the House of Lords—with a difference. Bills passed by the Douma must also pass the Council of the Empire. If the two bodies differ, the issue may be referred to a joint commission of an equal number of representatives of both bodies. If the Commission fail to settle it, "the issue shall be returned to the General Session of the Council of the Empire." If the Douma fails to deal with the matter as the Emperor desires with any specific time limit, the Emperor can give the Douma a time limit, and if it does not act within the limit the Council of the Empire can act alone. The members of the Council of the Empire are appointed by the Emperor, with the exception of six Grand Dukes and Ministers who sit *ex officio*. It is not a deliberative body, never exceeding 100 members. It is divided into three sections: (1) Legislative; (2) Administrative; and (3) Ecclesiastical administration; and (3)

Finance. The Council has no power of proposing alterations and modifications of the laws of the Empire. It examines Ministerial projects of legislation, and discusses the Budget. Many of its members are fossils on shelves, but the new popular Assembly will inevitably lead to a reconstitution of the Council of the Empire.

#### The Heckling of Ministers.

Mr. Balfour must sigh with but envious regret when he thinks of the restrictions placed upon the Douma upon the right of interpellation. If any Minister, Chief of Department, or subordinate official is accused of infringing the law, no question can be put on the subject unless the following conditions have been complied with:—In the first place, thirty members must sign the demand for interpellation. The President must then refer the question to a full session, and unless the demand for the interpellation is endorsed by a majority of members it falls to the ground. But even if a majority of the Douma insists upon making the interpellation, they are not out of the wood. Notice of the question must be sent to the Minister or Chief of Department concerned. The incriminated officials need not reply until the end of a month, and then they may either give interpellation, or explanations, or intimations why it would be impossible to do so. When the Ministerial explanation, explanation, or intimation fails to satisfy the Douma, a two-thirds majority is necessary to demand such dissatisfaction. When that is done the question shall be referred to the Tsar by the Council of the Empire. The Tsar can do as he pleases, but it will be well for him to have such a registration of the pressure of steam in the boiler. At present he sits with the safety valve in the most absolute ignorance of how near discontent is reaching the explosive point. It is pleasant to note that even before the Douma is summoned, the Finance Minister has drawn a Bill for restricting the hours of labour in shops throughout Russia. All commercial establishments, printing and newspaper works, must be closed on Sunday. A six days' working week is not yet seen in this country. In spite of the contempt poured upon the Mother of Parliaments by Mr. Balfour, the fashion of parliaments is evidently spreading. On the occasion of the Tsar's concession of a Douma came the announcement that the Chinese Empress intended to decree a parliament for China—twelve years hence—and has despatched a commission round the world to study parliaments!



at Tolstoi's  
lifestoos.

There is only one man in Russia whose voice carries further than that of the Tsar, and that man is Count Tolstoi. Last month he wrote through the columns of the *Times* a scornful diatribe of all those who demand political reform, and especially of those whose panacea for the ills of the masses is to follow in the wake of the great and entangled European and American states. To adopt any scheme except Henry George's single-tax panacea is, in the eyes of Count Tolstoi, wickedness and sin. He concluded his diatribe by saying that the Russian Slavonian people are destined in the near future to remove the great national sin—the sin of landed property. By their political and economic character they are predestined to perform this great universal task. This is their great calling. Count Tolstoi never does things by halves, and he is a more enthusiastic single-taxer than even Henry George himself. It is interesting to note that Count Tolstoi has now become almost a worshipper of the Russian Slav as the saviors of the world.

Russian people—owing to their agricultural environment, their love for this form of life, their Christian trend of

character, owing to the circumstance that they, almost all European nations, continue to be an agricultural nation, desire to remain such—is, as it were, providentially placed in historic conditions for the solution of what is called the question, in such a position as to stand in the front of the progressive movement of all mankind.

I commend this conception of the Russian movement as the predestined leader of the van of human progress to those who are never so pleased with themselves when they are looking down with lordly Phrygian scorn upon these "beasts of Russians." On the 29th Count Tolstoi returned to the charge, writing more than a page of the *Times*—think of the becoming the channel of anarchist manifestoes! He denounces the fundamental "sin of government." He tells the history of the rulers of Russia and of Europe in the language of unmeasured vituperation. The function of government is, he says, robbery, violence, murder, and the consecration of crime by law; and "this is precisely what is being done by the present-day Roosevelts, Nicholases the Sultans, Chamberlains and Wilhelms . . . and this function can be accomplished only by the most immoral of men." The "one thing needful"—the heading of his manifesto—is religion—"the chief motive power of a nation."



The French Visit to London: Decoration of Queen Victoria Street.

[Topical P



### The French at Portsmouth.

The visit of the French warships to Portsmouth Harbour, culminating in the historic luncheon given by Parliament in Westminster Hall, was a delightful episode in the romantic history of the Channel which at once divides and unites the foremost nations of the West. When we have French Admirals on their flagship saluting the *Victory*, which carried Nelson to glory at Trafalgar, and when French officers doff their hats to the statue of Nelson in Trafalgar Square, it would really seem as if the world had made some progress. The development of the art of international junketing and international picnics is but in its infancy. The French week at Portsmouth is an opportune illustration of the ease with which friendly feelings can be cultivated if nations, instead of peering at each other from behind the shotted cannon, would more frequently look each other in the face across the well-spread table. But it is useless talking about this unless some practical movement is made to supply adequate funds from the national exchequer for the due discharge of international hospitality. Every year ought to see a corresponding increase of the vote for national hospitality, and a corresponding decrease of the vote for complements of destruction. If the King had a million a year placed at his disposal for purposes of national hospitality, he would do more good with that one million than the War Office does with all the forty millions it squanders on an army which we never get. Our present method of financing it is simply scandalous, and some day will land us in a horrible *contretemps*. Everyone is delighted with the splendid way in which the French were fêted at Portsmouth. But how many people realise that the marvellous and perfect success of the Portsmouth reception was largely due—after the hospitality of the King and the Navy—to the public spirit of the Mayor of Portsmouth, Mr. G. E. Cousens, who is locally reported to have spent £4,000 out of his own pocket rather than allow the naval capital of Britain to fall short in her hospitality to her guests. Men like Mr. Cousens do not turn up every day, and it is monstrous that our national reputation for hospitality should depend upon the chance that a wealthy and liberal man happens to fill the Mayoral Chair.

### The Organisation of National Hospitality.

The duty of adequately organising national hospitality is one of the neglected duties and opportunities of modern democracy. The King, out of such inadequate means as are at his command, enter-

tains Kings, Kaisers, and Heirs-Apparent. The forces that rule the modern world are by no means exclusively royal, and their representatives are not amenable to the mollifying influences of the pomp and wining of a generous host as any monarch or emperor of them all. What the new Liberal Government should do is to set apart a small fixed sum—say decimal one per cent. of the total Army and Navy vote—to be employed in the promotion of international good feeling. With this sum—decimal one per cent. is only 2s. per £100 spent in preparation for war—we should be able to remove much of the misunderstanding and unneighbourliness which form so large a part in the breeding of wars. We already have an international club in London, of which every notable foreigner and all foreign members of Congresses and associations visiting London would be honorary members *pro tem*. Every year invitations would be sent to representative groups of neighbouring nations to visit our country, and the organisation of public and private hospitality would be undertaken with much greater success if it were in the hands of the Hospitality and Fraternity section of the War Office, which had funds at its back, than could be dreamed of when there is no such section, and no funds are available. The members of the Paris Municipal Council are coming to London this autumn. Our men ought to be received and fêted and entertained as if they were princes. But where is the money to come from? Last month the Interparliamentary Conference met at Brussels. Why does it not meet in London? Because there is no money, and the British nation never extends to that Conference the hospitality of its legislative chamber. The time when John Bull must begin to wake up in this matter of national hospitality as well as in matters of trade. For lack of thought and preparation he is apt to appear churlish, whereas in his heart he is really a hospitable old gentleman. If only our City Companies would for one whole year devote their resources to dining our foreign visitors instead of contenting themselves with feeding their own noble selves, what a deal of good it would do! The advantage which comes from international gatherings is suggested by the consideration, at the Interparliamentary Union at Brussels, of an American proposal to establish a Congress of all the nations, to meet in two chambers at the Hague, and to consist of two Senators from every constituent nation, and of deputies in proportion to the nation's international commerce. The proposal which was advanced by Senator Bartholdt, and which was relegated to a committee, actually provides



forces of all constituent nations to be available for the enforcement of the decrees of the Hague.

The idea is, doubtless, for the present impracticable, but that it is seriously put forward and discussed by responsible statesmen is a proof of the value of these meetings.

The  
Channel Fleet  
in  
the Baltic.

We are beginning to discover a new use for the navies of the world. They are now rendering quite invaluable service as *committees* of peace. We have seen what splendid work has been done by the reciprocal visits of the Channel squadrons of France and England, and now we are witnessing a similar illustration of the same

hostility, we hear of cheap excursion trains run over the German Government lines in order that our German cousins may see the British warships anchor in German waters. The Kaiser has submitted to the inevitable with tact and grace, and has ordered a squadron of the German fleet to welcome the British ships at Swinemünde. The two navies are fringing accordingly. The Channel Fleet is not to visit Cronstadt, which is to be regretted, although hardly to be wondered at in the circumstances. Seventeen years ago, when I urged the political importance of such a visit, I was put down by Robert Morier on the ground that if the Fleet visited Cronstadt he would be ruined in the cost of



Photograph by Stephen Cribb.

SWIFTSURE.

DUNCAN.  
ALBEMARLE.

CORNWALLIS.

GOOD HOPE. K.

### The British Fleet cruising in the Baltic.

On the visit of the Channel Fleet to the Baltic. Ever a great modern fleet goes it excites much more interest and curiosity as the visit of a travelling circus to a country town. There is nothing more popular than a circus, and when fleets go their way that circus is free. Along the coast of Holland, Denmark and the Scandinavian ports, and in the Baltic waters, the cruise of the Channel Fleet has been the signal for a continuous series of triumphant processions. Some ill-conditioned German papers have even snarled at the coming of the Channel Fleet as if it were the mailed fist of John Bull in the face of Germany. But the charm of a circus is irresistible. And so, instead of

maintaining. It is always the same story. We spend millions in preparing instruments of destruction to kill our enemies, while we grudge the pence which might convert our enemies into friends.

Lord Roberts  
on  
the War Path.

The futility of the ever increasing expenditure on our Army is brought home to the British public by no less an authority than

Lord Roberts. The late Commander-in-Chief has given the stump in favour of universal training and in favour of home defence—with the express understanding that when men are trained for home defence they will be packed off to the seat of foreign war whenever the nation pleases. Because England, when men





mission of the proprietors of "Punch.")

### The Call to Arms.

JOHN BULL. (aroused from slumber and only half awake): "What's the matter?"  
 LORD ROBERTS (the Warning Warbler): "You are absolutely unfitted for war!"  
 JOHN BULL. (drowsily): "Am I? You do surprise me." (Goes to bed again.)

invasion by Napoleon at the head of a great coalition, placed 700,000 men under arms, Lord Roberts is in despair because, while the French are visiting us at Portsmouth and we have closest friendship with the greatest naval powers, and the United States, we only have 600,000 men under arms. But what in all the world is the excuse for giving the War Office more men when it cannot get those who are now under its orders? We have doubled the money we devote to the Army since the Government came into office, and with what result? Lord Roberts tells us that we are in a state of unpreparedness which invites attack. Instead of getting any return for our money, Lord Roberts

is certain that every soldier with any experience will support me when I say that it would be the height of folly for us to go upon a campaign with a civilised Power, depending on our resources as constituted as ours is at the present time.

It may be objected Lord Roberts' views have been controverted by Mr. Arnold-Forster, the

Secretary for War. Alas! even this poor consolation is denied us. Mr. Arnold-Forster, on August 1st, said that on the subject of the unpreparedness of the Army generally for war there was no difference of opinion between himself and Lord Roberts, who had always urged, in season and out of season, that the Army, as at present organised, was not prepared for the task which it might have to discharge. This John Bull will be a Jack Ass if he votes a farthing to be spent by Mr. Arnold-Forster and Lord Roberts unless they can show him that they can produce a capable army of 600,000 for more than the sum with which Germany produces a capable army of three millions.

### Our Food In War Time.

The Report of the Royal Commission on the need for laying up stores of grain in Great Britain to prevent us being starved in war time has issued its report. The report of Wales's majority is dead against the policy of Joseph in Egypt, viz., the purchase of food and the provision of Government granaries. It would do more harm than good. An offer to let wheat rent free is open to less objection. International granaries the majority incline to a system of national indemnity against loss from capture by an enemy, and recommends that a small expert committee should be appointed to investigate the matter and frame a scheme. The minority, headed by the Duke of Sutherland, are strongly in favour of storing Government granaries, and a graduated scale of duties on wheat, so that wheat for four months would come in duty free, while wheat stored for less than a month would pay 2s. a quarter. The forty millions of people who inhabit these islands live from hand to mouth. They never have more than seventeen weeks' supply of wheat in stock, sometimes it runs down to seven weeks in August. But, thanks to free trade, the whole world is our granary. Not so long ago we drew 62 per cent of our wheat and flour from the United States, now they only send us 16 per cent. We get the rest from India, Russia, the Argentine and Canada. Everything, of course, depends upon our command of the sea. If that is lost all is lost. We should be like a garrison in a moated fortress with only a couple of months' provisions in store and no supplies reaching us from without. Against that danger our only avail would be Lord Roberts' armed population.



The Fall  
of  
Lord Curzon.

To use the vulgar but expressive word which Johannesburg has contributed to the resources of the English language, Lord Curzon has been futsacked out of India by Mr. Brodrick. Amenities which usually prevail in the intercourse of civilised men are apparently not regarded as necessary when a Secretary of State addresses

issue was whether Lord Curzon, after yielding to the demands of Lord Kitchener, was to be allowed to begin the battle all over again in determining the appointment of General Barrow as military member of the Council. Lord Kitchener, who appears to have been Mr. Haldane of the Army, made no outwardly visible sign of his objection to the nomination of General Barrow, but it is impossible to believe



Photograph by]

Lady Minto.

[Topley, Ottawa.

Governor-General for India. As to the merits of the dispute between Lord Kitchener and Lord Curzon in the administration of the Indian army, it is not for a civilian to form an opinion worth anything. But Lord Curzon appears to have been applying the right principle in the wrong way, while Lord Kitchener made military efficiency paramount over other considerations. The immediate point at



Photograph by]

Lord Minto.

[Topley, Ottawa.

Mr. Brodrick would have taken the line he did had not been prompted thereto from behind by someone stronger than he. He promptly vetoed General Barrow's nomination, and in his telegram to Lord Curzon sustaining his veto, he indulged in the instincts of a bully with the autocratic power of a Secretary of State. As the result, Lord Curzon resigned once more—he had resigned in June



thdrawn his resignation—resigned this time and his retirement was gazetted simultaneously with the appointment of Lord Minto as successor.

Crocodile  
Tears.

I do not profess to lament the passing of Lord Curzon. Of the makers of unjust wars, it may be said, "their foot shall slide in due time." Lord Milner's foot slipped in the bloody mire of the South African concentration camps, Lord Roberts' fall was owing to, although not immediately connected with, the crime of the Tibetan expedition. Lord Curzon as a Viceroy is probably more detested for his misdeeds than for his shortcomings by the Civil Service, for he is the official head in theory, but the real Turk's head in reality. By the natives he is hated. The invasion of Tibet, the attempted conquest of Afghanistan, his tactless speech concerning the mendacity of Orientals, and his proposed partition of Bengal have irritated and incensed the educated natives. They have a good reason to rejoice over his downfall. It enables them to complete the admirable retort they made to his taunt as to their want of civilization by quoting his frank admission of the way in which he personally had deceived the King of Korea. It happens that in these last dispatches Lord Curzon incidentally convicts Mr. Brodrick of deceit, and of downright mendacity. In the month of August, when rumours of Lord Curzon's resignation were very persistent, a question was asked of Mr. Brodrick in the House of Commons on the subject. He replied in terms which were taken down by the House as an explicit denial of the truth of the rumours. Now, in this last Blue Book, Lord Curzon refers incidentally to the fact that he resigned last June. If Mr. Brodrick is an honest man, it is a pity he could not combine Oriental mendacity with his native untruthfulness.

Morocco  
and  
Open Door.

The Morocco Conference has not yet met, but the nerves of France are in a very jumpy state. A French Algerian subject has been seized by the Sultan of Morocco, and forthwith there is talk of naval demonstrations, the occupation of the frontier, and all the rest of the bullying tactics with which we are so familiar on such occasions. The prisoner eventually was set at liberty. But the real danger remains is a Sultan who is next-door neighbour to France, who believes that he will in the last resort be backed up by Germany in whatever he does to humiliate France. It is hardly in human

nature, certainly it is not in Moroccan human nature, to resist the temptation to indulge from *schadenfreude* in the delight of setting the boots of the infidels by the ears. Nothing appears to be fit to the programme of the Conference; but if Lord Lansdowne will lose an immense opportunity if he does not seize the chance of demanding an international guarantee for the perpetually open door in all territories which have not yet come under the sway or protection of any European or American Power. Such a guarantee would cut up by the roots the chief motive for wars of predatory conquest. It would be no use to murder men for the sake of a market if they were debarred from closing the doors of that market to all traders but themselves.

The  
Native Question  
in  
South Africa.

Various circumstances combine to bring the native question to the front in South Africa. There is the death of Lerothodi, the late mount chief of the Basutos. When Sir Godfrey D'Almeida received Lord Milner at Maseru he provided him with an escort of 20,000 armed mounted Basutos, each mounted man having his remount pony. There were 40,000 more where these came from. Every man with the eye of a hawk, a sure-footed pony, and a trusty rifle. If it had not been for Sir Godfrey D'Almeida they would have made mincemeat of us during the Boer War. But Sir Godfrey, although a success to Gordon for his marvellous power of control over the natives, is not a *persona grata* with the Milner-Johannesburg clique, into whose hands the control of the Transvaal. Their policy was Chinese labour, the drawbacks of which were illustrated by the presence in the country at large of over 500 runaway Chinamen who have escaped from the compounds, and are living at large like brigands in the country. To cope with this need the Boers will have to be allowed to have their own compounds. And to prevent its attaining greater dimensions, the compounds will be made more like slave pens than ever. The second cause for disquietude is the war which is being produced on the native mind throughout South Africa by the conspicuous failure of the Germans to subdue the Herreros, who have been successful in revolt for more than a year in Damaraland. The country is difficult, the German troops are unable to import all the water they drink from Cape Colony, and the truculent ferocity of the German command has had no other result but to secure his own position by Prince von Bülow. Thirdly, the natives in all territories are in unrest. They are threatened with the loss of the franchise in Cape Colony, and



ered territories they have just complained to Melbourne that they are worse off than they were under the Boers. Altogether the situation is not one in which we can afford to let Milner's nominees neglect the rights of Sir Godfrey Lagden.

**The British Association in South Africa.** The British Association has this year gone a-gipsying in South Africa. Professor Darwin delivered the first half of his Presidential address in Cape Town, and the second half at Durban. The scientists have visited Durban, and they are to travel through Rhodesia—where Sir J. Selous is said to be on the scent of a new mine—and they will end their northern trip at Victoria Falls. They have been fêted as a welcome element of variety into the somewhat monotonous elements of South African conversation. Is it not time that someone revived the Science Congress, and set it also perambulating in the English-speaking world? The problems of human society are much more likely, than problems before scientists, to find help for their solution in the meeting of Congresses in the autumn. That we have at last got an Institute of Social Science established in London, is it premature to wonder whether its chiefs could not provide for restoring the Social Science Congress to its old position as one of the most popular of the autumnal picnics for the people which used to be held in England? The bound volumes of the proceedings of the Social Science Congress remain to this day one of the treasure-houses of ideas in Social Reform that can be found in any library.

**The Plébiscite in Norway.** The result of the *plébiscite* in Norway for or against the separation from Sweden resulted in a vote of unparalleled unanimity. There were 368,200 for separation, against 184. It is almost incredible that a whole nation could be so thoroughly united from another with which it has been so long associated for a century that only 184 voices could be raised against a divorce. If a similar *plébiscite* were taken in Ireland for or against the Union, the minority in favour of the Union would be of considerable strength. If a *plébiscite* for or against union with Germany were taken in Elsass-Lotharing, there would be a large majority in favour of the *status quo*, but the minority would be large enough to give the Kaiser shrinks from taking the course which would give his acquisitions

under the Treaty of Frankfort the consecration of a democratic mandate. The Swedish and Norwegian delegates met on the last day of the month to discuss amicable arrangements for separation. The question of the future constitution of Norway is still undecided. Björnnesen is clamouring for a Republic. King Oscar is believed still to veto the choice of a Swedish prince. A Danish prince is said to be favoured by the Kaiser. It is to be hoped that the preliminaries which must be gone through before making the decree absolute between Sweden and Norway may not be protracted too long. It would be interesting to have a third Republic in Europe, but things would probably go more smoothly if the Norwegians followed our example and declared their real Republic with the Crown as an ornamental finial.

#### The End of the Session.

Ministers—but I ought rather to say Mr. Balfour, for he is the Minister who counts, except Lord Lansdowne—Mr. Balfour succeeded in perpetuating his discredited Ministry to the close of a singularly barren session. He was beaten on a division on an Irish Land question, instead of resigning or dissolving he calmly asked the world that a defeat on a vote on the Estimates should not matter a straw, and that until supplies were actually stopped he would carry on to the utmost of the Septennial Act. His subservient majority, half of whom are under sentence of legislative death whenever Parliament is dissolved, obediently and blithely supported the new-fangled unconstitutional doctrine which secured them yet another respite, so the day of reckoning has not yet come. Ministers passed the Scottish Church Bill, a measure the existence for which was created by the folly and obstinacy of their Lord Chancellor; a silly little measure which would be the Aliens Bill, which will either be inoperative or detrimental to British steamship companies; a Bill for registering the numbers and whereabouts of the unemployed. It would be an interesting study to contrast the first text of these three Bills with the Acts which received Royal Assent. The first turned inside out by Mr. Shaw, the second and third were the mere shadowy ghosts of their original substance.

#### The Right to Work.

The most extraordinary vote of the session was executed by Mr. Balfour on the subject of the unemployed. At the beginning of the session he introduced a Bill compelling the authorities of London to use the rates for the purpose of providing work for the unemployed on



es. Local authorities outside London could take the measure or not as they pleased. Against recognition of the right to work a great outcry both because of its affirmations and because of its limitations. The Conservatives of both parties were against the acceptance of the principle of national workshops by a Unionist Ministry. The Labour members protested against the limitation of the compulsory clause to the metropolis, which would increase still further the fatal fascination of the capital for the wastrels of the kingdom. The Labour members were dissatisfied on account of the inadequacy of the measure. The Government measure seemed to be a Bill with no guts. So the inside was taken out of it, and the shell remained. Even this it was proposed to bring on in order that the House might rise before the 12th, the day sacred to the grouse. Then things happened. The unemployed made a riot at Manchester, and Mr. Crooks made a speech in the House of Commons. Instantly Mr. Balfour turned front once more. The eviscerated Bill, which is little more than a measure providing for the relief of the unemployed, was rescued from the paper basket and passed into law. And at the same time Mr. Balfour announced the appointment of a Royal Commission into the whole question of the relief of the poor—a body the appointment of which will be remembered as the one memorable act of his unfortunate maladministration.

What we may expect. The first duty of the next President of the Local Government Board, said Mr. Lloyd-George, who himself will probably hold that duty, will be to frame a Bill to give practical effect to the suggested promises of the Bill passed this session. The Right to Work affirmed by a Unionist Administration will have to be converted into a practical measure by its Liberal successor. That is one aspect of the question. Another is the view taken of the question by the leaders of the unemployed. If there is a hardening of the unemployed intend to revive the alarm they created in 1886. There will be no doubt about their numbers, for the new Act provides for their registration, and they will be encouraged in their resolution to "argue by riot" by the sudden success which attended the trifling scrimmage at Manchester between the unemployed and the police. There is a great opportunity for a millionaire to provide the local authorities with the sums necessary for them to test the value of experiments in the shape of farm colonies,

reclamation works, municipal workshops, etc. It is admittedly intolerable that every winter should find thousands of able-bodied citizens, who are willing to work, without any means of employment. It is a waste of the national assets that would cover many times over the expense of creating national workshops and municipal thinking departments for the application of waste labour to waste land. Everything will be left up till the Royal Commission reports, but it would be well if those interested in the subject were to bring their heads together for the purpose of providing some peachable data for the conclusions at which the Commission is to arrive.

Meantime, the local authorities, after they have made their contribution, had better take the initiative in creating in each county

Meantime? a composite body representing all agencies of relief, both voluntary and official, and entrust them with the duty of tiding over the coming winter. If the local authorities fail to take the initiative independently, the Government should not be delayed. This is "Britain's next campaign," and the first essential of success is to have the intelligence department well organised, with the available resources well in hand. General Booth has returned from Australia, and has been making another of his triumphal progresses round the world. Britain in a motor-car, might perhaps consider whether he could not in the late autumn conduct another pilgrimage, not of passion, but of compassion, with a definite view of urging the local centres of population to arrange betimes for the adequate relief of the unemployed. He is, of all men, the best fitted for such a tour, because he alone has the discipline of his back, and the dearly-bought experience of his travels renders it possible for him to set on foot at once the funds are forthcoming—the preliminary arrangements necessary for the creation of a farm colony. Rev. W. Carlile, of the Church Army, who is emulating the good works of the parent organisation of which it is a kind of illegitimate descendant, has undertaken a tour of inspection of the labour conditions of the Continent. That is all to the good. If General Booth shrinks from the Pilgrimage of Compassion, it might be undertaken by the Rev. W. Carlile: the body ought to do it. Failing these two heroic religious armies, the labour members might do better than make the tour of the land, making a collective appeal, at the head of a local demonstration, to the local authorities to do something more than number the unemployed.



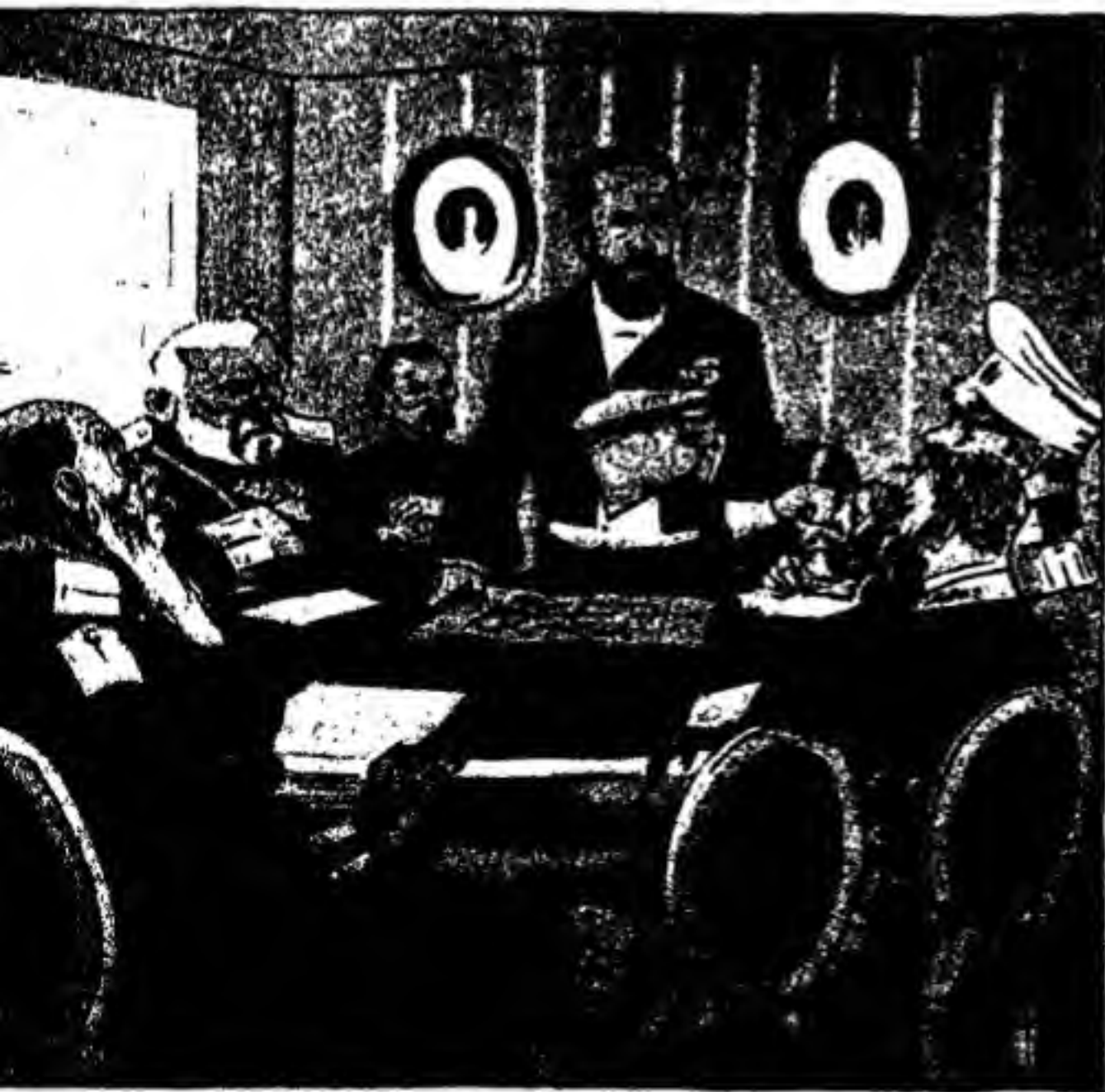
# CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE

"O wad some power the giftie gie us,  
To see ourselves as ithers see us."—BURNS.

THE wits of the world have found numerous subjects this month for their nimble pencils. The Peace Conference has furnished many opportunities for clever cartoons. The *Entente Cordiale* had its full share, and more recently Lord Curzon's mission has brought forth many caricatures. It is curious to note the general unanimity with which artists assumed at first that M. Witte would have restricted powers, and the Japanese would be allowed to act as if they were actually the Mikado's Government. It was speedily shown that the Japanese Plenipotentiaries' powers exceeded those of the Russian Komura. As the Conference progressed a different view of the two parties was taken. It is at first in a comic way with the event, the Japanese being represented as demanding assistance from the Russian to settle his internal troubles; but its caricature showing the Peace Angel barred out of the

Conference has happily been falsified by the facts. The American papers seemed to think that there was a possibility of China having something to say in the final settlement. "Bart" in his sketch, "A Load," cleverly sets forth the real danger in the Far East. A striking coloured cartoon which appeared in a Japanese newspaper depicts the revolutionary movement in Russia as a huge serpent slowly but surely entwining the Stronghold of Bureaucracy. Its body is formed of cannon, shot and shell, its body of living millions. The *Simplicissimus* artists excel in conveying a great deal in a few strokes. The cartoon of the collapse of the inflated Russian Mammoth, and the prompt loss of respect entertained for it by the European potentates, is very apt.

The meeting of the Tsar and Kaiser, due though it was, has received little attention from the hands of the cartoonist. The sketch we



Peace Business.

[Berlin.]

THEY: "... and finally it is an unalterable condition of my Sovereign that Japan shall have two armies and a couple of ships so that he can use them in restoring order in the East."

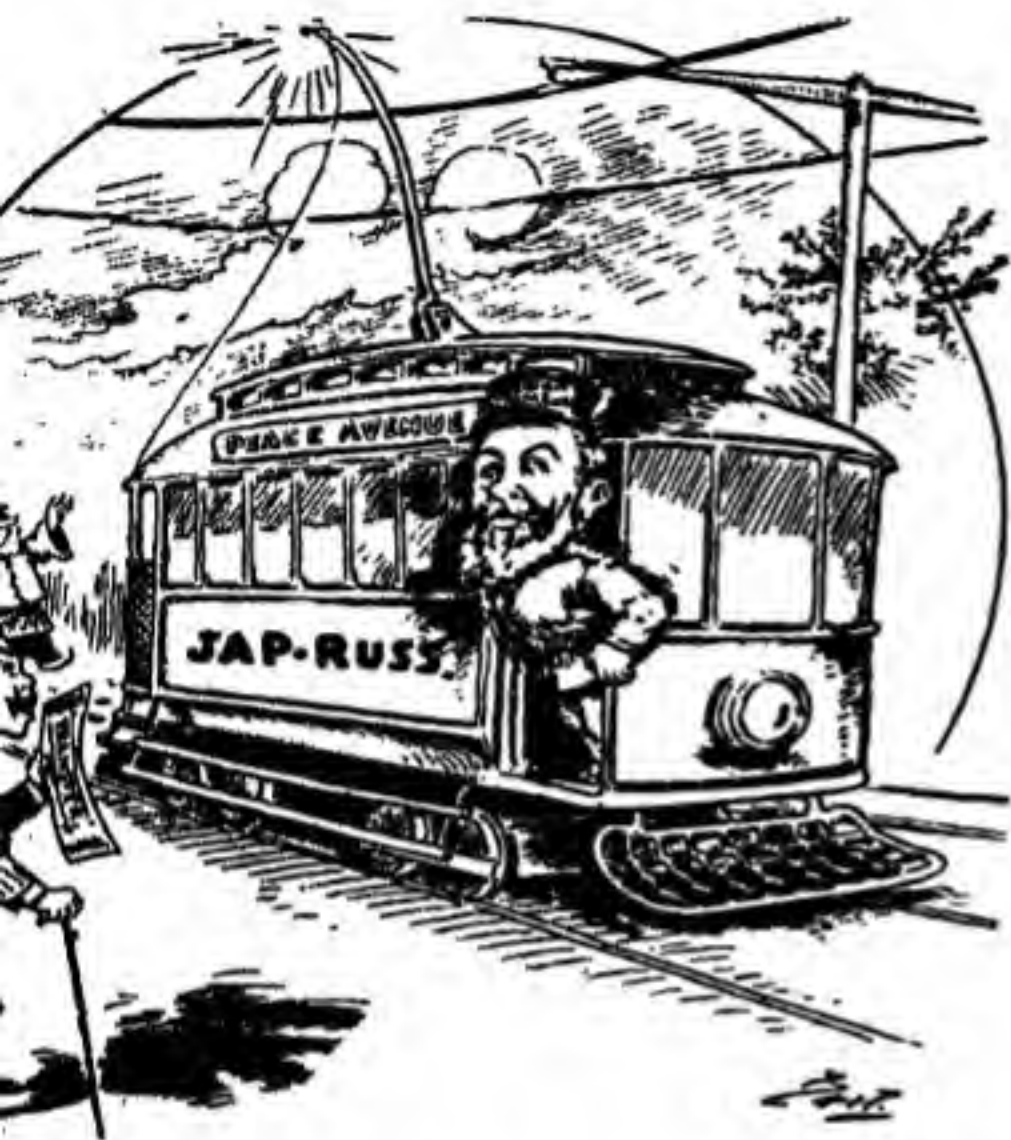


[U.K.]

Before the Conference Hall at the Peace Conference:  
mouth: "No Admittance."

PEACE: "To me also?"





[Minneapolis.]  
**On the Peace Line.**  
 CONDUCTOR WITTE: "I have no power."  
 ARON KOMURA: "I beg to suggest that your trolley is off. My  
 offer is good, however, either way."



[Minneapolis.]  
**The Bone of Contention.**  
 THE DOGS: "What has the bone got to say about what we do"

needs no explanation. *L'e Rire* publishes a clever  
 in setting forth the fact that the immense arma-  
 of the present day are in order that peace may  
 ured. Lord Curzon's resignation does not seem  
 e surprised the *Hindi Punch*, at any rate. The

cartoons in that paper, whilst very friendly  
 Viceroy, have foreshadowed it for many weeks.  
 take a very gloomy view of military ascende  
 India. *Kladderadatsch* shows the Norwegian n  
 busily engaged in cleaning up the throne



[New York.]  
**Uninvited.**  
 A: "Gentlemen, don't you think you could find a seat at that table for me, seeing  
 that the fowl is mine?"



[Minneapolis.]  
**A Heavy Load.**



[Luck.]

A striking Japanese cartoon on the doom of Russian Bureaucracy.

[Tokyo]

ective monarch. This continuance in the purple guaranteed."

the partition of Bengal has roused very bitter feelings in India—which feelings find vigorous expression in the cartoon we reproduce. During the holiday

month Mr. Gould has contributed very few cartoons to the pages of the *Westminster Gazette*. "His Defence" is a final hit at the Limpet Government at the close of the session.

Morocco is represented by *Lustige Blätter*



[Lustige Blätter.]

long as the Russian Mammoth stood upright, anxious rulers knelt at his feet.



Since his fall the anxiety has disappeared—rulers.





[Minneapolis.]

[Minneapolis.]

### The Emperor and the Tsar.

As the eminent Gerran specialist has given the Tsar some of the new backbone treatment.



[Dublin.]

[Dublin.]

### L'Entente Cordiale.

OF THE GREAT SCENE SHIFTER: "This is not the sort of invasion contemplated. I wonder how long this flirtation will last?"

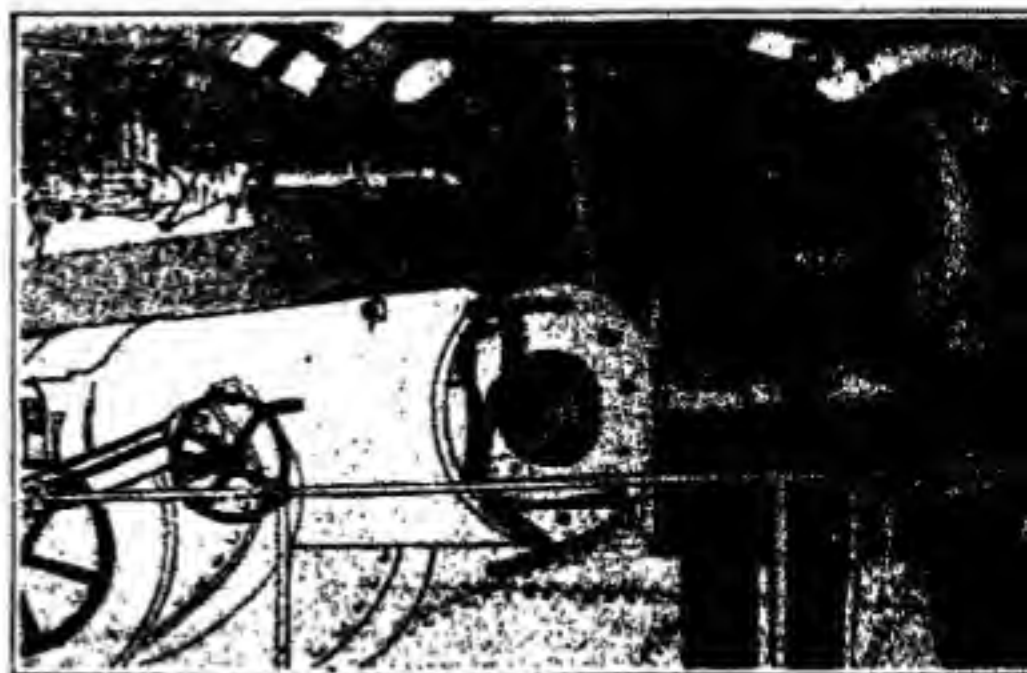


By permission of the proprietors of "Punch."

### Time's Up!

C.B.: "Now then, you in there, sir! Aren't you coming out time's up?"  
A.B.: "Quite so, but I thought I'd just have another dip first."

ox—and a very unhappy ox at that—watching the discussion of its own division. The *Minneapolis Journal*, amongst many other American papers, devoted a good deal of space to setting forth the Chinese boycott of American goods. This is a real and serious question. It is the first time



Le Rire.]

### The Entente Cordiale.

ENGLISH ADMIRAL: "And to think, my dear colleague, that we made all these guns in order to have peace."

FRENCH ADMIRAL: "What would we have done if it had been war?"



## CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



[London.]

### The Political Wolves.

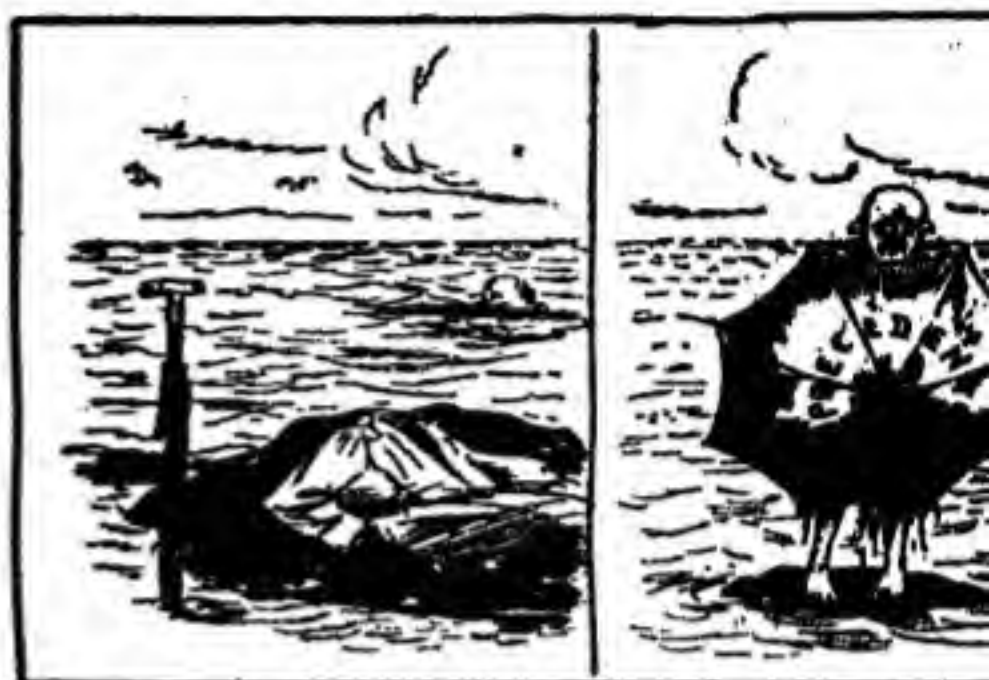
BALFOUR: "There! Satisfy yourselves."



[Berlin.]

### The Morocco Conference.

THE MOROCCO OX: "Bah! Muh!"



[Westminster Gazette.]

### His Last Defence.

Mr. Balfour wound up the Session by presenting a large number of precedents to justify him in retaining office.

dormant Celestial kingdom has hit back. The were prompt and satisfactory. The particular we reproduce has a double significance, the tion as to whether Mr. Rockefeller's "money" should be accepted for education charitable purposes having exercised men's much of late.



[Journal.]

### A Blow from the Antipodes.

And now John Chinaman has rejected Standard Oil.

[Miner]



# THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.



[Punch.]

[Bombay.]

## A Broad Hint.

DR-CK: "Look here, Rai Curzona, you're at the head of the tent, and I look to you to sweep, or have it swept clean."  
A: "H'm! Yes. But-t-t-er-r-r—"  
There is still no word of the decision of the Home Government regarding suggested modifications in the scheme of military administration. Brodrick has flung at the heads of the Government of India. It is good that the Viceroy has asked for certain alterations, and has that he will resign if they are not approved."—*Times of India.*



[Punch.]

[August 22.]

## The Pirates' Victim.

Curzon, the other day the spoilt darling of Unionism, has now to walk the plank.



[Hindi Punch.]

[B.]

## Vandalism: The Partition of Bengal.



[Kladderadatsch.]

They are working hard at renovating the Monarchy in Norway.



# Interviews on Topics of the Month.

## XIII.—THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER ON HIS BLACKPOOL MISSION.

In the early part of last month every paper of importance contained more or less picturesque accounts of what was known as the Bishop of Manchester's Blackpool Mission. It was to ascertain the Bishop himself how far he hoped his mission succeeded, and whether he hoped to continue it the next year, that I went down to the old-fashioned resort town of Okehampton, in Devonshire, and traced some twelve miles across country to interview him in his summer retreat. Mr. Will Crooks the other time ago remarked that the Church had still the power over the people, if only it would come out of its pulpits and go amongst them; and though the Bishop of Manchester's mission was in no way suggested by Mr. Crooks's saying, it has undoubtedly proved the truth of it.

"The idea of the mission," the Bishop told me, "was really suggested to me when I visited Blackpool and heard about the vast multitudes who go there every year for their holidays. The Blackpool season lasts about six weeks, and most of its visitors have a week's holiday. You know, the Lancashire people have all got their wakes, when everyone goes on holiday-making. One week the Burnley Wake, then the Rochdale Wake, and so forth; and the immense majority of these people go to Blackpool."

"A kind of northern Margate," I suggested. "I should think so, but probably quieter. At Blackpool, we have never had any trouble worth mentioning from interruptions, and have never been molested in any way."

"Our great difficulty at first was to get suitable quarters, without which the mission would have been almost impossible. The only suitable buildings seemed to be Rossall School, and the school authorities very readily fell in with our suggestions, and, indeed, housed and catered for us—about twenty in all—at cost price."

"We had then to secure the co-operation of the Blackpool clergy, who promised to support the mission in every way they could, and to attend the outdoor services, all which they did, besides undertaking the necessary local organisation."

"Then I secured the help of about fifteen undergraduates of Oxford and Cambridge, mostly, but not exclusively, Divinity students, some of them new to such work, some already trained to public speaking. They proved invaluable. They could commend the mission to the promenaders in a way more regular missionaries could not have done; and many who would not have refused a tract from a clergyman would accept it from them."

"For the services the Mayor of Blackpool had provided stands, that is, spaces on the beach, placed at our disposal. At three of these there could be only one service daily, because of the tide, but at the fourth we held three services a day, week-days and Sunday alike, from August 6th, before the Bank Holiday, to the following Thursday week."

"What kind of services did you hold?"

"There were usually three short addresses, with a few collects, the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and a few extempore prayers, besides the hymns, which were always very well known, and not necessarily such as would be found in 'Hymns Ancient and Modern,' but sometimes the more popular 'Moody and Sankey' type of hymn. The singing, led by a harmonium and a cornet, was very hearty. The congregation generally stayed for the whole service, and many became quite familiar. And one of the most encouraging features of the mission—one which struck me very much—was the large number of men present."

"Generally speaking, about how many would attend?" I asked.

"It is exceedingly difficult to estimate," the Bishop replied. "Taking the children's services, for instance, I was disappointed one day to see how few there were, as I thought; but I found that there were really about three hundred; and at the adults' services I think congregations of five hundred were not uncommon. But on the Sunday afternoon, at the outdoor service on the cliffs, the number was so great that 2,000 hymn-sheets were far too few. There would have been quite three thousand. Of course, I did not usually see a service right through. I went from one to another, preaching or talking to the children. Of course I never preach to children," added the Bishop. "I always talk to them. Some of the children's services were very largely attended, especially the flower service, after which they all went to leave flowers at the hospital."

"There were, besides, many services held in churches and in other buildings, at the pavilion on Sunday morning, and in the theatre on Sunday afternoon for men only. The point was raised as to whether for the outdoor services we should wear surplices or not; and it was decided that the missionary in charge always should, but not the clergy who might be speaking at the stand."

"Lest by chance it should offend the Nonconformist element?"

"Yes, partly on their account. But quite one of the most gratifying things to me about the mission



way it seems to have conciliated the Nonconformists. "I have had several letters from Nonconformist ministers in the Lancashire towns; indeed, I never in all my life been able to do anything which has conciliated the other denominations so much. The people of Lancashire, of course, in certain towns especially, are very strongly Nonconformist."

With the general results of his mission it was that the Bishop was satisfied. He is convinced, as he says, that in an ordinary Black-holiday crowd there is a large number, though insignificant as compared with the whole, but a very large number, who are open to religious mission, and who willingly attend religious services on week-days as well as on Sundays. Even making allowance for novelty, he does not doubt that what was done last month might be done another month, and next time with the assurance that the effort will not be resented, but heartily welcomed.

"The week-end excursion," the Bishop argues, "is an established fact, against which it is impossible to object, or even to protest. It depopulates, or almost depopulates, many Lancashire parishes on Sundays, and there is nothing for it but to follow the people where they go, and meet them there with services such

as they are likely to attend. The open-air service has its distinct advantages. 'The sea is His' are words which convey more on the seashore than in a stuffy church."

Asked as to the future, and his hopes for next year, the Bishop replied:—

"I cannot say anything very definite, but what I have in mind is making outdoor preaching a part of the training of my ordination candidates. It would be excellent training—mission work is this. An open-air preacher soon finds whether he is dull; his congregation melts away. He must make himself both heard and understood; he must be understood, and he is liable to be questioned.

"For next year's mission the main difficulty is housing, for we cannot expect Rossall's School to do every year for us what it did this year. But if the difficulty can be overcome, I see no reason why there should not every year be a monthly mission on the Lancashire coast from Morecambe to Lytham.

"There could not be a greater contrast," was the Bishop's conclusion, "between the services at the pool as I expected them to be and as they actually were."

## IV.—OUGHT KING LEOPOLD TO BE HANGED? THE JOHN H. HARRIS.

IN the somewhat startling suggestion in the opening of this interview, the missionary interviewed was in no way responsible. The credit of it, or, if you will, the discredit, belongs entirely to the editor of the *Review*, who, without dogmatism, wishes to pose the question as a matter for serious discussion. Since the king's head was cut off, opposite Whitehall, two hundred and fifty years ago, the sanctity of a double hedge about a king has been held in slight regard by the Puritans and their descendants. Hence there is nothing antecedently shocking or outrageous in the discussion of the question whether the acts of any Sovereign are such as to justify the hanging of the services of the public executioner. It is not, of course, for a journalist to pronounce on the merits of the case, but no function of the public writer is so important as that of calling attention to great wrongs, and no duty is more imperious than that of insisting that no rank or station should be allowed to shield from justice the real criminal when he is once detected.

The controversy between the Congo Reform Association and the Emperor of the Congo has now reached a stage in which it is necessary to take a definite step towards the redress of unspeakable wrongs by the punishment of no less unspeakable criminals. Rev. J. H. Harris, an English missionary, has for the last seven years in that region of Central Africa—the Upper Congo—which King Leopold has

made over to one of his vampire groups of friends and associates (known as the A.B.I.R. Society) on a strictly business basis of a half share in the profits wrung from the blood and misery of the natives. He has now returned to England, and last month called at Mowbray House to tell me the latest news from the Congo. Mr. Harris is a young man who has seen the dangerous state of volcanic fury, and no wonder. After living for seven years face to face with the devastations of the vampire State, it is impossible to deny that he does well to be angry. When he speaks as is the wont of those who have emerged from the depths, to detail horrifying stories of murder, outrage and torture of women, the mutilation of children, and the whole infernal category of horrors being served up with the background of cannibalism, sometimes voluntary and sometimes, incredible to say, it seems, enforced by the orders of the officers, he is very much out of his mind, and said:—

"Dear Mr. Harris, as in Oriental despatches the India Office translator abbreviates the first part of the letter into two words, 'after compliments,' so let us abbreviate our conversation about the Congo by the two words 'after atrocities,' or 'after horrors.' They are so invariable and so monotonous, as Mr. Percy remarked in the House the other day, that it is unnecessary to insist upon them. There is no room for any dispute in the mind of any reasonable person as to what is going on in the Congo. It is



mical exploitation of half a continent carried on the use of armed force wielded by officials the and be-all of whose existence is to extort the num amount of rubber in the shortest possible n order to pay the largest possible dividend to lders of shares in the concessions."

"Well," said Mr. Harris reluctantly, for he is so omed to speaking to persons who require to be he whole dismal tale from A to Z, "what is it ant to know?"

"I want to know," I said, "whether you consider ne is ripe for summoning King Leopold before r of an international tribunal to answer for the perpetrated under his orders and in his interest Congo State."

Harris paused for a moment, and then said:—"t depends upon the action which the King takes he report of the Commission, which is now in nds."

"When is that report published?"

"No," said Mr. Harris; "and it is a question er it will ever be published. Greatly to our e, the Commission, which everyone expected be a mere blind whose appointment was ed to throw dust in the eyes of the public, turned be composed of highly respectable persons who the evidence most impartially, refused no *bonâ* stimony produced by trustworthy witnesses, and overwhelmed by the multitudinous horrors t before them, and who, we feel, *must* have d at conclusions which necessitate an entire tion in the administration of the Congo."

"Are you quite sure, Mr. Harris," I said, "that so?"

"Yes," said Mr. Harris, "quite sure. The Com- n impressed us all in the Congo very favourably. of the members of it seemed to us admirable ens of public-spirited, independent statesmen. realised that they were acting in a judicial ty; they knew that the eyes of Europe were them, and instead of making their inquiry a they made it a reality, and their conclusions oe, I feel sure, so damning to the State, that if Leopold were to take no action but to allow hole infernal business to proceed unchecked, I think any international tribunal which had s of a criminal court, would, upon the evidence Commission alone, send those responsible to llows."

"Unfortunately," I said, "at present the Hague al is not armed with the powers of an inter- al assize court, nor is it qualified to place ers, crowned or otherwise, in the dock. But you think that in the evolution of society the ution of such a criminal court is a necessity?"

"It would be a great convenience at present," said Harris; "nor would you need one atom of ce beyond the report of the Commission to the hanging of whoever is responsible for the ace and continuance of such abominations."

"Has anybody seen the text of the report asked."

"As the Commission returned to Brussels in March, some of the contents of that report open secret. A great deal of the evidence has been published by the Congo Reform Association. In Congo the Commissioners admitted two things: firstly, that the evidence was overwhelming as to the existence of the evils which had hitherto been denied; secondly, that they vindicated the character of the missionaries. They discovered, as anyone who goes out to that country, that it is the missionaries alone, who constitute the pernicious European element. The Congo State officials are out ignorant of the language, knowing nothing of the country, and with no other sense of their duty beyond that of supporting the concession companies in extorting rubber. They are like men who are dumb and deaf and blind, nor do they wish to be otherwise. In two or three years they vanish, to be replaced by other migrants as ignorant as themselves, whereas the missionaries remain on the spot year after year; they are in personal touch with the people whose language they speak, whose customs they respect, and whose lives they endeavour to defend to the best of their ability."

"But, Mr. Harris," I remarked, "was there not a certain Mr. Grenfell, a Baptist Missionary, who has been all these years a convinced upholder of the Congo State?"

"'Twas true," said Mr. Harris, "and pity 'tis true; but 'tis no longer true. Mr. Grenfell has had his eyes opened at last, and he has now taken his place among those who are convinced. He could no longer resist the overwhelming evidence that has been brought against the Congo Administration."

"Grenfell gives in!" I exclaimed. "The Baptist Missionary Society will fall into line. They have a good deal to atone for in the way in which many of them shielded by their approval the growth of this vampire of the nations. Was the nature of the Commissioners' report," I resumed, "made known to the officials of the State before they left Congo?"

"To the head officials—yes," said Mr. Harris. "With what result?"

"In the case of the highest official in the Congo, the man who corresponds in Africa to Lord Curzon in India, no sooner was he placed in possession of the conclusions of the Commission than the apparent significance of their indictment convinced him that the game was up, and he went into his room and put a bullet in his throat. I was amazed on returning to Europe to find how little the significance of this suicide was appreciated. A paragraph in the newspaper announced the suicide of a Congo official. None of those who read that paragraph could realise the fact that the suicide had the same significance to the Congo as the suicide, let us say, of Lord Milner would have if it had taken place immediately on receiving the report."



sions of a Royal Commission sent out to report on his administration in South Africa."

"Well, if that be so, Mr. Harris," I said, "and the Governor-General cuts his throat rather than face the shame and disgrace of the exposure, I am almost willing to hope that we may see King Leopold in the dock at the Hague, after all."

Harris laughed. "I will comment upon that,"

he said, "by quoting you Mrs. Sheldon's remarks before myself and my colleagues, Messrs. Ellery, Ruskin, Walbaum and Whiteside, on May last year, when, in answer to our question, 'Should King Leopold be afraid of submitting his case to the Hague tribunal?' Mrs. Sheldon answered: 'Men do not go to the gallows and put their heads in a noose if they can avoid it.'"

## XXV.—THE NEW ROUTE FROM ATLANTIC TO PACIFIC GENERAL PORFIRIO DIAZ, PRESIDENT OF MEXICO.

WAS not long in the world before I discovered that, for all practical purposes, Diaz was Mexico and Mexico was Diaz. President in name only, absolute dictator in reality. General Diaz was first elected in 1877.

With a break of four years (1880-84) he ruled in peace ever since.

An election takes place every four years, but by anyone goes to the polls and a unanimous vote in favour of Diaz is secured.

On every hand one is confronted with evidences of his cleverness and the force of this man, who has ruled Mexico in the shadow of his hand. There is confidence throughout the whole financial world in the integrity of Mexico.

Money is pouring in to support the wonderful enterprises of the country, all because Diaz is a man of his word.

When he first came to power robbery and corruption were rife. A held-up train is a common sight, and anyone could travel without fear throughout the length and breadth of the land. Not least of his achievements was the formation of the *Rurales*. These are country police, mounted, well-built, well-organised, and formerly they were ban-



General Porfirio Diaz.  
(President of Mexico.)

ditto who kept the country in terror. Diaz offered them two alternatives: amnesty and enrolment in a corps of the mounted police with higher pay than a cavalryman received elsewhere in the country, or, that for every bandit robbed any bandit should promptly be executed.—The amnesty was accepted.

When any member of his Cabinet becomes strong and self-assured he finds himself appointed Governor of a province. There, far from the centre of things, he can lord it as a dictator if he will. The President never sends an army corps to more than a month or two in any province. A Governor may be too popular with the officers; so the army rotates constantly throughout the land. The building of railways has steadily fostered the President, and they have largely helped in keeping things quiet. For an insurrection in any important province as formidable as the province of Vera Cruz long before the Revolution soldiers could not go to and quell it. Within twenty-four hours, horse, foot and a







## THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

me with a heavy hand, but now everything goes lightly and I wear a velvet glove. It is the people, they alone, who are the cause of the prosperity of the Republic."

"You encourage immigration, do you not?"

"Yes. My country needs developing, and for the development of its industries and mines requires foreigners. We are arranging just now for several thousand Puerto Ricans to come. They are used to the same climate, and will be useful citizens."

"Do you notice that you are devoting considerable energy to the development of ports and harbours?"

"Yes, we are spending 40,000,000 dollars gold in the development of them. Sir W. Pearson, of England, is the architect, and his monthly cheque often reaches half a million dollars gold."

The President proceeded to describe what he saw in the progress he made to the different harbours now being developed. From what he said it was evident that he is a keen observer.

"Do you believe that you hope to capture a great deal of the intercontinental trade now carried by the Panama Canal?"

"We think that we will get that trade for many years to come, and will largely increase it. The engineer in charge of the Panama Canal works has announced that the railway will be entirely requisitioned for canal work. He calculates that he will have the railway ready for use in ten years. The difficulties are, however, enormous. One of the worst will be the lack of labour. I do not expect it will be finished in ten years."

"Are your harbours and railway ready?"

"The railway is completed, but the harbours will not be ready for two years. At Salina Cruz, which is

the Pacific terminus of the railway, the water is so deep that the contractor has been unable to build breakwaters out into the sea. He will, therefore, build them on the land and dig out the sand to the required depth, and then let in the water."

"Instead of winning the harbour from the sea, he carves it from the land and then lets the sea in."

"Exactly. At Coatzacoalcas, on the Gulf of Mexico, there is not that difficulty. The government has already made a contract with a great steamship company, and as soon as the harbours are ready six vessels will ply to the Atlantic and four to the Pacific end of the railway."

"Until the canal is cut your railway should be a link in the most direct route from Australia and New Zealand to Europe and the Eastern States of America. But after fifteen, or say twenty, years what will become of it?"

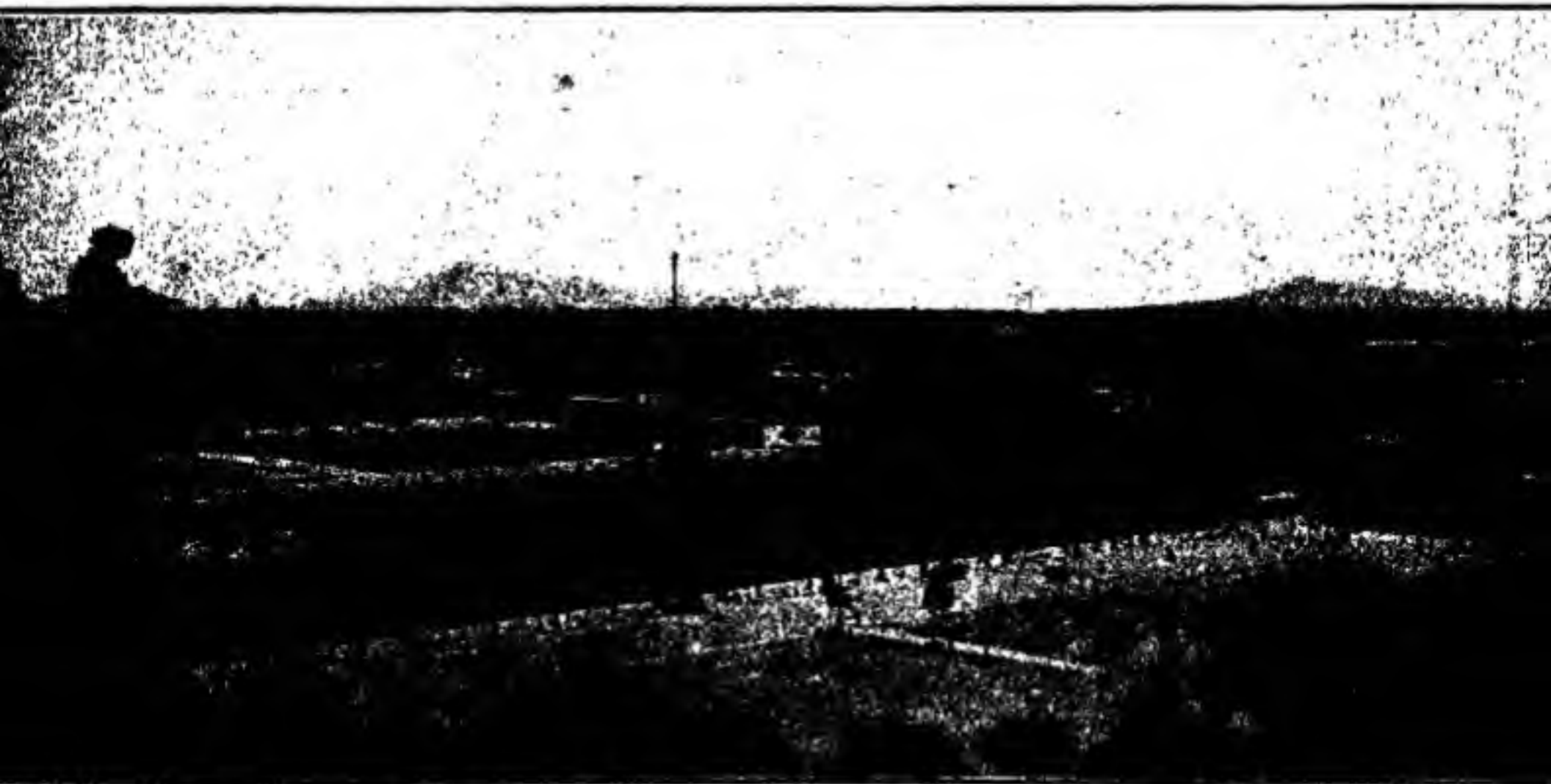
"If you look at the map," he replied, "you will notice that it is much shorter to take our route through the Yucatan peninsula to Panama than to go all round the Yucatan peninsula to Panama. I feel sure that even after the canal is cut we will retain a large percentage of the inter-oceanic trade. The dues on the canal will be a considerable source of revenue. Of course, using our route necessitates transshipping."

"I think it was Admiral Fisher who said he would not care to risk a battleship costing 5,000,000 dollars in a canal which necessarily would have to run through earthquakes and floods."

"Earthquakes are bad things," said the President, "but it is the yellow fever which will be the enemy the builders will have to contend with."

After talking of many other more personal matters, I took a cordial leave.

HENRY ST. JOHN.



The National Palace.—Taken from the Cathedral.



# Impressions of the Theatre.—XI.

(21.)—"THE CATCH OF THE SEASON." (22.)—"LEAH KLESCHNA."

THE remarks which I felt bound to make upon the demoralising vulgarity called "The Spring Chicken," which is still playing at the Gaiety, considered a considerable comment last month. Command action also. For the Bishop of London, also president of the Public Morality Committee of the Diocese, no sooner had his attention been drawn to the nature of the play than he communicated with the Lord Chamberlain, who undertook to see the stage manager. What result followed the communication of that august functionary to the theatre is not known. The Bishop left London before the Lord Chamberlain could report what took place at the Gaiety. But when the Bishop returns, and the Public Morality Committee can be summoned, then we shall know whether such putridity can be publicly served upon the British public will come up for discussion and decision. That it is now served up, raises a question as to the utility of the Censor of Plays. Newspapers which thrive on the advertisements of "The Spring Chicken" and similar abominations, for the most part ignored the challenge of "The Catch of the Season" at the Gaiety. The religious papers, by their usual tactics, have done nothing to help the cause in which they profess to believe. It is a rule, when any disagreeable duty has to be performed on behalf of public morality, the last place to which you may look for support or encouragement is those journals which might be expected to sympathise most keenly with the attempt to abate some of the most noxious evils.

How much more indebted to our friends the enemy of the theatre than to those who might be regarded as its natural allies in matters of this kind. For we have, through the useful intermediary of interlopers in the Press, an exposition of what the authors of the offence against public decency think of themselves and of their production. The adapter-author, George Grossmith, junr., declares that "the play is pure, and fit for the innocent amusement of all." He is much exercised by my article, which he describes as "a cruel and uncalled-for insult on every member of the company." That every lady in the company has been insulted cruelly, and even brutally, he will admit. But the insult was offered when they were compelled to take part in such a play as "The Spring Chicken," and it is persisted in every time they are compelled to appear on the stage. It is their best to enable an English audience to see the practical working of the system of ethics which has the head waiter of "The Crimson Butterfly" as its official exponent, and the *cabinet particulier* of the theatre as its use of ill fame as its natural and invariable

concomitant. Mr. Grossmith may think the head waiter's disquisition as to the way in which he has spent his money by the indiscretion with which he has been seen upon couples who are keeping private assignations in his private rooms is "pure" and "fit for innocent amusement." There is no accounting for tastes. Spaniards may think bull fights humane, and the Romans have regarded the gladiatorial games as eminently proper for innocent amusement. But to describe a play which turns from first to last upon the theme of lechery, or attempted indulgence, in promises of lechery, simply shows that Mr. Grossmith does not attach the same meaning to words as other people. Any man may, if he pleases, describe theft as honest, or proclaim Abdul Hamid the supreme philanthropist of the century. Neither of these statements would be further from the truth than to describe "The Spring Chicken" as a pure play.

As for the old tag about "to the pure all things are pure," it is about as applicable to the present discussion as it would be if I first soused Mr. Grossmith, junr., in a pool of sewage, and then resorted to his angry remonstrances by saying that the sewage was clear spring water, quite fit for the bathing of innocents, and that "to the pure all things are pure."

It is, of course, possible to defend "The Spring Chicken" as Frenchmen defend Palais Royal. But to pretend that this comedy is pure, in which the sole motive from first to last is the exquisite fun of adultery when it is induced by no grand passion, but solely by animal eroticism, is about the most cowardly and despicable illustration of prudish cant that has long been the reproach of *la pudique Albion*.

As for the aggrieved Mr. George Edwardes and his managers, who at first are reported to have thought of moving for a writ against me for speaking the truth about their play, but who afterwards took refuge regarding my criticisms as unworthy of their notice, I have only to say that I wish them a more respectable method of making their living than that of sending pretty girls to expose themselves before the public in a play which, from first to last, asserts, asserts, suggests, and emphasises the great doctrine that the most miscellaneous adultery is the natural and exquisite amusing pastime of married men every spring. For my own part, I would rather win my daily bread by breaking stones by the wayside—yes, or even by enlisting youth and beauty, music and painting, the arts and graces of life, in order to familiarise men and maidens with the spectacle of vice, and accustom them to laugh with the fools who mock at sin.



.)—"THE CATCH OF THE SEASON."

There are theatres and theatres, so there are cal comedies and musical comedies. "The Catch of the Season" has been running at the Vaudeville for months past. Nothing is more familiar to the passer-by in the Strand than to see the familiar signs "Pit full," "Gallery full," "House full" on the side of the Vaudeville. After my experiences with "The Spring Chicken," it was with some degree of easiness I entered the Vaudeville. There could be no doubt of the popularity, the continuing and enormous popularity, of "The Catch of the Season." It owes its popularity to the same evil elements that reigned supreme at the Gaiety, or was "The Catch of the Season" to be a proof that pretty faces and pleasant music are quite sufficient to attract paying audiences without the flavour of indecency or the garlic of vice? So musing, I took my seat one Saturday afternoon in the Vaudeville and waited. The house was full as usual. "The Catch of the Season" had lost none of its drawing power. That at least was certain. And from the moment which from time to time rippled over the stage, and the frequent bursts of applause, the play drew its public. I had to leave before the last scene. But I was most agreeably surprised to find that there was nothing—except possibly one remote suggestion in a song—to which the most prudish person could object on the score of indecency. After "The Spring Chicken" and "The Spring Chicken" "The Catch of the Season" was pure as driven snow. Not a ray from the baleful torch of Lust, which has cast its maleficent glare over the stage of the Vaudeville, penetrated the Vaudeville. Not one of the actors was meditating adultery or preparing to commit adultery, and yet the place was as full as the Gaiety. That, at least, is to the

"The Catch of the Season" is an amusing and satirical variant upon the old favourite of the Vaudeville, Cinderella and her sisters, brought down to date and adapted to the manners of modern society. The Duke of St. Jermyns, a jolly, genial, young man, is coming of age. He is the catch of the season, and all match-making mammas with marriageable daughters are quivering with anxiety to secure the Duke as a matrimonial prize. Conspicuous among these ladies is Lady Crystal with her two daughters, who are the sisters of Angela, Lady Crystal's stepdaughter, the Cinderella of the piece. Cinderella is not reduced to the slavery of the kitchen, but is treated as a good little girl, who must be fed with tea and thick slices of bread and butter, and is punctually sent to bed when her sisters are out to balls. Everyone is going to the ball given to celebrate the Duke's coming of age—everyone except Angela, who pleads in vain to be allowed to go. The sisters are as elderly, as hateful, and as jealous as their original prototypes. And Angela is as young and as fair and

as frolicsome a Cinderella as ever rode in a pumpkin coach. But fortune, of course, favours the child. She spies the young Duke from her window while her sisters are dressing for the ball. He comes upon her without revealing his identity, and they have a diverting and original love scene, in which the Duke eats her thick bread-and-butter and they drink from the same tea-cup. Cinderella-Angela has another lover, the diverting dwarf Bucket, a small fellow whose mock heroic declarations of love to his mistress are among the most amusing episodes in the play.

When the time for the departure to the ball arrives Cinderella is left behind. Her stepmother and her sisters sail off in all the glory of their wardrobe. Then arrives the Fairy godmother in the person of a delightful Irish aunt, who brings with her a company of girls bearing dresses, flowers, jewels, and the famous slippers. Angela is dressed in the personate Miss O'Halloran, the Belle of County Clare, and sallies off to the ball.

She is at once identified by her stepmother and her sisters, and her father, but by persistently asserting that she is from County Clare, she succeeds, with the aid of her aunt, in disarming their suspicions. The Duke, who has been hunted by all the ladies to the ball, including the ten Gibson girls, to each of whom he has been rude in return, no sooner sees Angela than he flies to her side. As she persists that she is Miss O'Halloran, he dismisses his love for Angela and proposes to the Belle of County Clare. Angela is in great request. Half-a-dozen men in swift succession propose for her hand. She rejects them all. Then the Duke proposes. At first she is coy. She is not pleased that he should have so forgotten Angela to fall in love with Miss O'Halloran. "They are both me," she says, "but he has chosen one me in order to fall in love with the other." Of course it ends in the appointed way, and the scene in the first act closes with her hurried departure, leaving her slipper behind her, after she has consented to be the wife of the Catch of the Season. In the last scene, which I did not see, they are married and live happily ever afterwards.

Such in brief was the spectacle which diverted a thousand people for three hours on that Saturday afternoon, and which is diverting another thousand this night and every night save Sunday. It was very simple and innocent and pretty. The music was lively, the dresses were bright and pretty, and as to the acting and beyond everything else, both in their dancing and their songs, everyone was laughing, or, if not laughing, was smiling. Even in the inane chatter of the afternoon tea, and the unpardonable brusqueness of the Duke's responses to the ladies who tried to run him down, there was no malice, no bitterness, nothing that marred the universal smile. The sisters were cats, of course. But their discomfiture being assured it was necessary they should deserve their fate. The exception of the sisters and the stepmo-



s gaiety and laughter with no sting in it, and no hint of suggested vice. The young Duke danced about the stage with the agility of a young fawn, and Angela danced with as much joyousness as she had been a ragged little lass in the slums dancing to a barrel organ. The simulation of universal happiness was admirably kept up. And therein, I think, lay the chief secret of its success. To laugh at life away by witnessing a bright and amusing phrase of a charming old nursery story, served up with mild social sarcasm and heavily powdered footmen, is the aim-all and be all of "The Catch of the King." It has evidently hit its mark, and achieved the success which it deserved. It belongs to the light froth of this world, the froth and the fringe of life. It is a relaxation and an amusement, and it contains no poison in its mirth.

(22.)—"LEAH KLESCHNA."

Some forty years ago, when a boy, I made my first acquaintance with the romance of the million by reading a copy of the *London Journal* which a careful uncle had thought worth binding. It must have been some forty years ago since those days, but it seemed as if I were a boy again reading the *London Journal* when I sat in the New Theatre witnessing "Leah Kleschna." It is such a London-Journally drama, so simple, so obvious, so conventional, every way just as it should be, with virtue triumphing in the good old way so much beloved by the common man, especially by the young man who sits in the gallery and dispenses justice with the gods. Here is the time-honoured bedrock morality play of the melodrama, the conventional vices and virtues all in uniform, each doing their parts in the proper old way, and marching to their appointed goal.

Leah Kleschna is the grown-up daughter of a professional burglar, who has brought up his child to his trade. The ingenious idea of Kleschna *père*, which originated originally from Vienna—was to introduce a genuinely feminine piece of femininity into the apartment of a wealthy gentleman whose treasures, however great, are of less value to their owner than his position. If the Kleschna girl was detected burgling, she was able to escape by threatening to declare that she had gone to the house to keep an immoral situation.

The patent double-barrelled arrangement had been admirably in Vienna. When the play opens, it is about to be tried again in Paris, the selected actor being M. Silvaine, a rising deputy of profound humanitarian sentiments, who is about to be married to the daughter of General Berton. But General Berton has a son, a reprobate ne'er-do-weel, who desires to make Leah Kleschna his mistress. He gives her father information as to the whereabouts of the famous Silvaine diamonds, in return for which General Berton is to receive Leah as his reward. Against this arrangement Leah revolts, and revolts also

the devoted Schramm, Kleschna's servant and accomplice, a villainous-looking typical criminal, who nevertheless is transfigured by his love for Leah, the most virtuous of all thieves, the most self-sacrificing of all burglars. Leah for some time past has been in incipient revolt against the part she plays in the play. The heroism of a young man, who has taken command of a boat on which she and Schramm had been saved from a sinking, has had roused her better nature. She cherishes his memory in her heart, and finding his portrait in a picture booth on the quay, she buys it and secures it as her heart's treasure. Kleschna, her father, is shocked at these signs of awakening moral sense in his daughter, he abuses Schramm, who warns him that something is going on, and when Leah shows signs of revolt, he upbraids her for ingratitude. Had he not done this by her? He might have made her a schoolmistress or a typewriter, whereas he had introduced her into the Profession. As for her scruples: everyone is engaged in the pursuit of the chief end of man, the doing of your neighbour. Some pursued their end by circuitous means, and called it business. They were in the Profession went more directly to work, but it was the same in the end. Leah overcomes her reluctance and undertakes the burglary that night, and even promises to surrender herself to M. Berton "to-morrow."

In the absence of Leah M. Silvaine calls on Kleschna, and tells him that he must quit Paris for good with his daughter. He lets him know that his identity is discovered. He is the famous hero whose heroism in saving ladies from the great thieves of the Charity Bazaar had been the wonder of the world. M. Silvaine does this in order to save his brother-in-law from the scandal of taking Leah as his mistress. Night comes. M. Silvaine sits up late with his father-in-law. In the conversation M. Silvaine airs his lofty idealism concerning the perennial salvability of man. Every man, no matter how degraded, has ever in his soul a spark of the spirit of God, the Russian peasant phrases it—and every man might be redeemed if only he knew how to reach to this latent spark. The General doubts; M. Silvaine persists. Presently they part. The General goes home; M. Silvaine goes to bed. When the light is turned down Leah enters, opens the safe, takes out the jewel case, opens it, and is examining the fabulously precious valuables, when M. Silvaine appears.

She threatens first to shoot him, then to destroy his character by declaring that she met him on his appointment on the very eve of his wedding, and finally to give the signal which would at once bring her father and Schramm to her rescue. Silvaine meets her threats with indifference, and offers to give the signal himself. Thereupon Leah, who has recognised in M. Silvaine the hero of the shipwreck, falls down and weeps. Then ensues a long dialogue in which Leah is at the penitent form. M. Silvaine talks with her for her soul's salvation. She tells him



able story. He reassures her by protesting his in her ability to lead a new life. It was, *mutatis mutandis*, a dramatic reproduction of the kind of appeal that goes on in the inquiry-room of a revivalist meeting.

As the ardent entreaties of M. Silvaine are of full effect and Leah is resolving never to steal from the graceless Berton, half-drunk, returning from a ball, climbs over the balcony, and enters the room. M. Silvaine tries to conceal Leah, but it is in vain; the scapegrace catches sight of her, and drives the girl out of her hiding-place. He is at first angry with M. Silvaine for cutting him out with his own knife.

Then M. Silvaine tells him the truth. Leah confesses herself to Berton as a thief and daughter of a thief, and then prepares to depart. M. Silvaine insists upon escorting her to the door. In his absence Berton sees the jewel-case where Leah hid it. In a moment he transfers its precious contents to his pocket, leaving the case where it was.

M. Silvaine returns. Berton departs, as he goes across the balcony. After his departure, M. Silvaine proceeds to lock the jewel-case, and discovers that the contents have vanished. For one awful moment he doubts Leah's honesty. The missionary who had converted him had tricked him during his mission. But his invincible faith in human nature prevails to his rescue. The truth dawns upon him. "Wonder," he exclaims—"I wonder——" And the curtain falls.

In the next act General Berton, with his wife and daughter, comes to see M. Silvaine. Berton has told them all, save his part in the story, of that night's adventure. General Berton insists that Leah should not be left at large to prey upon the community. M. Silvaine protests that he will not send that repentant girl to prison. And then we have a dramatic version of the old controversy between the Reformatory and the punitive Penitentiary. M. Silvaine is certain General Berton's son was the one who spared the parents the knowledge of the truth. In the midst of this controversy Leah is introduced. M. Silvaine triumphantly points to her presence as a proof of her innocence. He forbids her to say a word to incriminate Berton. General Berton departs, to return with a gendarme for the arrest of Leah. A vehement argument ensues, in the midst of which Berton arrives. Yielding to a veiled menace,

the General abandons his determination to hand Leah over to justice, and the scene closes.

The next act shows us Kleschna and Schramm who had been chased from M. Silvaine's garden where they waited Leah's signal, lamenting Leah's departure. Kleschna raves and storms and bullies Schramm who had always protested against Leah's employment in such enterprises, for not preventing it by force. Kleschna could easily have flattened Schramm like a pancake with one blow of his fist, this is absurd. In the midst of their lamentations Leah herself walks in. Their transports of relief are never, dashed by her announcement that she is going to leave them for ever. More argument follows in the midst of the disputation enter Berton, who has been sleuthed by the detectives. He offers Kleschna to share the Silvaine diamonds, which are worth a million francs, if only all four—including Leah's—be put together. Leah refuses. Her father, in his rage, threatens to use force, when the arrival of a detective downstairs creates an opportune diversion, and Leah escapes.

The curtain falls and we hear no more of Kleschna, Schramm and Berton. Three years have elapsed. Leah has gone back to be a farm labourer on a small estate in Austria. She is contented and happy. The schoolmaster alone knows her secret and supplies her with information about M. Silvaine. At last M. Silvaine himself appears upon the scene, and Leah goes off to make her his wife. Mademoiselle Berton, possibly owing to the loss of the diamonds, had married him, and he was now free to marry the woman he had redeemed from prison and from crime with his unhesitating faith. The play ends peacefully, a kind of anti-climax. There are no transports, not even a kiss, but arm in arm they walk towards the vestibule.

It is the moral of "Les Misérables" in a new setting. M. Silvaine is a little too imperturbably virtuous, a little too easily converted. But no one can quarrel with the ethics of the play. It is indeed, as Mr. Galsworthy says in "A Message from Mars" and "The Walls of Jerusalem," a stage sermon to the unregenerate world.

By the way, why do men and women, both in the New and in the Vaudeville, rub their noses together when they talk earnestly or affectionately? Peculiarly, real life do not breathe into each other's mouths in that way, and it is really very funny to see them do it on the stage.



# CHARACTER SKETCHES.

## I.—DR. ZAMENHOF, THE AUTHOR OF ESPERANTO.

### I.—ESPERANTO TO THE RESCUE.

"ELI, me, Dr. Zamenhof," I said to the modest inventor of the new key language of the world, "are you prepared to undertake the contract to save Austria-Hungary from ruin?"

"How?" said Dr. Zamenhof interrogatively. The idea did not seem to startle him, did not even seem grotesque enough to provoke a smile. To Esperantists all things are possible. Dr. Zamenhof waited patiently for explanation.

"I think you can do it," I said. "If you cannot do it no one

can. You know, of course, that the rock upon which the dual State, the Empire-kingdom, is breaking up is the language question. The Magyars are in revolt against the use of German as the military language in which the word of command is given in the Hungarian Army. It has been German, and the Emperor insists it must continue to be German till the end of time. The Hungarians swear that henceforth their soldiers

shall not understand a German word. They must be ordered about in Magyar or not at all. Things are in a deadlock. And at present it passes the wit of man to devise a way of escape from the *impasse*."

"True," said Dr. Zamenhof, "and there is no way out. They will break up."

"Unless," I exclaimed, "you come to the rescue with Esperanto. It is the last hope of the great central-European Empire-kingdom. The two races will never agree to adopt each other's tongue as the *lingua franca* of the army. The Germans maintain that to substitute Magyar in the word of command would be but the letting out of waters. Other

nationalities would claim the same privilege, should have a polyglot anarchy in place of a uniform tongue in which all words of command be given. That is *sine qua non* number one, that language must be a tongue which excludes national or racial animosities. German is the sign of ascendancy. Magyar is the sign of linguistic anarchy. It seems to me, speaking in all seriousness, that in Esperanto, and in Esperanto lies the sole hope of saving the Austrian Empire

disruption of Esperanto, no prejudice is the symbol of no race supremacy. It is a solution would be off for the terror of the chaotic Esperanto would once secure unity of the military word of command disarm the advocate of integration provided simple, common working promise, by the necessity of the Royal Imperial could be monopolised the service



Dr. Zamenhof surrounded by Esperantists, each in their national dress.

(Gives a good idea of the Internationalism of Esperanto.)

jealousies of all the various races which threaten the authority of the Hapsburg."

Dr. Zamenhof shook his head. "It might be said," he said, "if the Magyars would be content with anything else but their own language. They do not merely to put the German language down, they want to put the Magyar language up. Esperanto might be a compromise between them of German, but it would not satisfy their aspiration for the establishment of Hungarian. I know the intensity of the struggle for language. Have I not seen it in Poland? Nothing less than the acceptance of their own language pacifies the revolting nationality."

I was reluctantly compelled to admit that



might be right. Language is as the flag. It is a symbol, a rallying-point. The oriflamme of the various nationalities is their language. The revival of Bulgarian preceded the liberation of Bulgaria. The revival of the almost forgotten Irish language is the most notable sign of the Celtic revival in Ireland. As a nationality begins to assert its right to independent existence, it bethinks itself of its mother tongue as a talisman of victory. Grammars and dictionaries are the weapons of the philological revolution, and popular passion shares the savage enthusiasm of the mediæval grammarian for correctness of irregular verbs. But I could not abandon the last hope of Austrian-Hungarian union.

"It may be so," I said to Dr. Zamenhof. "The future of Austria may be written in the book of the prophets. But if the case be not so desperate, then Esperanto affords a golden bridge over the gulf which separates before the Emperor King."

"Have you sounded either Austrians or Hungarians on this subject?" asked Dr. Zamenhof.

"The only subject and friend of the Emperor-King on whom I discussed the question was furious. He is an ambassador, a great philologist, who had paid much attention to key languages of all kinds. As a philologist he preferred Volapük, and abhorred Esperanto. But as a statesman he admitted without hesitation that the almost inconceivable ease with which Esperanto could be acquired introduced a new factor into the relations of states and nationalities."

"I remember," said Dr. Zamenhof, "his chief objection against Esperanto was that it was so easily learned; that, to quote his own words, scoundrelly philologists, with a grammar and a dictionary, could in a dozen lessons acquire quite sufficient Esperanto to be able to communicate with each other all over the world."

"Yes," I replied. "'A thieves' language,' he called it, which should be suppressed as a peril to the maintenance of law and order in Europe. Volapük, he said, was much higher in the scale. It was as difficult to acquire as any other language, ancient or modern. Esperanto—it was so simple to read, so consistent, so elementary, anybody could learn it in a month; and then there would be the useless barrier of linguistic differences which at present renders impracticable the national dreams of the Socialists? But the good philologist failed to see that in his own State Esperanto afforded an instrument as capable of being used in the interests of the Sovereign as he feared it might be used in the interests of the cosmopolitan revolution."

"Well," said Dr. Zamenhof, "what could be done?"

"What is wanted is to produce a military text-book in three languages—German, Esperanto and Magyar. In all the words of command are printed side by side in parallel columns—Esperanto in the middle, German and Magyar on either side—then the states-

men of Vienna and Budapest may begin to consider the question. Produce your text-book!" I exclaimed. "Get your best Magyar military Esperantist to compile such a small brochure, and the thing will speak for itself. Prejudice and apathy may be too strong, but you will have done your duty, even if you fail. And if you succeed a great European crisis will have been averted by Esperanto, the name and the fact of which will go out to the uttermost ends of the earth."

I am not without hopes that Dr. Zamenhof may come upon this suggestion. What reception it may meet with at the hands of the contending parties in Vienna and Budapest it is impossible to say. The mere broaching of such a solution brings Esperanto into the field as a possible factor of the first importance in the political and military affairs of the twentieth century.

## II.—THE INVENTOR OF ESPERANTO

Dr. Zamenhof, but yesterday regarded as a nobody, is now obtaining world-wide recognition as a wide benefactor. The Congress of the Esperantists at Boulogne last month marks the transition from a period of obscurity and of ridicule to the footing of general recognition. To invent a machine for hauling passengers or goods, to make improvements in the telescope, or to discover how to increase the powers of the microscope—all these things are notable achievements in their way. But how much greater the task to which Dr. Zamenhof applied himself, not unsuccessfully! To create a language for the universal human family, to come out of the innumerable dialects of the human race a common vehicle for the interchange of thought, the expression of emotion—that assuredly was as audacious an enterprise as ever lured to destruction ambitious children of men. Yet Dr. Zamenhof accomplished this marvellous, almost incredible thing, accomplished it with a success and a correctness which almost defy belief. To undertake such a task in boyhood, to pursue it unfalteringly amid a manner of discouragements in after life, and to see his Esperanto hailed with unanimous enthusiasm by a great International Congress, which proved day to day the utility of the new language as a common all the languages under heaven—this has been Dr. Zamenhof's happy fortune. The story of the romance of our latter day is well worth telling.

Dr. Zamenhof is a Russian of Lithuania. He was born at Bielstock, a small town in Grodno province, years after the close of the Crimean War, in the year when Napoleon, in his Italian campaigns, was introducing to the principle of nationality the patronage of the empire. He is now, therefore, only forty-six years of age. His parents appear to have been in comparatively easy circumstances. They were, at the rate, well enough off to send young Zamenhof to the Gymnasium and afterwards to the University.



tributes the original inspiration which led him to dedicate his life to the formation of Esperanto to the spectacle which constantly confronted him in the streets of his native town. At his mother's knee he was taught, in the sanctuary of home, that all men are brothers—that God had made of one blood all nations that dwell upon earth, that fraternity and unity were the great words of the nineteenth century. But when he stepped across the threshold he found himself in a world based upon the negation of these fundamental elements of the Christian religion. Bielstock was inhabited by Russians, Poles, Germans, and Jews. Each of these four races lived for itself alone. Russians were foreigners to Poles, Poles to Germans, and Germans to Jews. That the members of one of another was the last thing that was consciously present to the four peoples of Bielstock. Rather were they all enemies one to the other, rivals at least, if not actually foes, each was absorbed in the daily study of how to defend its own interests at the expense of its weaker neighbours. Zamenhof was perplexed by the contrast between the realities of Bielstock and the ethical teachings of his home. He mused much as a child over the causes of this contrast. He saw that something was wrong somewhere. But how or why things were contrary to what they ought to be he could not tell. At last it seemed to the musing child that the difference in language, by which each of the four peoples of his fellow citizens shut itself up as behind a wall, was the sign, if not the origin, of the lack of unity which seemed to him so horrible. His conclusion, confirmed at every step, was that the cause of language is the only, or at least the chief, cause which separates the human family and divides it into hostile camps. Right or wrong, the boy believed that he had found the cause, and the real authentic Anti-Christ of the world. The confusion of tongues which the Old Testament relates with the Tower of Babel seemed to him to be the cause of the second fall of man. By Eve's transgression man fell, but by the confusion of tongues humanity lost its unity and was impelled headlong on the downward road towards endless strife. As often happens to ardent natures, the consecration of life to high endeavour dates from a clear perception of concrete evil. The struggle to attain Heaven is often kindled by a horribly vivid vision of Hell, and the Devil has often in this way acted as unwilling master to lead men to Christ. Young Zamenhof found his Devil. "Art thou there, O mine enemy? I am at thee then, foul fiend!" In such wise he set upon the warpath before he was in his teens, and he is fighting along that line to this day. He began with the vision of the hideous hate and wasting selfishness, due to the confusion of tongues, there came to him a glad prophecy of possible victory. "A Glance Behind the Curtain," Lowell puts in the mouth of Cromwell some reflections which are pertinent to the prophetic instinct of the boy

Zamenhof, that I make no apology for quoting at length:—

I perchance

Am one raised up by the Almighty arm  
To witness some great truth to all the world,  
Souls destined to o'erleap the vulgar lot,  
And mould the world into the scheme of God,  
Have a foreconsciousness of their high doom.

My God, when I read o'er the bitter lives  
Of men whose eager hearts were quite too great  
To beat beneath the cramped mode of the day,  
And see them mocked at by the world they love,  
Haggling with prejudice for pennyworths  
Of that reform which their hard toil will make  
The common birthright of the age to come—  
When I see this, spite of my faith in God,  
I marvel how their hearts bear up so long:  
Nor could they, but for this same prophecy,  
This inward feeling of the glorious end.

Whether Dr. Zamenhof is or is not a religious man in the conventional sense of the word I do not know. That he, having seen afar off the promise of the coming of the City of God, in which men shall speak one speech, and live together in unity, did not valorously press forward to do his share towards the realising of his ideal, cannot be denied. Like a man who had received the promises, he walked by faith, as if seeing things invisible. As a boy, he naïvely trusted us, he believed that "grown-ups" possessed a more potent power, and he promised himself that when he too was grown up he would utterly dissipate the confusion of mutually unintelligible languages. The fair dream faded. When he entered his teens he realised that his grown-up omnipotence was severely limited. By one I cast aside my various childish Utopias, and the dream of one single tongue for all mankind could never dispel. In a dim fashion, without any defined plan, in some way it allured me." Zamenhof followed the Gilead. He went to the Gymnasium with a knowledge of Russian, Polish, French, and German.

"I don't speak English," said Dr. Zamenhof. "But as a written language it is not unfamiliar to me. I translated 'Hamlet' into Esperanto, and I know that Esperanto owes much to the English language."

"It is the heir of all the languages," I said. The Esperantist was proving to me at breakfast that the roots are borrowed impartially from the Teutonic and Russian languages. But in what way did English help?"

"It was when I was in the fifth class of the Gymnasium," said Dr. Zamenhof, "that after wearying myself with ploughing through Greek and Latin, French and German grammars, I first struck the English tongue. Ah, what a relief! The simplicity of your grammar enchanted me. I saw that the immense complexity of grammatical forms was not a necessity, but merely the blind result of accident and history. That gave me the clue to the simplification of language; to the elimination of all unnecessary forms, the reduction of the science of speech to its rudimentary elements; and led me at last to the present



any Esperantist grammar which fills only a few  
the first ray of light, you have said, was English.  
was the second?"

Russian. It came when I was in the sixth or  
in class at the Gymnasium. One day I noticed  
signs on the shop windows. There were drink-  
sweet-shop, and so forth. Suddenly it dawned  
me that by means of suffixes I might make an  
number of words out of one root. I felt the  
beneath my feet. 'Eureka!' I cried, and from  
moment I worked hard at the idea of suffixes.  
t the mechanism of language stood before  
though it were upon the palm of my hand,  
spired by love and hope, I began to work  
atically."

When was the language born?"

He regard December 5th, 1878, as its birthday.  
then in the eighth class of the Gymnasium, and,  
my fellow-students, we celebrated the birth of the  
language, and sang a hymn, the opening words  
which sufficiently indicate the hope that was within

here, by way of introducing the new language  
reader in the original text in which the founder  
died his aspirations, I reprint in Esperanto the  
verse of the Esperantist Hymn, a kind of Inter-  
nal "Marseillaise," which was sung again and again  
in Cologne, and add a literal translation of the whole  
into English :—

"LA ESPERO" IN ESPERANTO.

En la mondon venis nova sento,  
Tra la mondo iras forta voko ;  
Perflugiloj de facila vento  
Nun de loko flugu ĝi al loko.

A LITERAL TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH.

Into the world has come a new sentiment,  
Through the world is going a mighty call ;  
On wings of light wind  
Now from place let it fly to place.

Not to a sword blood-thirsty  
It draws the human family :  
To the world ever warring  
It promises a holy harmony.

Under the sacred sign of hope  
Peaceful warriors collect,  
And rapidly grows the work  
By the labour of the hopeful.\*

Firmly stand the walls of thousands of years  
Between the divided peoples ;  
But the obstinate bars shall leap asunder  
Broken apart by holy love.

On a "neutral language" foundation,  
Understanding one the other,  
The peoples shall form in concert  
One great family circle.

Our diligent colleagues  
In the peaceful work not shall become weary  
Until the fair dream of humanity  
As an eternal blessing shall be realised.!

\* Partisans of Esperanto, Esperantists.

There you have the keynote of Esperanto.  
the embodied expression of the Hope of Man,  
articulate cry of humanity for the realisation of  
"dear and future vision which eager hearts expect  
when man to man the whole world o'er shall be  
be for a' that.

But though he followed the Gleam across moorlands  
ranges of gigantic lexicons and through quagmires  
grammars, he sometimes lost heart. The language  
man sometimes seemed to him so colossal and  
treacherous an instrument that many a time he  
claimed : "Away with dreams ! This labour is  
human powers." But in spite of it all he  
returned to his dream. It held him as the quest  
the Holy Grail constrained the Knights of  
Arthur's Court. Nor was he ever allowed to  
wandering fires for long.

When he passed from the Gymnasium to the  
second Classical School of Warsaw he tells us,  
for some time seduced by the dead language  
dreamed that some day I would travel through  
world, and in flaming words persuade mankind  
revive one of these languages for the common use.  
Subsequently, I do not now remember how, the  
revelation came to me that that was an impossibility.  
I began, indistinctly, to dream of a new and  
language."

Mr. Malthus Holyoake, it seems, still indulges  
in the vain dream that all the nations can be got to  
adopt one of their own languages as the *lingua*  
of the human races. It is the vainest of vain dreams.  
No nation is so universally trusted and beloved  
hope to have its language adopted as the key language  
of the world. Such "wandering fires" of vain  
vision may lead others astray, but Dr. Zamenhof  
returned to the true faith.

But although he remained faithful to his dream,  
he shrank at first from the work of propaganda,  
celebrating the birthday of the language in 1880  
went to the University, where, seeing that he was  
a glorious minority of one, and foreseeing nothing but  
scoffing and persecution, he decided to hide his dream  
from the eyes of all :—

For five and a half years whilst I was at the University  
never spoke to anyone about it. That was a very trying  
for me. The secrecy tormented me. Compelled to  
conceal my thoughts and plans, I went scarcely anywhere  
no part in anything, and the most enjoyable time of my  
student years—was, for me, the saddest. Sometimes I  
sought to find distraction in society, but I felt myself a  
sighed, and went away, and from time to time eased myself  
by writing poems in the language I was elaborating.

This sojourn in the wilderness was not thrown away.  
He discovered many means of still further  
refining his language, and what was of even more im-  
portance, the work of his hand began to live. He  
that some time after he had ceased making  
translations and had begun to think in Esperanto.  
"I noticed that the language with which I was  
occupied was ceasing to be a shadowy reflection  
language from which I happened to be trans-



and was becoming imbued with its own life and invested with a spirit of its own, and acquiring a physiognomy properly defined, clearly expressed, and independent of any other influence. My speech flowed of itself, flexibly, gracefully, and totally untrammelled, just as my living native tongue.

"I tried to teach in 1885, as soon as I had left the University, and had started in life as a doctor. For two years I looked in vain for a publisher. At last I found one who at first promised, but after six months he declined to publish. In July, 1887, I published my first pamphlet at my own cost. It was styled *An International Language*. By Dr. Esperanto."

"Before I published this *brochure* I was much perplexed—I felt that I stood before the Rubicon. Having once published my *brochure* retreat would be impossible, and I knew what kind of fate attends a doctor who is dependent upon the public if that public comes to regard him as a visionary, or a man who busies himself with side issues. I felt that it was taking my whole future peace of mind, my livelihood and that of my family, but I could not abandon the idea which had entered into my body and my blood, and . . . *I crossed the Rubicon.*"

Its success at first was small. The knowledge that the young doctor was a bit of a crank told against him in his practice. For years he spent every penny he could spare in publishing his books. To this day he devotes all his time, after six hours spent in his profession as a specialist in eye disease, to the propaganda. But through these days of privation and consumely he pressed undaunted. He is a splendid type of a modest, retiring, scientific professor, who has consecrated heart and soul to the furtherance of the task to which he has dedicated his life. M. Gaston Moch, of the Paris Pacifiques, who has now founded an Esperantist Peace Society, was one of his earliest and most enthusiastic converts. M. Moch will address the Lucerne Peace Congress this autumn in Esperanto, and hold a Conference of Esperantist Pacifiques in the same town, where delegates from all countries will debate the constitution of the new society in Esperanto.

"I am a citizen of the world," says M. Moch, "I speak Esperanto, which is the language of my country. I was born in the province of France, whose provincial dialect I can also use, but I prefer the language of the world."

Dr. Zamenhof is an absent-minded professor of the old German type. He is humble, unassuming, genial, and modest. He has spent most of his life in Warsaw. Until this year he had never visited Western Europe, and until his visit to Folkestone last month had never taken a sea voyage. He has lived, thought, dreamed, and toiled all his life in the pursuit of his great ideal—a key language simple enough to be easily acquired by all the nations of the world. His idea is his real world. Great world capitals, magnificent palaces, stately monuments—all these are but shadows in the land of the Idea. A man of middle stature, with

temples rising large above the eyebrows, he is the me of an odd combination between M. Bloch and Dr. Dillon. Beard cut short and grizzled with top of the head innocent of hair, with spectacles never absent from his nose, and a cigarette between his lips, such was the great little man last month was greeted in Paris and Boulogne as one of the hero-benefactors of his age.

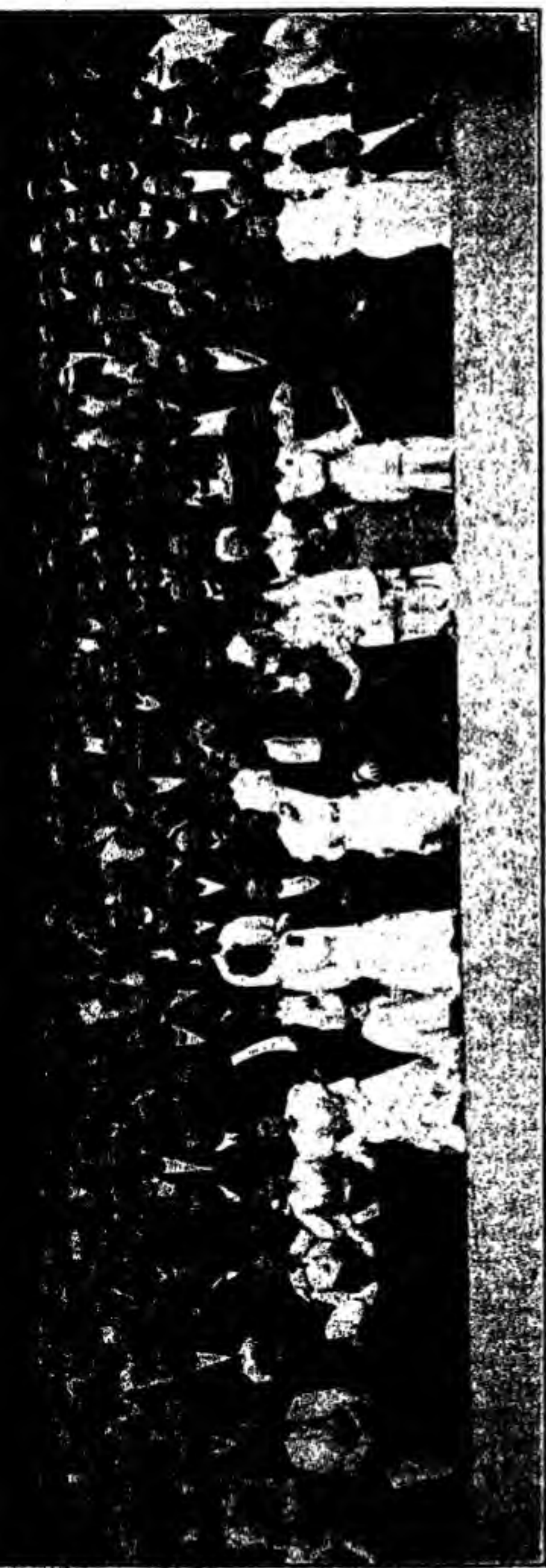
## III.—THE KEY-LANGUAGE OF THE WORLD

Nothing can be more foolish than to attack Esperantism as if Esperantists were embarked on a policy of destruction against all existing languages. The promoter of a trans-continental through trunk railway does not contemplate the ruin of national local railways. Neither does Dr. Zamenhof's advocacy of Esperanto as the universal second language of every nation, disparage the languages which the literature of the world has been working in. In the millennium which Dr. Zamenhof foresees, every kind will be universally bilingual. Everyone will cultivate his own provincial language, but everyone will master Esperanto as an international idiom without interfering with domestic affairs or the life of nations, would become the scientific and commercial dialect of the whole human family.

So far from Esperanto being hostile to existing languages, it has already helped to stimulate and encourage those who are attempting to revive some of such ancient languages as the Irish. When I was at Boulogne I received a circular from the National Assembly which was printed in Irish and Esperanto in parallel columns. The existence of Esperanto, neutral, independent, universal, common *lingua franca* gives a fresh lease of life to all the little languages of the little peoples who have been in danger of effacement. Esperanto is much more appreciative of the small nationalities than by the great language groups. There is at least a chance that English, French, German, Spanish, or Russian may be adopted as a second language, but who dreams of anyone who will adopt Irish, Welsh, Flemish, or Bulgarian? If these small nationalities wish to preserve their language, without at the same time having either to sacrifice their self-respect or to alienate themselves from the international household, Esperanto is their only hope.

What, then, is Esperanto? It is put forward as the easiest language to learn in the whole world, the most flexible, simple, and facile instrument of expression of human thought and emotion that has yet invented. According to Dr. Zamenhof the whole grammar can be learned perfectly in one day. By an ingenious but perfectly comprehensible system of prefixes and suffixes he has so simplified the language that the whole labour of learning it consists in committing to memory some 2,000 words. He claims that "the acquirement of this rich, melodious, and universally comprehensible language is not a





Group of Esperantists in the Casino Porch at Boulogne.\*

of years of laborious study, but the mere amusement of a few weeks."

How is this miracle achieved? Dr. Zamenhof tells us that he spent years in reducing language to its ultimate elements. He says:—"I introduced a complete dismemberment of ideas into independent words, so that the whole language consists of words in different states of grammatical inflection, but of unchangeable words." He selected from Greek, Latin, German, Russian, and English languages the roots of words, and upon these foundations, many of which are common to all languages, he built up a language capable of expressing in translation all the ideas Shakespeare expresses in "Hamlet," or of Dickens in his "Christmas Carol." The shape and pronunciation of these roots never vary. To them Dr. Zamenhof adds, before or behind, such affixes as are necessary to express the different shades of meaning. He carried this to such an extent that, owing to the synthetic structure of the language, his international vocabulary, with the aid of which anyone can express anything in Esperanto, is a mere leaflet, which can be carried in a notebook or in the waistcoat pocket.

There are twenty-eight letters in Esperanto: A, B, C's, two G's, two H's, two J's, S's and two U's. There is no Q, X nor Y. Every letter has its own sound. Every word is pronounced exactly as it is written. There are no silent letters; where *h* is written it is pronounced. Every word is accented on the last syllable but one. There are no irregular verbs. There is no indefinite article; the definite article is invariable. The parts of speech are recognized by the final vowel. Father is *Patro*. *O* is the substantive. *A* (*Patra*) makes the adjective paternal. *e* (*Patre*) is the adverb paternally. The infinitive of the verb is formed by *i* (*Patri*), to father. The vowels *A, E, I, O*, added to the common root, make adjective, adverb, verb, noun respectively. By ringing the same regular changes upon the vowels we have the conjugation of the verb. *Ami* (to love) becomes *Mi amas* (I love); *Mi amis* (I loved); *Mi amos* (I will love); *Mi amus* (I would love); *Amu* (impossible to love). So it is with the participles, *Amanta*, *Amonta* standing for loving, having loved, about to love; and *Amata*, *Amita* and *Amota* for present and future participles passive. There is only one conjugation, with active and passive forms, and all verbs are conjugated alike.

The pronunciation, which is uniform, follows the general Continental pronunciation of the vowels. The soft *c, g, h, j*, and *s* are distinguished by a circumflex, or if the printer has no accents, they may be written *ch, gh, hh, jh*, and *sh*. *J* is used for *y*; with circumflex it is pronounced like *s* in vision, and without it is pronounced like *ch* in loch.

Those who are desirous of studying Esperanto

\* The nations represented in the first row, reading from left to right, are: England, Spain, Switzerland, England, France, France, Poland (Zamenhof), France, France (M. Michaux), Poland (Mme. Zamenhof), England, England, Sweden, Italy, France.



list of text books at the end of the article. However, it may be well to print the Pater-noster in Esperanto, Latin and English:—

NT. Patro nia, kiu estas en la ĉielo,  
Pater noster qui es in cœlis.  
H. Our Father which art in Heaven.  
NT. Sankta estu Via nomo, Venu reĝeco Via.  
Sanctificetur nomen tuum; adveniat regnum  
tuum.  
H. Hallowed be Thy name. Thy Kingdom come.  
NT. Estu volo Via, Kiel en la ĉielo, tiel ankaŭ sur  
la tero.  
Fiat voluntas tua sicut in cœlo, et in terra.  
H. Thy will be done in earth as it is in Heaven.  
NT. Panon nian ĉiu tagan donu al ni hodiaŭ.  
Panem nostrum quotidianum da nobis hodie.  
H. Give us this day our daily bread.  
NT. Kaj pardona al ni ŝuldojn niajn.  
Et dimitte nobis debita nostra.  
H. And forgive us our trespasses.  
NT. Kiel ni ankaŭ pardonas al niaj ŝuldantoj.  
Sicut et nos dimittimus debitoribus nostris.  
H. As we forgive them that trespass against us.  
NT. Ni konduku nin en tenton.  
Et ne nos inducas in tentationem.  
H. Lead us not into temptation.  
NT. Sed liberigu nin de la malbona. Amen.  
Sed libera nos a malo. Amen.  
H. But deliver us from evil. Amen.

In comparison, clause by clause, of the Lord's Prayer in three languages will enable the reader to get some idea as to the claims of the three competitors. Latin was the key-language of the Western world, English is the key-language of the English-speaking world, Esperanto will be the key-language of the whole world. In English eyes it is prejudiced by its pronunciation, its circumflexes and its accents, and so by its use of j for y. But in matters of pronunciation the English have not a word to say for themselves, and when uniformity of pronunciation is sensible accents and circumflexes are unnecessary.

## —THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

"It is all very well," the sceptics sneered, "the language seems simple and consistent enough. But we will take the trouble to learn a language without a literature, and no pains that can be taken by accents and directions can prevent the most complicated mode of pronunciation." The answer to these objections is the Congress that has just been held at Boulogne. It was the most effective and decisive refutation of all the croaking of the sceptics. The Congress, which lasted a week, was a brilliant success from first to last. The leading delegate of Boulogne, M. Michaux, who was the host of the Congress, must be congratulated upon the admirable way in which the proceedings were carried on from first to last without a hitch. The Municipality, the Town Hall, the Casino, the Theatre, were at the disposal of the guests. Boulogne was

The Esperantist green flag and the Esperantist green star were everywhere *en évidence*. Hundreds of delegates from twenty-two different countries fraternised with extraordinary enthusiasm. Zamenhof, of course, was the centre of the demonstration. His wife, a pleasant and accomplished lady, who could speak no language but Russian Esperanto, was greeted respectfully and conversed fluently with men and women of a score of different nationalities. Her experience was that of every member of the Congress. The ease with which strangers conversed was incredible. The differences of diversities of accent and pronunciation did not exist. It was possible, no doubt, for the ear to discern whether the Esperantist was English, Italian, German or Russian. But the difference between their respective pronunciations was no more than the difference between the English and American accents, and less than the difference between the speech of the men of Rouen and that of the men of Marseilles. Considering that the Congressists had met for the first time and that it was for many the first time in which they had ventured to use Esperanto for conversation, it was extraordinary how facile an instrument the language proved to be. For oratory, for poetry, for disputation, for music, for merriment, and for everything else Esperanto was put to the proof, and found to be wanting.

It is not a pretty language to look at to English eyes; there are too many j's for it to be otherwise ugly. But when it is spoken it is as musical as Italian. In the theatre we had ample opportunity of testing the new instrument of human intercourse. We saw stage plays, recitations, speeches, songs, dialogues, and they all went well. The audience followed everything with the keenest interest and appreciation. At the banquet, eighteen toasts were spoken to by representatives of eighteen different nationalities, and they all understood each other. A smart comedietta, "Marriage by Telephone," was admirably performed by two young Parisian delegates who had only begun to learn Esperanto last year. The absolute ease and command of language which they displayed could hardly have been expected if it had been their mother tongue. On the stage Molière's comedies were played with great success by a company of Esperantist amateurs of various nationalities who had never met before the Congress, and most of whom could not read Molière in the original. To play an Esperantist translation of a French comedy on the boards of a French theatre after only one rehearsal, and not to make an intolerable mess of it, was a great *tour de force*. Of the actresses, one was Italian, one Swedish, and one Russian. Of the actors, only two were French, the others were Canadian, Norwegian, English, German, and Belgian. So it may most truthfully be said that the first international congress to use the international key-language of the future has been an



The ease with which men and women of various nations and tongues found themselves able to communicate for the first time without the aid of an interpreter astonished everybody, the members of the press most of all. They came in fear and trembling. They departed full of elation and thanks.

Difficulties disappeared as by magic. Perils vanishing harmony vanished. Everything went well. There was not a hitch anywhere from first to last. The succeeding meeting from morning till midnight, the meetings were successful. Every function in the festival was attended by eager, enthusiastic crowds. Everybody was friend with everybody else, and men and women who, but for the common bond of a new language, would have remained total strangers, seemed to have suddenly become lifelong friends. I have never known anything like it excepting in religious revivals, where there are the elements of awe and of repentance. There is too much in evidence for the sentiment of brotherhood to have undisputed possession of the field. But at Boulogne fraternity was para-

dominating. Contemplating this welcome, but somewhat start-ling phenomenon, I began to realise that Esperanto had its name. Its root is *Espero*—"Hope." And the Esperantists have added to their hope a faith which laughs at impossibilities, and says it shall be accomplished, and a charity which thinketh no evil of man or nation so long as they wear the Esperantist button and speak the Esperantist tongue. And the man who has kindled a new hope in the heart of his kind is a benefactor of the race.

Let it be supposed for a moment that the congressists were a pack of feather-brained enthusiasts. Even so, the men—especially doctors—were very numerous. Officers of the army took a keen interest in the debates. Sixty of the largest towns in France were directly represented. Lawyers—M. Luchat at their head—publishers, journalists, and scientists were well to the front. Business men, who find Esperanto useful in their foreign correspondence, were also represented; and teachers and missionaries of all kinds. General Sebert represented the Academy of Sciences, Dr. Javal the Academy of Medicine. M. Benoit, the director of the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, came to the Congress which proposed to provide the Internationalising Bureaux of Berne with an international language. Our own Mr. Felix Moscheles was well to the front painting Dr. Zamenhof's portrait, and not less conspicuous was Colonel Pollen, president of the British Esperantist Association. Professor Cart, M. Boirac, rector of the Academy of Sciences—all these and many others were among the speakers that wore the Esperantist star and talked into and chanted hymns in praise of Dr. Zamenhof.

The first International Congress recorded in the history of the world, one of the speakers, broke up in disorder because of the confusion of tongues at the Tower of

Babel. The latest International Congress met at Boulogne to do what it could to proclaim the discovery of a remedy for the disaster which threatens mankind. The hopes of eager enthusiasts are now realised. But the genius of Akhbar proved adequate to the creation of Hindostani, the Esperanto of the future for centuries, and it may be that the genius of Dr. Zamenhof has discovered what the world has so long been seeking—a neutral, simple, easy key-language which will enable all men of all kindreds and to converse together with a minimum of expenditure of labour and pains. The plasterers of Greece finding an International Conference impossible without an international language, passed resolutions in favour of Esperanto.

What may be expected to happen is something like this: At all international conferences a steadily increasing number of speakers will use Esperanto. Several of the peace societies affiliated to the International Bureau even now have intimated their readiness to conduct their international correspondence in Esperanto. Then, after a time, Esperanto will be recognised as the common medium into which at all international congresses speeches delivered in other tongues will be translated. The last stage will be reached when the use of Esperanto will become so general that all international congresses will be conducted in that tongue, as all diplomatic conferences have heretofore been conducted in French.

Dr. Zamenhof, during his brief stay in Paris, was honoured as the French alone seem to know how to honour distinction in any line of life. Dr. Zamenhof was officially received and profusely complimented by the French Minister of Education. The Municipal Council did him the honours of the Hôtel de Ville. At the banquet given in his honour on the terrace of the Eiffel, M. Berthelot, the most eminent man of science in France, sat at his right hand, and nearly a score of the most eminent Frenchmen of science were among the guests. Professor Carnot intimated that he was thinking of introducing the study of Esperanto into the State School of Mines. It is evident that Esperanto has arrived, and that it has come to stay. Whether or no it will succeed in saving the Austria-Hungary Union, it has added a new hope to the human race. I conclude this all too incomplete tribute to the genius of Dr. Zamenhof by quoting his own remarks on introducing Esperanto to the notice of the public:—

How much time and labour we spend in learning foreign tongues, and yet when travelling in foreign countries we are at a rule, unable to converse with other human beings in their language. How much time, labour, and money are wasted in translating the literary productions of one nation into the language of another, and yet, if we rely on translation we can become acquainted with but a tithe of foreign literature.

Were there but an international language, all translations would be made into it alone, as into a tongue intelligible to all, and works of an international character would be written in the first instance.

The Chinese wall dividing literatures would disappear, and the works of other nations would be as readily intelligible



se of our own authors. Books being the same for everyone, tion, ideals, convictions, aims, would be the same too, and tions would be united in a common brotherhood.

sacrifice would be too great if by it we could obtain a rsal tongue. It is, therefore, imperative that the slightest in that direction should be attended to. The best years life have been devoted to this momentous cause.

those of my readers who are interested in this ect should put themselves in communication with British branch of this world-wide organisation, e address is 13, Arundel Street, W.C.

he British Esperanto Association has had a hard gle against the apathy and exclusiveness which

distinguishes us whenever we are brought face with any novelty, particularly a foreign novelty

The following books will supply the student all the material he needs in mastering the language. The Complete Text Book by J. C. O'Connell, 1s. 8d.

English-Esperanto and Esperanto-English dictionary, price 2s. 8d.

They will be forwarded post free to any address on receipt of the prices quoted above.

Address—"Esperanto," REVIEW OF REVIEWS, 14, Norfolk Street, Strand.

## II.—CRABBE: "NATURE'S STERNEST POET."

By W. H. McNAMARA, IPSWICH.

NATURE'S sternest poet, but the best." Such was the splendid tribute paid by Byron to the genius of Crabbe, the 150th anniversary of whose birth is being fittingly celebrated this year in his native borough of Aldeburgh, in Suffolk. Perhaps the estimate placed by the author of "Child Harold"

on the ability of the contemporary was in nature of an exaggeration; but it is a remarkable fact that it was endorsed by Crabbe's contemporaries, and even by writers who outran him in the race for popularity. True, George Smith sarcastically described him as "A man in worsted stockings," an allusion which is devoid of significance to those who have read the East Anglian's productions, for the imitation of Pope's style in the earlier works is only too easily recognisable. Against this derogatory reference, however, is to be weighed the generous praise of such able critics as Edmund Spenser, Macaulay and Byron. Crabbe was Walter Scott's favourite poet, and he was named for special distinction by Edward FitzGerald, the translator of Khayyam. That

the reading public of his day admired him was proved by the popularity which he secured, and it must be conceded that he did not succeed in retaining his hold upon the taste of his time. His reputation reached its zenith in 1819, when Mr. Murray, the publisher, gave the large sum of £1,000 for the copyright of "Tales of the Hall."

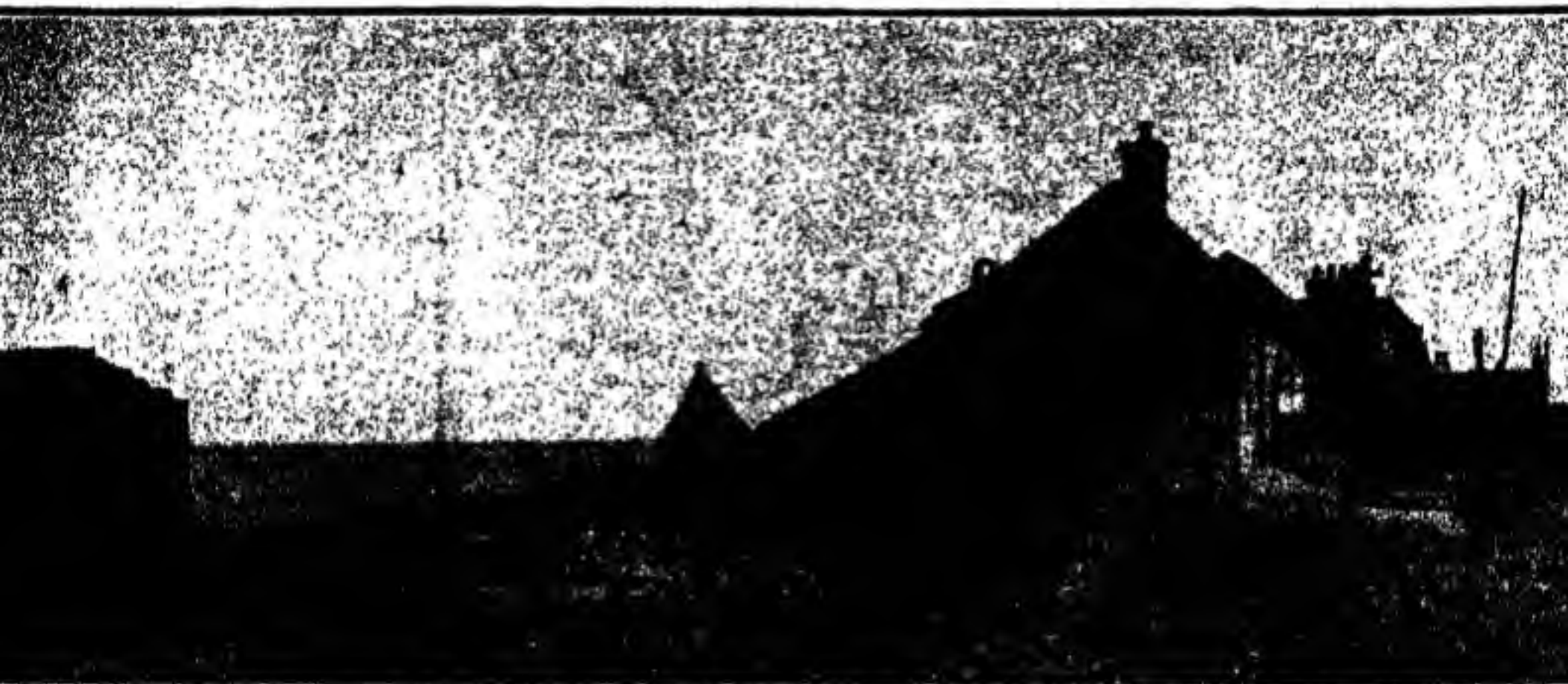
From that time the poems previously published. From that time his popularity steadily declined, and admirers of his studies of rural life can be said to be especially numerous. The Canon Ainger, in his erudite study of Crabbe's life and works, points out that the poet's appeal to his readers was a responding interest in human nature, a dread habit of observation and a kind patience, observes that the present generation of poetry-readers is mainly for style, and while this remains the habit of the town Crabbe will have to wait for a popular revival. "He is not so dead as the world thinks," Canon Ainger says, "his constant readers are still to be found, but they talk little of him as a poet."



Crabbe's Bust in Aldeburgh Church.



## THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.



Slaughden, birthplace of Crabbe.

It is the explanation of the decline of popu-

It is attributable to various contributory. Most important of these was the carelessness permitted inequality. In the early part of his career Crabbe was fortunate in receiving and assistance from such eminent critics as C. J. Fox, and Dr. Johnson. These excellent left their impress on his works by means of their use of the pruning knife, and it was only when these kindly advisers had been removed by that redundancy and looseness in construction was glaringly manifest. In Crabbe's later years criticism from sympathetic remonstrants were responded to with the light-hearted assurance that it did not matter. The fact was that Crabbe counted upon his own excusing faults that were readily perceptible, and that he overtaxed the indulgence of the public.

At the time that the later works were appearing, a younger and more brilliant group of poets were securing the admiration of admirers of poetic imagery, and there was no wonder that Crabbe's slipshod verse was coming to yield place to the glowing lines of these aspirants to fame. Crabbe resembled Wordsworth in his inability to discriminate between his good and bad work; and he paid the penalty by his disfavour with the reading world. There was not an overloading of the later poems with wordy imagery, and a regrettable slackness in expression—only too readily perceptible in false quantities and unequal measure—but Crabbe had certain clearly defined limitations. His son George, whose memoir is a tender, yet courageous, exposition of the poet's defects as well as of his merits, concedes that Crabbe had no real love for painting, or music, or sculpture, or for what a painter's eye considers as beauties of landscape. To atone in some measure for these wants Crabbe was a lover

of Nature and a botanist of no mean power. He felt strongly the interest of home life, and so became our first great realist in this respect. Let us for a moment compare Crabbe's study of village life with those of Goldsmith. The object of the Irish poet was to portray an English village with an idealism—"Sweet Auburn, loveliest village of the earth"—and to show how an invasion of men's vices from the outside might produce ruin; Crabbe's purpose was to evoke pity and sympathy for rural sorrows which had their origin in causes always at operation within the heart of the community. "Cast by fortune on a frowning coast," the poet announces,

I paint the cot,

As Truth will paint it, and as Bards will not.

— This descriptive passage in "The Village," as a contrast to Goldsmith's work, fully merits the praise that has been lavished upon it as a delineation of a scene with which Crabbe was thoroughly familiar:—

Lo! where the heath, with withering brake grown  
Lends the light turf that warms the neighbouring poor;  
From thence a length of burning sand appears,  
Where the thin harvest waves its withered ears;  
Rank weeds, that every art and care defy,  
Reign o'er the land, and rob the blighted rye;  
There thistles stretch their prickly arms afar,  
And to the ragged infant threaten war;  
There poppies, nodding, mock the hope of toil,  
There the blue bugloss paints the sterile soil;  
Hardy and high, above the slender sheaf,  
The slimy mallow waves her silky leaf;  
O'er the young shoot the charlock throws a shade,  
And clasping tares cling round the sickly blade;  
With mingled tints the rocky coasts abound,  
And a sad splendour vainly shines around.

There is a picture of a scene of desolation and dreariness which could only be matched for sadness by a modern Russian novel. The



of touch in this extract betrays the master and it is a thousand pities that in carefulness of action Crabbe had not been content to frame her efforts upon such a model. "Wand'ring amid these frowning fields," Crabbe "sought simple life that Nature yields," only to find that she and wrong and fear usurped her place." The full descriptive passage just referred to is immediately followed by that which is especially remarkable for having attracted the attention of Burke and won his praise for the poet :—

On their neighbouring beach yon swallows stand  
And wait for favouring winds to leave the land ;  
While still for flight the ready wing is spread ;  
I waited I the favouring hour, and fled ;  
Led from these shores where guilt and famine reign,  
And cried, " Ah ! hapless they who still remain—  
Who still remain to hear the ocean roar,  
Whose greedy waves devour the lessening shore ;  
All some fierce tide, with more imperious sway,  
Weeps the low hut and all it holds away ;  
Then the sad tenant weeps from door to door,  
And begs a poor protection from the poor ! "

However, Tennyson selected for especial admiration his picture of an autumn landscape, seen through the eyes of the miserable lover, which appears in "My life has danger," one of the "Tales of the

—  
That evening all in fond discourse was spent,  
When the sad lover to his chamber went,  
To think on what had pass'd, to grieve and to repent :  
Early he rose, and look'd with many a sigh  
In the red light that fill'd the eastern sky :  
First had he stood before, alert and gay,  
To hail the glories of the new-born day ;  
But now dejected, languid, listless, low,  
He saw the wind upon the water blow,  
And the cold stream curl'd onward as the gale  
From the pine-hill blew harshly down the dale ;

On the right side the youth a wood survey'd,  
With all its dark intensity of shade ;  
Where the rough wind alone was heard to move,  
In this, the pause of nature and of love,  
When now the young are rear'd, and when the old,  
Lost to the tie, grow negligent and cold—  
Far to the left he saw the huts of men,  
Half hid in mist that hung upon the fen ;  
Before him swallows, gathering for the sea,  
Took their short flights, and twitter'd on the lea ;  
And near the bean-sheaf stood, the harvest done,  
And slowly blacken'd in the sickly sun ;  
All these were sad in Nature, or they took  
Sadness from him, the likeness of his look,  
And of his mind - he ponder'd for a while,  
Then met his Fanny with a borrow'd smile.

It was "Tales of the Hall" that Fitzgerald selected in his old age for particular attention and commendation. Despite his profound regard for his East Anglian, "Old Fitz" was impelled to resort to the use of scissors and paste on "Tales of the Hall" as was his wont with works that, in his judgment, called for compression. Writing to Professor Norton, he describes this edition as "edited by means of scissors and paste, with a few words of plain prose to bridge over whole tracts of verse ; not meaning to improve the original, but to seduce hasty readers to study it." In a frank utterance Fitzgerald, a man of excellent literary taste, indicated one of the great drawbacks of Crabbe's methods towards the end of his career. It is matter for regret that the poet had not enjoyed the benefit of the influence of so sincere an admirer yet so keen as the man who has fashioned from the quatrain Omar a clear-cut gem that has won universal admiration. It is possible that had the gold of Crabbe's genius been purified of its dross, the poet would



Mcot Hall, with beach and street.



been overshadowed as he has been. In any case revival of interest in the poetry of Crabbe is undoubtedly due in some measure to the influence of Arnold. As Canon Ainger expresses it, however, whatever be the cause, there can be no reason to doubt the fact, or to doubt that in these days of 'art for art's sake,' the influence of Crabbe's verse is at least of a bracing and a sobering kind."

#### CRABBE'S HISTORY.

When one comes to consider biographical details, it is reminded that the belated celebration at Aldeburgh of Crabbe's 150th anniversary synchronises with the centenary of his final departure from his native county of Suffolk. Aldeburgh, a quaint fishing resort in these days, retained but a remnant of its former importance when the poet was born there on Christmas Eve, 1754. The head of the family was collector of the salt duties, and George was the eldest of five children. His schooldays were passed in his native county, and in his youth he made essays in verse.

His first ambitious publication consisted of a volume entitled "Inebriety," which was printed in Aldeburgh, when the author was some twenty years of age. The quality of this work may be gauged from the fact that Crabbe in after years wrote of it: "Pray let this be seen. There is very little of it that I do not heartily ashamed of." In 1775 he was again in Aldeburgh, and after a year in London he returned to his birthplace and practised as a medical man. He found leisure for the study of botany and natural history, and the knowledge which he acquired in this way was brought into play in his poems. In 1778 he went to the Metropolis to start on a literary career, "master of a box of clothes, a small case of surgical instruments, and £3 in money."

#### EARLY STRUGGLES.

Like many another aspirant to literary fame, he lived in Grub Street, and an affecting description is given of the privations which he underwent at this early stage of his career. By degrees his property found its way to the pawnshops, and he tells us that for many months he hardly ever tasted butchers' meat except on Sundays, when he dined usually with his father's family, and thought their leg of mutton, roasted in the pan, the perfection of luxury. How he managed to exist for several months is not known, for there is a significant hiatus in the descriptions, and it is probable that he never made it clear. It is certain, however, that he must have been in an exceedingly poor way when, in 1781, he indited the letter which attracted the attention of Edmund Burke. Attracted by the specimens submitted to him, which included "The Library" and "The Village," the statesman offered money to relieve present necessities and to secure further assistance—a pledge which was subsequently generously redeemed. Burke received the poet at his own table on a familiar footing, and it was due to his influence that "The Library" was

published, though with very little success with the general public. Burke was instrumental in securing for his protégé ordination by the Bishop of Norwich, who licensed him to the curacy of his native town. Crabbe was not very sympathetically treated by the Aldermen of the town, and accordingly Burke obtained for him an appointment as domestic chaplain to the Duke of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle. "The Village" appeared in 1783, and at once attracted attention by the truthfulness of its descriptions of village life. The grant of the LL.B. degree by the Archbishop of Canterbury was followed by Lord Chancellor Thurlow presenting Crabbe to two small livings in Dorsetshire. Crabbe's marriage took place in 1783 to Miss Bristow, a Suffolk lady, and two years later he accepted a vacant curacy at Stathern, Leicestershire, and returned thither. In the same year "The Newspaper" was given to the world. After the death of the Duke of Rutland in 1787, the Lord Chancellor agreed to exchange Crabbe's Dorsetshire livings for those of Muston (Leicestershire) and Allington (Lincolnshire). On the death of Mrs. Crabbe's maternal uncle in 1790, he left Muston, and went to reside in Suffolk, the curacy extending over thirteen years. In the interval he occupied himself with writing some novels, which were not published, and whilst living at Rendham "The Parish Register" was almost completed, and "The Borough" begun. In October, 1805, he returned to Muston parsonage, and here they resided for nine years. In 1807 appeared a volume containing "The Library," "The Newspaper," "The Village," "The Parish Register," "Sir Eustace Grey," and "The Hall of Justice"; whilst "The Borough" appeared three years later. Though carelessly constructed and faulty in its rhymes, this work has passed through half a dozen editions in as many years.

#### THIRTY LINES A DAY.

Mrs. Crabbe died in 1813, and, shortly after her death, the widower accepted the rectory of Trowbridge, in the Duke of Rutland. Here he made the fatuous attempt of turning out a minimum of thirty lines of verse a day, and the unsatisfactory nature of much of the poetry so created is probably due to the spurring of an unwilling poetic Pegasus. "Tales of the Village" appeared in 1819, and the poet "fell on sleep" in 1832. During the early years of his residence at Trowbridge, Crabbe was not particularly accessible to his parishioners; but his many excellences secured him the esteem of all, and so when the end came there was a general expression of regret and eulogy. It is a pathetic coincidence that in the same year expired Scott, who was a personal friend of Crabbe, the Southern bard, and who listened in his last moments to "The Borough" with feelings of delight.

#### TACTLESS AND MASTERFUL.

In estimating the character of Crabbe, one must not lose sight of the defects in his equipment, of which reference has been made already.



able to suppose that these account to a large for the obvious mistakes which he made in his with his fellow-men, and more especially with visioners. He has been described as tactless masterful, and unable easily to place himself at ndpoint of those who differed from him. He ossessed of considerable sentiment—a circum—that explains some extraordinary behaviour in age. But that he felt an intense interest in ity is undoubted, and his defects may be d because of the largeness of his heart. son said of him that he had "a world of his indeed, it may be said, in the words in which scribed his author-rector in "The Parish er"—

His delight

Was all in books; to read them or to write;  
Women and men he strove alike to shun,  
And hurried homeward when his tasks were done.

## THE INVADING SEA.

Aldeburgh, like many other parts of the East Coast, fered extensively from sea erosion. Crabbe's

birthplace at Slaughden has long since been away by the encroaching German Ocean, and there is a house in the High Street at Aldeburgh dignified by the name of Crabbe House, truthfully tells the confession that it has no actual connection with the poet. The parish church, however, in which Crabbe performed his clerical duties, where exists the record of the only marriage which was solemnised here. The memorial bust, which was executed upwards of half a century ago, is as grandiose in its inscription as the monument at the bridge; it simply indicates that it was erected by those who are desirous to record their admiration of his genius in the place of his birth." The Aldeburgh Moot Hall, which dates from the sixteenth century, was formerly surrounded by streets, but the invading sea has swept away many of the buildings, and the Moot Hall stands, sentinel-like, awaiting the inroad which shall involve its ruin. Aldeburgh is intensely proud of her gifted son, and in the approaching celebrations will worthily honour his establishment.



Aldeburgh Church, showing bust of Crabbe.



# LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS

## WASTEFUL POOR LAW SYSTEM.

### EXTRAVAGANCE AND IMBECILITY COMBINED.

For the first time has the Prime Minister promised a Royal Commission to inquire into the working of the present Poor Law. Humanity has long condemned it as barbarous. But many humane people have been prejudiced against reform by the superstition that it was less costly than any system that would take its place. Miss Edith Sellers, our chief lady in the provision for the aged and the poor in all respects, renders timely service by her article in the *ninth Century*, "How Poor Law Guardians Spend Money." It is a complete explosion of the old economy practised by Guardians. It is an argument of mingled wastefulness and stupidity which will bring conviction even to the slow-working of John Bull.

### HOW £20,000 A YEAR WERE SPENT.

Miss Sellers selects for her analysis a comparatively small district with a population of 52,000, made up of little towns and several villages, all alike being well-to-do. Even the farm labourer has there 21s. a week. Nevertheless, in a single year the Guardians of the Union spent on poor relief £19,796. It seemed a large sum for so small a population, and Miss Sellers works to find out how the Guardians had managed to spend so much. She found the financial statement gave little light on the question. She had to supplement the official returns and reports reserved as a rule for the Guardians alone. The average number supported wholly or in part by the Guardians that year was 174 in the workhouse, twenty-seven in the casual wards, forty-eight in the workhouse school, six boarded out in lunatic asylums or other institutions; twenty-eight were non-resident cases, 458 were out-relief cases with 115 children dependent on them. More than half of all the persons were in receipt of out-door relief. The total spent on out-relief was £2,564. Divided among the recipients this sum worked out at an average of 1s. 8½d. a week. This out-relief alone seemed neither extravagant nor humane. Looking in other items, Miss Sellers finds that of the £19,796 spent in the year, £6,320 had gone to the support of 573 out-paupers, 28 non-resident paupers, 15 afflicted persons, together with the sick relief for the whole district—i.e., to 687 out of the total of 10,000 persons relieved.

### FIFTY-EIGHT POUNDS A YEAR ON EACH INMATE!

Miss Sellers arrives at the staggering conclusion

that the Guardians must, therefore, have spent no less a sum than £13,476 in paying the cost of administration and providing for 174 casual inmates, 48 workhouse children and 27 vagrants, wholly on boarding and lodging 222 persons, and giving a

night's shelter, together with a snack meal or two to seven more. Thus had they made a clean sweep of the relief paraphernalia—an impossible feat, of course—and themselves dealt out to their *protégés* the money they spent. They would have been able to present to each of their vagrants a shilling every night, and to each of their workhouse and school-children £58 every year. On £58 a year a curate, as many a clerk, not only lives himself, but supports his wife and family.

Fifty-eight pounds a year per head on inmates! That is a fact which needs to be dinned into the ears of the electorate. The reader exclaims, How can the money be spent?

### HOUSED AT FOURTEEN GUINEAS A HEAD.

Well, Miss Sellers shows that each inmate cost a week in food and 6d. in clothes, an allowance as stingy as generous. Lighting, heating and washing cost, per inmate, 2s. 5½d. a week. The coal for the laundry alone was 411 tons, burnt to heat the wherewith to wash the paupers' bits of things, to wash, of course, with their caretakers' collars and coats. Housing is a heavy item:—

The Guardians had spent £3,650 that year on the upkeep of the workhouse, the casual wards and the school. . . . At the end of it all, so far as non-official eyes could see, nothing they had was one whit the better on the last day of the year than on the first. Three thousand six hundred and sixty a year for the housing of 249 persons is roughly £14 a head. Thus each of the Guardians' *protégés*, workhouse inmates, school children and casuals, all reckoned together, had cost the fellows for housing alone £14 14s., just about as much as an average working-man in that district pays for the housing of himself, his wife and family.

### ONE OFFICIAL TO EVERY NINE INMATES.

But the cost of surveillance strikes Miss Sellers as the most extravagant. In the workhouse there are eighteen regularly appointed officials to take care of 174 inmates, receiving £889 a year, with rations and fees in addition amounting to £600 more. There are several officials who give only part of their time: a doctor, chaplain, organist, dentist, stocktaker, and so on, with £200 a year, clerk with £275. Miss Sellers reckons that all these official salaries, fees, etc., reach about £2,250, and that the full cost of the maintenance of every man and woman in the workhouse is about £50 a year, a sum, she adds, which middle-class widows manage sometimes to bring up half a dozen children respectably. Twenty-seven vagrants cost the ratepayer £135, though the relief they actually received cost £135. The children in the workhouse numbered forty-eight, cost 3s. 5d. a week each for food, 1s. 2½d. each for clothes, and £2 13s. for schooling. No fewer than seven officials are employed for the whole of their time to look after forty-eight children, their salaries and rations amounting to £775. Surveillance works out at more than £16 per child! Consequently each workhouse



at the ratepayers £50 10s. 1—more than twice as, on an average, the ratepayers' sons and daughters had each cost them. What more crushing of extravagance could be adduced? Miss Sellers puts her figures together in this tabular

	£	d.		£
relief cases ...	at 5	0 per case	2,564	
non-resident cases ...	4	6 "	138	
children in asylums, etc.	34	7 per head	2,974	
workhouse inmates ...	43	5 "	7,546	
grants ...	25 14	0 "	694	
children ...	50 10	0 "	2,424	
and on medical relief			644	

£16,984

the remaining £2,800, £1,300 went on miscellaneous expenses and £1,496 went to officials.

HOW A BUSINESS MAN WOULD DO IT.  
e, veritably, says Miss Sellers, is woeful

anyone suppose that this sum, or half this sum, would be if the control of the administration, instead of being in a committee of irresponsible amateurs, was vested in a business man? How such a man would scoff were it suggested that he should give a law or a retaining fee of £200, on the chance of a little gallop being required. How he would scoff, too, were he told that he must spend £1,873 a year on caretakers for 174 workhouse inmates, with a few casuals in ; and £797 more on caretakers for forty-eight school

children. He would make short work, I have never a doubt, of those eighteen officials who hang about the workhouse and would make short work, too, of the seven other officials who hang about the school. The work that is done now he would manage to have done, and better than it is done now, inclined to think, with half the number of officials, and at less than half the cost. For the real work of the union, it is remembered, is done, for the most part, not by the officials, but by the inmates themselves, with a helping hand from the attendants around them, while the school children are in the worse.

TWELVE MILLIONS SPENT IN THIS WAY.

The Union Miss Sellers has sampled is, she says, a fairly typical Union :—

Thus we may take it for granted that as they spend money other Guardians spend theirs ; we may take it for granted, in fact, that as a good half of the £19,796 spent on the relief of the poor in this one district was just swattered away, short of half the £12,848,323 spent on the relief of the poor in the whole country was swattered away also. And although the woeful waste of a few thousands may concern only the district, the woeful waste of millions concerns the whole nation. the time has come for mending, if not for ending, our amateurish system of poor-relief administration.

I once asked a citizen of Copenhagen why his town had a clean sweep of Poor Law Guardians, and had installed officials in their place. "The amateur administration is so costly a luxury for so small a country as ours," he replied promptly. "It suits us better to pay a man to do it well than to have it done gratis and badly."

It is to be hoped that Miss Edith Sellers will be one of the new Poor Law Commissioners.



Photograph by

Trentham Hall : Closed by the Duke of Sutherland because of the pollution of the river which runs through the grounds.



## THE FINANCIAL PROSPECTS OF JAPAN.

## A GLOOMY FORECAST.

THOMAS F. MILLARD, writing from Tokyo in the past, gives in *Scribner's Magazine* for September a forecast of Japan's financial prospects as dismal as can be reasonably reasoned. I do not know what answer the Japanese will have to make, but these are Mr. Millard's conclusions. Japan's embarking on the war was a gamble with destiny; her finances are in a continually worsening state; and there does not seem anything very much behind either as security for her loans or for the necessary repairs to her domestic machinery.

## AFTER THE WAR.

Control of the sea being necessary to an aggressive foreign policy, her navy must not merely be maintained, but largely increased. After the war, it must be entirely re-armed, and many ships will have to be rebuilt; moreover, the army will also have to be almost entirely re-armed.

Japan's ability to fight future wars depends on her ability to borrow money abroad, and that, again, depends on her credit and the disposition of foreign investors.

Even, supposing Japan does not have to fight another war for some time to come, her national credit abroad will then depend on her ability to pay, which again upon her national wealth. Now it is very likely this national wealth which Mr. Millard thinks has been much exaggerated, especially by what he calls the "car-window" observer, always so

## MILLIONS OF UNUSED ACRES IN JAPAN.

There is a widespread impression, he says, that the Japanese are skilful agriculturists, and much of the sympathy of Western peoples for Japan comes from a prevalent notion that she cannot support her vast population. Mr. Millard, on the contrary, says that only about one-half Japan's arable land is at present cultivated; and the result of the investigation of a Government Commission not long before the war was that Japan had still 48 per cent. of her total land uncultivated.

On the cultivated land, says Mr. Millard, does not produce what it should. The tourist, seeing tiny, little rice-fields, thinks "What beautiful agriculture!" The Japanese Government, however, has proceeded so differently that of late years it has taken various steps to improve agricultural methods by establishing bureaux for investigation, model farms, and so on, which seems to resemble the New Zealand system of sending settlers, and even sending lecturers on agriculture about the country:—

The truth is that Japanese agricultural methods are, in the main, antiquated and wasteful; which is to say that the national conditions which hamper Japanese industry in all respects apply also to this.

Even if there are mineral resources, principally coal, Japan only employs 120,000 persons, and its development is hampered by laws against the introduction of foreign capital. The fisheries are also an

important source of wealth. As for the shipping, it only exists by virtue of Government subsidies; without them it could not have begun; without them, moreover, it would speedily collapse.

Even manufacturing figures are not so impressive according to this American writer, as they seem to be. Manufacturers are indirectly stimulated by the payment out of the Chinese indemnity; and in an estimate of the national wealth of Japan by the value of Japan their net annual value is given at only 12s. per head of the whole population.

## INCOMPETENT AND WASTEFUL WORKERS.

Japanese industry must, of course, depend on the efficiency of Japanese labour and easy access to raw products. Raw products, as shown, must be imported; and as for the cheapness, the real test, of Japanese labour, Mr. Millard has many doubts.

The average Japanese is not only a poor worker without any wish to improve, but he has not the slightest notion of the value of time.

Moreover, when we turn to commerce this American critic is no more hopeful. The Customs receipts are already pledged to pay the interest on one of the foreign loans, so that there would be strong international, if not strong domestic, objections to any fiscal system so as to affect this. Many special taxes have been added to the burdens of a people already taxed almost as heavily as possible. Population is increasing; importation of food products is increasing; industry is generally languishing; quotations of



[Journal.]

[Minneapolis.]

## Money Talks.—An Accurate Forecast.

No matter whether French or English be adopted as the official language of the Peace Conference, money will do the talking at the bottom.



Japanese stocks have been declining steadily for years past; and in consequence of heavy war expenses the Government have had to abandon many public improvements, such as new schools, railways, roads, and bridges. The total national debt almost exactly equals the country's total annual income from all sources.

Many people in Japan are becoming seriously alarmed. It is feared that gold payments may be suspended at almost any time, and many persons and business firms are having their bank deposits transferred to Europe and America. There is practically no gold in circulation in the country, and comparatively little to be found in the form of jewellery. The Bank of Japan has already paper notes outstanding amounting to 350 per cent. of its gold reserve. Many even fear that silver specie payments will long continue.

Supposing Japan to become so hard pressed that she must either fail to pay interest on her domestic or foreign loans, Mr. Millard warns us that it will be the foreigner who will certainly suffer.

On the whole, Mr. Millard says that Japan's chances depend on a great many very large ifs, each of which depends on the If behind and in front of it.

### HALI, THE HINDUSTANI POET.

BULCHAND DAYARAM gives an interesting account in *East and West* of the modern Hindustani poet who writes under the poetic name "Hali," which means "the real," or "modern." He was born near Calcutta of an ancient family. He was early brought under the spell of Ghalib, an older poet, whose life he wrote. Fervidly loyal to the British rule, liberal, Catholic and modern, he represents the new school of Indian Mussulman. He is regarded as a great moral teacher, a force making for moral regeneration of the Mohammedans and for fellowship between the great races of India. A number of samples of his poetry may here be given. His criticism is illustrated thus:—

Hindu in his idol has discovered Thy glory;  
 Christians over their fire have chanted Thy music;  
 Materialist from his universe has postulated Thee;  
 All of Thee by any being has not been found possible.  
 The "Shepherd of his people" was not given to Moses  
 Who had tended goats in the land of Midian.  
 No port lies the first pledge of success for any man;  
 Next he ought to pray for help from the Almighty.  
 Stress on work is almost Carlylean:—

Who takes the side of life for all human kind;  
 Who is in living save with some work being done.  
 Live?—then be doing something to show you are alive;  
 Death in life have they who have lived like corpses!  
 This is a passage from his address to the Supreme

Thy being is the glow and scent of life—for the good of all;  
 Thy worship of Thee is self-respect—for the good of all;  
 Relying on Thee alone, all supports are feeble;  
 Live for their own sake—and Thou for the good of all.

Strong practical humour appears in this stanza:

For washing, O Reformers! there is good reason laid;  
 So long as any stain upon the cloth is left;  
 Wash the stain with a will:—but do not rub so hard  
 That no stain upon the cloth—and no cloth be left.

In the same magazine are several excerpts from the diary of a Hindu devotee. One reflection is given:—

Are not the East and the West two sisters in God's hand?  
 How prettily they talk there as to what each has done  
 Respecting their invisible Father!

### THE APOTHEOSIS OF JAPAN.

THE cult of the rising sun is literally exemplified in the worship paid in some quarters to Japan. For instance, is Mr. Richard Strachan Rowe, in the *Monthly Review*, inditing a poem "To Japan," in which to be like Japan is set forth as the highest conceivable ambition of Great Britain. In the first stanza the poet shows us "the Mistress of the Waters of the West" clasping Japan to her heaving breast, and exclaims:

Are not thy highest hopes and hers the same?  
 But, unless Japan has already realised her highest hopes, the third and last stanza goes further than the first, and declares that Japan's real is Britain's ideal:

We pray no more than this: as thou hast stood  
 So may we stand; as reckless of our blood,  
 As calm, as keen, in hand and heart and brow,  
 As heedless of Life's Little While as thou.  
 We ask no more, for more there cannot be;  
 Enough for Britain if she be like thee.

What would Milton have said of this sentiment? "More there cannot be!"—verily, one hopes not, cannot be, of such prostration at the footstool of Japan.

### TURNER'S THEORY OF COLOURING.

ADMIRERS of Turner's work will be interested in Mr. C. J. Holmes's article on "Turner's Theory of Colouring," which appears in the *Burlington Magazine* for September:—

In his youthful pictures (says the writer) he obtained the greatest possible relief and vigour of contrast by foiling lights with black shadows. His early works, such as the sombre "Calais Pier" in the National Gallery, are thus recent designs in black-and-white, rather than works in colour, so far as general effect is concerned, for the colour is reserved, as with Rembrandt.

Then came a period of transition, in which were the "Rivers of England" and the "Ports of England" series. In these drawings, says Mr. Holmes, Turner sought to combine the forcible contrasts and chiaroscuro of his early work with brightness and fulness of colour. The result, considering Turner's genius, was a failure, for the few drawings successful in colour are just those in which "the handling is free that reality and solidity are no more suggested." In the "Rivers of France" series produces splendid colour time after time. The contrary colours have given place to brilliant colour, and flatness has become Turner's ideal instead of reserve.





THEODORE ROOSEVELT.



## THE RESULT OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The writer of "Musings without Method" in *Blackwood's* has no praise too high for the demeanour of the Japanese during the Conference, nothing rude enough to say of the 120 special correspondents of America was apparently unable to keep away, by showing her utter unfitness as a place for the holding of a diplomatic conference; and no words were so full enough to express his contempt for M. Witte and his tactics. "He, the aristocratic son of the Tsar, the contemner of democracy, the stern enemy of the people, kissed a Japanese guard!" At all costs Russia meant to be in the favour of America, even if she were compelled to violate her oath of secrecy by the way. Her very prudence was Russia's opportunity for gaining favour, especially with those never-failing for *Blackwood's* scorn, the special correspondents. The *Times* also comes in for severe handling for having admitted openly that the Press entertained a kindly feeling towards the Russians, who broke their pledges to give them news, than to the Japanese, who gave them no news and kept their word. "Was there a more monstrous bargain hinted at?" asks *Blackwood*.

If it were true, as stated by an evidently inspired writer, that Russia would neither pay a kopeck nor cede an inch of territory, it is difficult to see, the writer says, why M. Witte crossed the Atlantic, unless, indeed, he wished to pay a delicate compliment to Roosevelt, for the gratification of whose vanity, however, he thinks it possible to pay too high a price.

If Russia declines to acknowledge herself beaten, then she will assuredly obtain no peace at the hands of Japan; and if she wants no peace, she might as well have kept her representatives at home.

The Japanese, it is perfectly certain, will sacrifice nothing of the advantages they have gained, and have no intention of signing a peace except upon their own terms. All which the writer tacks a caustically-worded comment of the wisdom of Japan in having excluded special correspondents from her camps, remarking that a reformed army will be of small use to us even if we get it if our journals inform the enemy how it is, and where it may most readily be surprised.

## A HALL OF PEACE.

An anonymous writer in the *Independent Review* writes a paper written for the Boston Peace Conference of October last, suggesting that what we want in the best interests of peace, is to be able to read the history of wars from a standpoint rather removed from the ordinary—to know how they are initiated, when they have been avoided, and their effects on countries and people alike. He would like to see a small library, something like Mr. Gladstone's theological library at Hawarden, where books on MSS. dealing with these subjects could be easily gathered together under a warden, who should

be always at work collecting and bringing into the hall a technical peace book on the lines of Charles Booth's "Life and Labour of the People of London," or Seebohm Rowntree's "Poverty." This library proposes to house in a Hall of Peace, "on a hill among the pine woods of Southern England," near a little group already exists ripe for such a work. The Hague and Lucerne halls, the writer says, are really of museums. Students anxious to study the history of peace would be able to come to this Hall for long periods, the Hall of Peace itself settling the conditions of study. Special effort should be made, by means of scholarships and prize essays, to win over students destined for the Church. He also would study the music of peace, and asks why such music has not been studied before. He would have a musical library at the Hall, selecting the best music for the best available. If music can stimulate martial sentiment, it can also stimulate sentiments of the reverse.

Once a year there would be in the hall a meeting of the other nations to review the work done, to report on and to confer on future work, but chiefly for the purpose of social intercourse, and mutual work amongst the nations. This means might grow up a little group of people with cosmopolitan minds, who would no longer be bound by patriotism was limited by (ever changing) geographical boundaries, and who would realise that the brotherhood of nations made our best interests identical, and not antagonistic.

No estimate of cost is given, and no suggestion as to funds is made.

## A FIVE DAYS' WEEK!

SEVENTY-THREE WEEKS IN A YEAR.

LÉON BOLLACK, in *La Revue* of August 1st, proposes a five days' week. He suggests that the year should be divided into seventy-three weeks of five days each, four working days and a day of rest. The conditions of labour, he says, tend to show that a period of four consecutive days of work without interruption is sufficient, and it is only the races who work continuously. It was because of the week of ten days created by the Republican Convention in 1793 allowed for less relaxation than the five days' week that it was rejected. Our strenuous life requires more frequent days of rest, and the tendency of our day is to reduce the hours of labour. One day we shall see, he adds, the eight hours' day, and the five days' week.

He would abolish the names of the days of the months. For instance, Monday, November 1, 1905, would be indicated by 330-05, the 330th day of the year 1905.

MRS. ERNEST HART, in the August number of *House Beautiful*, draws attention to the Donegal Improvement Syndicate, which is to be formed with the object of developing the resources of Donegal—the granite quarries in particular, but also white marble and other stones. Oyster-cultivation is to be encouraged, the forests of seaweed on the coast, and the vast bogs are to be put to industrial uses. The secretary of the Syndicate is G. Cadogan Rothery, 13, Grosvenor Street, W.



## THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

### LORD CURZON'S RESIGNATION.

an anonymous writer in *Blackwood's Magazine* has eighteen pages to severe criticism of Lord Curzon's part in the recent imbroglio, and incidentally to an appreciation of Lord Curzon, whose resignation, when many of his great reforms are just ripening to completion, is "a public misfortune" :—

The issue is whether the Governor-General-in-Council is to be a colleague a soldier who is competent to give a sound opinion on all military matters, or one who is to be chosen for his opinions on the most important questions will, from his experience and standing, carry no weight. On this point Lord Curzon has resigned.

Already the changes ordered by the Cabinet have lowered the position of the Governor-General-in-Council, of which lowering the recent public reply of



[Bombay.]  
The fighting Elephants.

Lord Curzon to criticisms made on his statements by the Secretary of State for India is but a poor proof. So far from recent changes putting an end to the present conflict of authorities, *Blackwood's* writer thinks there will be more friction than ever, only it will be higher up in the machine of government — between the Governor-General-in-Council and the Commander-in-Chief, or between the Secretary of State and the Viceroy. Lord Minto's

tact and ability will be tried to the utmost. Kitchener, he says reluctantly, has shown signs of petulance, of dislike of criticism and of any kind, and of an unwillingness to receive orders of the Government through the regular channel. The Government of India's letter to him is "a powerful and temperate answer to the Commander-in-Chief's proposals." Lord Kitchener refuses his position as Commander-in-Chief with an extraordinary and anomalous position as Member of the Council, whereas the two functions are altogether apart.

### THE QUESTION OF ARMAMENT.

#### A PROPOSED LEAGUE OF PEACE.

IN the *Deutsche Revue* for August there is an article by General von Lignitz on the relations between France and Germany. It takes for its text M. d'Estournelles de Constant's optimistic speech in the Senate, when the French Naval Budget was under discussion. M. d'Estournelles suggested that some sort of League of Peace might be formed by the European Powers with a view to reducing armaments, lessening naval and military expenditure. France and Germany were the Powers France had no fear, but an *entente* with England has now been accomplished, and considerable progress in friendly relations has been made by France and Germany.

General von Lignitz is bound to admit that twenty years ago such a speech as the Baron's could not have been made, and, at any rate, the Senator would have run the risk of being insulted in the Press. His speech may not have had any practical results, but in France it has met with no serious opposition, and in certain parts of Germany it has been sympathetically received.

#### THE NEW POWERS TO FEAR.

It is not impossible, continues the General, that the war of 1870-1 may be the last European war for many years to come. The rôle of European Powers has in the meantime become a defensive rather than an offensive one against the Powers of the New Continents, notably the United States and Japan, and this defensive policy will be both political and economic. American policy is no longer defensive in the sense of the Monroe Doctrine, but openly offensive.

A coalition of European fleets would be a poor one if England would join it. But it is improbable that England would do so, for she is only a European Power, and she would only join if South America, Canada, the Antilles, and Hong Kong threatened her.

#### ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

M. von Brandt has an article on the relations between England and Germany in the *Deutsche Rundschau* for August. He notes that a reaction against the unsatisfactory press relations of the two countries is taking place, especially in England; and one sign of it is the foundation of the Anglo-German Union Club, with the promotion of friendship between England and Germany as its aim.



## THE CONSTITUTIONAL DEADLOCK:

PROFESSOR DICEY'S PERPLEXITY.

In the *Contemporary Review* Professor A. V. Dicey discusses what he calls "the paralysis of the constitution."

He says the Ministry, the Opposition, and the public stand at the present moment all alike, in a helpless position. Ministers hold office when they have no command of the confidence of the country. Fiscal controversy has made the nation distrustful. Liberals hold a position at least as ambiguous, and are as little pronounced on Home Rule as the Government on Tariff Reform. Neither of the great parties commands the confidence of the people. The voice of the nation is represented by neither:—

A Cabinet which is called upon to resign because it does not profess the Free Trade principles of the nation may reasonably deny the moral obligation to make way for another which does not represent the Unionism of the nation.

As the learned Professor says, not the Government but—

Every party and every member of every party dreads the next Election, and wishes to conciliate possible opponents. This weakness produces, as always, unconscious cowardice. This he finds two curious illustrations:—

Many of our legislators seriously believe in the wisdom and possibility of establishing a system of old age pensions? There are the men who have ventured to say openly that the attempt to provide old age pensions must end in failure, and, its failure is patent, may lead to ruinous consequences?

And, above all, is the meaning of hasty tampering with the vital principles of the Poor Law? What, in short, is the support given to the Unemployed Workmen's Bill?

It looks as if shocks were in store for the Professor on these questions. The country does not share the optimism as to the Aged and the Unemployed. The only cure he can find for the situation is the election of a majority which acquiesces in the will of the country, a Unionist party that has renounced Tariff Reform, a Liberal party renouncing the alliance with separatists, or even the conversion of the nation to Protection or to Home Rule. The two last policies Professor Dicey deprecates as warmly as he desires the two first. The whole article reveals the most tragic pathos the perplexity and suffering of Mr. Chamberlain's plunge has caused earnest conservative minds.

IS THE GOVERNMENT INDISPENSABLE?

This is the question which Mr. E. T. Cook puts in the *Contemporary* with special reference to Lord Lansdowne's foreign policy. The pivots on which our foreign turns are now two—an alliance with Japan and a *carte blanche* with France. Both of these Mr. Cook claims as principles of Liberal policy borrowed from the Unionists. Mr. Cook goes on to subject Lord Lansdowne's diplomacy to criticism. In the Anglo-Turkish Convention he says Lord Lansdowne gave Morocco more than was necessary in return for cessions in Egypt, which France had already demanded. The Anglo-Japanese Treaty did not prevent the threatened conflagration in the Far East, and the solution of present problems Mr. Cook perti-

nently observes that it requires "some hardihood to assert that Free Trade in the Far East could only be safe in the hands of a Government which does not believe in Free Trade."

## "THE BRITISH FRONDE."

A STRAIGHT WORD TO THE OPPOSITION.

In the *Positivist Review* Mr. Frederic Harrison delivers his soul on Mr. Balfour's *reductio ad absurdum* of Parliamentary Government. He says:—

The truth is that his entire Administration has been one long struggle to retain office by prevarication, trickery, false promises, and hollow promises made to be broken. Why, then, the plain Englishman may ask, has all this been endured for years? Because two-thirds of the Opposition are *Front-benchers* as they said in French history. The English of *Front-benchers* are a confederation of men of wealth and birth—who profess principles for the time, but have no intention of making any change in Government, who are just as ready to upset each other as the Government, and in the meantime play at politics as they would play at cards. No one can doubt that if the Opposition had done their duty and acted on their professions in the spirit in which the Irish Nationalists, the Labour men, the Welsh members, and a Radical contingent behaved: if the Opposition had been led by Redmonds, Balfour, Lloyd-Georges, Crookes, this ridiculous farce of a *Front-benchers* would never have been played. The official Opposition did not act. It took all these usurpations and insults "down." It used a valiant language, but showed very tame conduct. No small part of it, perhaps, in their hearts were hostile to the Irish party and to Labour schemes than to Balfour; were more at his point of view than that of Burns; they fear the parsons and the publicans more than the people; and they desire the smiles of Society and the good offices of the Tory Press much more than the approval of their constituents. How utterly hollow, hopeless, and torpid the *Front-benchers* Opposition was is shown by the division. There were 364 divisions, in the great majority of which the Irish, Labour, and Radical members attended. Members of the late Liberal Government failed to attend even one hundred. Mr. E. Robertson 97, Sir E. Grey 89, Mr. John Morley 87. From fifty to sixty Liberals were habitually absent on divisions.

In so speaking Mr. Harrison expresses the mind of vast numbers of earnest men on the Progressive side. Of the 300 members who declined to vote with Balfour, Mr. Harrison says nearly 200 are but half-hearted in voting against him. "The inner history of the late Session is a tacit coalition of birth, privilege, and wealth to resist popular reforms of all kinds":—

The historic division of Conservatives and Liberals is obsolete. The real division is between Conservative capitalism and the wage-earning masses in England, Ireland, and Scotland. And in the former class the bulk of nominal Liberals may be counted.

The remedies he suggests are four—triennial Parliaments, equal electoral districts and one man one vote, Home Rule for the four nations of the United Kingdom, and substitution of an elected Senate for the hereditary legislature.

HOGARTH'S Chiswick home and its surroundings are sketched by Mr. Harris Stone in *Good Words*, and the writer to exclaim, "Who will be the Hogarth of the social life of the twentieth century?" England needs him.



## ROSEBERY'S "REAL" POLITICAL PLEASURE.

"There are two supreme political pleasures in life," says Lord Rosebery. "One is ideal, the other real. The ideal is when a man receives the seals of office in the hands of his Sovereign; the real, when he adds them back."

MICHAEL MACDONAGH, in *Longman's Magazine*, describes, in a lively paper on "The Making of a Government," what will take place when Mr. Balfour and others enjoy, at no distant date, some "real political pleasure." Many things are more easily made of governments. It is not, apparently, that material is rather that it is superabundant. The first question is, What is the chief test of a man's capacity for office? To which Mr. MacDonagh answers, sadly, that it is mainly the gift of the gab. He adds that glibness of tongue is entirely unnecessary for a good administrator, but still—

fact remains that the ready talker with but little practical sense of affairs has a better chance of a portfolio than the trained business capacity who is tongue-tied. Perhaps the latter are more useful in an Administration than business men. A story is told of Disraeli which certainly points to that. Once, when forming a Government, he offered the post of Trade to a man who wanted the Local Government as he was better acquainted with the municipal affairs of his country than its commerce. "It doesn't matter," said Disraeli; "I suppose you know as much about trade as Blank, the Lord of the Admiralty, knows about ships."

The evil which might be expected to result from this method of choosing administrators is, however, counteracted by the capable permanent officials in the various departments—undercats kept to do the leg-work.

## ADJUSTING RIVAL CLAIMS.

MacDonagh draws a harrowing picture of the competition before the next Prime Minister. His choice is made between any number of young pushfuls on the back benches, watching for their chances like mice, many of them brilliant enough to talk on any subject and to have ambitions (which cannot be checked) towards Secretary-of-Stateships; a number of other young pushfuls, less brilliant and less tongue-guessed, but also ever on the watch for their chance, and each striving to master the details of some special office, with a view to, first, an Under-Secretaryship, and ultimately to a seat in the Cabinet; finally, and much most difficult of all, there are the placid, steady-going veterans on the front opposition bench, who have already won their spurs.

Their interest in public affairs has not in the least abated, and they are still eager to return to office. Nevertheless, Mr. MacDonagh hints, their desire for office may have seriously diminished.

Moreover, the Prime Minister is not entirely free in his choice. He cannot merely sit and pick out the men who seem to him all-round the most capable:—

ask it is to satisfy as far as possible claims for office as long as they are urgent, and at the same time to give to his Administration that weight and authority which is necessary for the confidence of the country. Gladstone, who formed more than four Administrations—an almost unprecedented

record in constitutional history—used to draw up on a piece of paper a list of the various offices, placing opposite each alternative, the names of three or four more or less eligible men, and then, by a process of sifting, arriving at the final list.

For every post there are at least three or four applicants, each of whom thinks himself *the* man for the job, and we can well believe that it is no easy task for the Prime Minister to adjust all these rival claims. Besides, he is bombarded by letters from members of Parliament and leading party men all over the country, urging the appointment of this or that man to this or that post, or his inclusion in the Cabinet.

## MAINTAINING THE BALANCE BETWEEN THE TWO HOUSES.

Moreover, somehow or other the offices of the Administration must be equitably distributed between the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer must be in the representative Chamber, as the hereditary legislators have no control over taxation. The holders of all the other prominent offices must be in one House or the other, as the Prime Minister thinks most convenient. But it has now become a rule, from which perhaps there will never be a departure, of placing the Home Secretary—the Minister whose department comes most closely into contact with the ordinary life of the citizen—in the House of Commons, and giving the Foreign Secretary—the Minister whose duties are most delicate and responsible—the greater Parliamentary freedom and leisure of the House of Lords. The other Ministers of State may be in either the House of Lords or the House of Commons; but in whatever Chamber the Secretary may be, the Under-Secretary of the same department must be in the other. There are, moreover, two offices in the Government for which Roman Catholics are ineligible—the Chancellorship of England and the Lord Lieutenantancy of Ireland.

The only Prime Minister, we are told, who approached the task of making a Government with a sense of gaiety and irresponsibility was Lord Palmerston. This probably accounts for his "engaging weakness of putting all his square round holes," but when his thus constructed Ministry had to be re-constructed he only found it a "delicious comedy of errors."

## CERTAIN PRINCIPLES OF SELECTION.

Gladstone and Sir Robert Peel both held the opinion that it was inadvisable to put a man in the Cabinet without previous official training. Gladstone, moreover, once he had invited a man to office, kept him on to him as long as possible. "The next serious thing to admitting a man into the Cabinet," he said he, mentioning one of the principles which guided him in the making of a Government, "is to leave a man out who has once been in."

Yet even Gladstone sometimes had to excuse a former colleague on the ground of age. Age, however, is rather a vague term. It does not mean that a man of over a certain age is shelved, but if he is old, even middle-aged, and also an extinct political volcano, then he must go to the wall:—

Gladstone was eighty-four in 1893, but he was still in the vigour of his youth as Prime Minister. If the strong young man of achievement and still greater promise, cannot be set aside, neither can the old man who, having built up a commanding reputation, cares that it does not decline.



## LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

### BRITISH NAVY DOUBLED IN EFFECTIVENESS IN A SINGLE YEAR!

the *Fortnightly Review* Mr. Archibald S. Hurd, writing on British Naval Policy and German Aspirations, gives a vivid account of the changes that have been introduced since Admiral Fisher took command of the Navy, although he does not so much as mention the Admiral's name. He sympathises with the disposition, which has overtaken Germany, who now sees how she has been checkmated. He says:— "The disappearance of the Russian Fleet and the *entente* with France, the British Fleet dominates the world in power and to an extent unparalleled in the past hundred years, and it is realised in the Wilhelmstrasse that the naval power of Germany for the present is well-nigh hopeless. All plans for playing the part of 'honest broker' have miscarried, and the German Fleet is left in a position of complete isolation. Ship for ship, the German men-of-war in commission in the Baltic are weaker than those of the British Channel Fleet."

The completeness with which the British Navy dominates European waters is, Mr. Hurd says, the result of definite policy wisely framed and rapidly carried out. The new scheme was outlined nine months ago. Its significance has not been grasped by the nation, and "the House of Commons does not contain six members who are qualified to express an opinion." Nevertheless, "the fighting weight and efficiency of the British Navy have been more than doubled in the present year."

#### THE SCRAPHEAP POLICY.

Mr. Hurd defends the wisdom of the policy of sending obsolete ships to the scrapheap. He says a battleship's fighting life extends to about fifteen years only, and even after ten years the expenditure of repairs increases at an alarming rate. He says:— "Business men throughout the country would have stood aghast if they realised that £114,704 was thrown away upon the refitting of a twenty-year-old battleship *Horne*, that £32,135 had been expended on a vain attempt to render the battleship *Hood* fit for service of battle, and that no less than £77,000 had been laid out on useless alterations to the ancient battleship *Colossus*, built at Portsmouth two years before Queen Victoria celebrated her jubilee; while no less than £58,715 was frittered away on the *Aurora*, with her old soft armour and her inadequate fighting equipment. These are merely specimen items illustrating the old policy."

With the banishment of obsolete ships disappeared the necessity for an outlay of several millions on dockyard, store-house, anchorage extension at several places, four and a half millions being saved at Chatham alone in proposed dock-works. Vessels of real fighting value were retained at the ports.

#### "CONCENTRATION."

In place of a number of isolated squadrons scattered all over the seas, composed of ships of secondary fighting value, with inferior guns, and locking up about 10,000 officers and men, the Pacific, North American, and Atlantic Squadrons were disestablished, the non-fighting ships were discarded, the officers and men were utilised to meet the increasing demands which were raised the *personnel* of the fleet from 60,000 in 1884 to 131,000 in 1894. The men were employed on board the effective ships, and trained to know their duty. In consequence of these changes, at the

summer manœuvres this year mobilisation was carried out without a hitch:—

Within a few days of the order being issued by the Admiralty, two hundred fighting vessels were concentrated in the Channel ready for war. Never before had the British Navy been in such force, but owing to the absence of activity at the ports the manœuvres passed off without attracting much attention. During that week the whole of the British Navy in the waters was mobilised as if for hostilities, but because of the absence of the confusion and disorder always associated with former mobilisations, and the training classes ashore, as usual, the event did not create any sensation. In sending the ships of the Reserve Divisions to sea practical preparations were necessary, as each vessel had on board a sufficient crew to navigate her and fight, and each officer was thoroughly acquainted with the ship and her peculiarities, and was familiar with his special duties. No one had to be drafted to the ships because the nucleus represented the minimum required.

#### A NOTABLE INCREASE.

The destruction of the Russian Fleet by Admiral Togo has added four battleships released from the Chinese waters to our Channel Fleet of battleships. The redistribution of the Fleet has raised our forces ready for war in "the near seas" from twenty-eight battleships and ten armoured cruisers in September, 1904, to forty-three battleships and ten armoured cruisers in September, 1905.

Since "France has definitely abandoned the idea of challenging the supremacy of the English Channel" and Nelson's dictum holds, that a fleet should be in the waters in which it will most probably be required, it naturally follows that the Channel Fleet will in the future be seen with increasing frequency in the North Sea. Mr. Hurd says:—

This frontier of the British Empire has been threatened by the growth of the German Navy, and it is as natural that Britain should safeguard her interests in this direction as it is that France, Russia, and Germany should patrol their land frontiers with troops. The presence of the Channel Fleet in the North Sea is no more a menace to Germany than has been the *rigime* to France when the main fighting fleets of the British Navy cruised in the Mediterranean and the English Channel. A few years ago these waters seemed likely to be the scene of a gigantic struggle for naval supremacy. That danger is now past, and we have been celebrating its elimination at Portsmouth.

#### Two Russian Heroines.

THE *Cosmopolitan Magazine* devotes its first article to "Two Russian Heroines," Mlle. Yakovenko, a girl of twenty-two, belonging to the best Russian family, who is the only woman to win the Cross of the Order of St. George, gained by her services as ambulance driver; and Mlle. Smolko, who at eighteen years of age managed to be engaged by the general staff of the army guarding the Russian frontier, chiefly owing to her knowledge of languages and local dialects. In the Crimea she served as a hospital nurse; and in the present war she enlisted, always as interpreter, in a regiment of Cossacks, and somehow managed to get absolutely through the ranks. Her comrades took her for a young man, and so cool was she, and such an expert shot, that they conceived the greatest respect for this "young boy." A boy she was presented to General Rennenkampf, and had her regularly enrolled in the division of Cossacks without pay. Both ladies have been wounded.



### ON THE WARPATH ONCE MORE.

HENNIKER HEATON, not content with having penny postage to all parts of the British Empire, is now searching for new fields to conquer. Instead of doing what might have been done, namely, sending penny postage for the English-speaking world, he has now raised the banner for penny postage to the world! The sceptical man in the street shrugs his shoulders and remarks, that when it costs so much to send a letter from one street to another in London, there is not much chance of securing the same of France to universal penny postage throughout the world. Mr. Heaton, however, laughs at such objections, and says it shall be done. He is getting a memorial signed by all sorts and conditions of men, and is conducting a great international campaign with all the zest of a school-boy just home for his holidays.

### ENGLISH AND GERMAN PARCELS-POST.

Not content with this, he has written an article in *Revue* for August in which he pleads for the establishment of an Inland Parcels-Post for the United States. He declares war against the *Express* Company, and lays down the principle, which makes Americans shudder in their shoes, that monopolies in private hands are contrary to public policy. Heaton sets forth for the instruction of Americans the achievements of the Parcels-Post in England and Germany. He defines the difference between the British and German systems as being this: the former only does postal work for the individual, while the latter under-takes everything that it can do better than the individual. Mr. Heaton describes the famous experiment which was tried once in Great Britain, when one hundred parcels were sent out simultaneously for delivery by the Post Office and by the Parcel Delivery Companies. The Post Office got their parcels in in seventy-one cases out of the hundred.

### CASH ON DELIVERY.

Heaton thinks that the German parcels-post is superior to ours, in the first case because it adapts the "one" system to the conveyance of goods. It is much more rapid than the English. The Post Office in Germany has a right to compel railway companies to carry free all parcels under eleven pounds in weight, but the great superiority of the German system is in the fact that in Germany payments are made by the "cash on delivery" system, for adoption of which Mr. Henniker Heaton pleads justly in the United States as in England. When we consider the indomitable spirit with which this apostle of Post Office Reform preaches an Jihad against obstructive officials, it is difficult to withhold our sympathy from Mr. Balfour, who is to have framed his whole scheme of redistribution on the fundamental principle that on no account must Mr. Henniker Heaton be disturbed in his quiet borough of Canterbury.

### NEWSPAPERS OF ENGLAND.

MR. HARRY JONES, associate editor of the *London Daily Chronicle*, contributes to the *American Review of Reviews* a very well-informed, interesting sketch of the London newspapers, with a supplementary article concerning the London periodicals.

Mr. Jones dwells with considerable length on the *Daily Mail*, which, he declares, was a sign and portent which heralded the revolution in English journalism. The *Daily Mail*, he says, has been an extraordinary success from every point of view—that of political influence, of which it has none. What shadow of influence it once possessed has been extinguished by its extraordinary right-about-face upon the fiscal question. Surveying the whole situation at the conclusion of his article, Mr. Jones says:—

To sum up, the publishing and newspaper businesses in Britain have undergone a transformation in the past ten years. The masses have come in, and old ideals and standards have had to give way to their imperious demands. Nor is the end yet in sight. The one certain thing is that the purely literary pagandi-t daily has gone. For the rest, we are still passing through a transitional stage, of which the only encouraging sign is the evidence of growing distaste for the "snip" weeklies.

### A LOSS OF INDIVIDUALITY.

One incident of the revolution in British journalism has been the disappearance of individual forces. British journalism, that of France, was once rich in individuality—that is, men on both sides of politics stood out like great landmarks. British newspapers now rely less and less on individuals. They have neither the space nor the inclination to allow men to achieve individual distinction. A dozen names might be mentioned at the present time of men who, in their day, had a commanding place in the British Press, but who have now no arena for their abilities. Mr. E. T. Cook, an accomplished scholar and a profound politician; Mr. T. P. O'Connor, one of the most vivid writers of the day; Mr. H. W. Massing, who formerly edited the *Daily Chronicle*; and Mr. V. C. Stead, at whose nod ministries used to tremble in the old *Mall Gazette* days—all these men were great forces, who at one time enriched and enlivened British journalism. To-day strength as typified in these famous journalists, is "mournfully denied." Not one of them is in control of a daily newspaper. The new newspapers have no room for one commanding individuality. What they require are smart, resourceful men. They may be without erudition, without any solid talents, but if they have brightness and versatility much will be forgiven them.

### THE ALMIGHTY DOLLAR.

The newspaper, like nature, has become careless of the life. Moreover, the increasing costliness of newspaper production has made capital dominant. The Steads, the Massinghams, the O'Connors, and the Cooks have had to give way before the power of the purse. This power is wielded by men who, without anything like the individual brilliancy of these great journalists, have yet an instinct for business amounting almost to genius. In short, the smart business man has driven out the conscientious exponent of great principles, the apostle of social causes, the artist in prose. The English daily newspaper is in danger of degenerating into a mere trade, worked in the same way, and by much the same methods, as a great dry-goods store. This retrograde tendency is one of the most regrettable features of the modern daily newspaper. Unless it is checked, British journalism will soon cease to attract able men.

MARION HEPWORTH DIXON, in the *Lady's Realm* for September, gives us an interesting article on the work of Mr. H. S. Tuke under the title of "A Painter of Summertime." Madame Sarah Bernhardt and other French actresses contribute to a symposium on the English girl.



## THE MAP OF THE WORLD RE-DRAFTED.

By SIR H. H. JOHNSTON.

In the *Fortnightly Review* Sir H. H. Johnston is in a daring flight of imagination. His main aim is to outline the course which he thinks should be followed by the legitimate expansion of Germany: in doing this he practically makes a new map of the world. He begins by assuming that for the next twenty years there will be fourteen "educating States," which will seek each to extend its rule over backward peoples, and, further, that in allotting territory to an educating State we are offering what is a costly honour. In this more or less unselfish policy of education and development he thinks the German Empire has nearly reached its limits. He adds to Egypt a Protectorate over Arabia, and assigns to the Indian Empire to some extent of Persia and Tibet. France's progress is to be moderate rather than extensive:—

The Imperial mission of France is to restore to European Africa Morocco, Algeria, and Tunis, to keep order and develop commerce over the Sahara Desert and over much of the West-Central Africa and Madagascar. In the Far East the work of France in Indo-China will be on the same scale as that which Great Britain is doing in the Malay Peninsula in India; France also will take her share in the control and development of the Pacific Archipelagoes.

The United States is assigned the hegemony of the Western world. Russia will still be the great civilising power of Northern Asia. Italy is to control Albania, Greece, Abyssinia, and civilise Tripoli and Barka. Germany will work with France in restoring Morocco. Austria is to have Epirus, part of Thessaly, Crete, and the rest of the Archipelago.

SOMETHING LIKE A GERMAN EMPIRE!

Germany, Sir Harry has reserved no mean task for:—

The German Empire of the future will be, or should be, a mosaic of big and little States, semi-independent in many respects, but bound together by allegiance to a supreme Emperor, a common Customs Union, an Army and Navy for the defence of their mutual interests. This Empire will include the German kingdoms, duchies, principalities, and republics, in addition, a Kingdom of Bohemia under a Habsburg, Prussia, a Kingdom of Hungary, Kingdoms of Austria, Serbia, Bulgaria, Principalities of Croatia, Montenegro, Macedonia, a Republic of Byzantium, a Sultanate of Egypt, a Republic of Trebizond, an Emirate of Mosul, a Principality of Mesopotamia; the whole of this mosaic bound together by bands and seams of German cement.

The territories of this German League would thus stretch from Hamburg and Holstein on the Baltic and on the North Sea to Trieste and the Adriatic, to Constantinople and the Bosphorus to the Gulf of Alexandretta, to the Euphrates and the Persian Gulf.

In this magnificent domain Germany must, however, renounce the idea of annexing Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg, must restore to France Metz and the French-speaking Lorraine, must give back to Scandinavia the Danish-speaking slice of Schleswig, and to Italy the Trientino.

THE DESTINY OF PALESTINE.

Arabia, Russian and Turkish, is to be made a neutral territory under the control of a regenerated

Russia. The Holy Land is to be once more a buffer State:—

Any rearrangement of the political control in the Nearer East must include in its programme a strong, independent Jewish State in Syria and Palestine, stretching thence to the west bank of the Euphrates, a State which shall at any rate include Jerusalem and Damascus. This must be an Eastern Belgium, neutralised and guaranteed by the civilised Powers; a buffer State, a Switzerland between the still glowing ambitions of Germany and Britain. Persia should be in like manner neutralised and guaranteed.

In Africa, Germany may keep her Western Colonies, but should sell to British South Africa Damara and Namaqualand. If Belgium will not govern the Congo Free State rightly, Germany might take it over.

Sir Harry suggests that for this vast cession of territory on earth's surface to Germany, we should stipulate in return the establishment of Free Trade over all the conceded regions.

This expansion of Germany need not involve anything more serious than dealing with the Turkish Sultan as France is supposed to deal with Morocco or England with Siam. This extraordinary dream of the future ends by suggesting that Western Europe may band together to do the work of the ancient Western Empire of Rome, while Germany and her allies may restore the edifice founded by Constantine and Byzantium. William II. or Frederick IV. may yet be crowned in Saint Sophia as Emperor of the Nearer East.

## IN PRAISE OF THE YELLOW PRESS.

LYDIA KINGSMILL, COMMANDER contributes to the *Arena* a very interesting article on "The Significance of Yellow Journalism." She maintains that although the yellow journals are neither nice nor proper, they reach the people, they teach the people, and they have got the ear of the people. The editorial theory of the yellow press is that it is better to raise a whole city one inch than to hoist a few men or women ten feet in the air.

The literary law of the yellow journals is simplicity and vividness. Yellow journalism is an adult Kindergarten, in which the great underlying mass of the nation is prepared for the duties of American citizenship. The yellow newspaper is just what the masses of the people want; although faulty, it has its full share of virtue; it is kind, generous, active, wideawake, and progressive. Other journals talk, yellow journalism acts. Yellow journalism exposes crimes, runs down law-breakers, guards the people's interest, reduces the price of gas bills, makes war upon hoodlums; it is a strong educational force, which puts the masses of the nation in touch with the highest work of the world. Every year thousands of dollars are distributed in rewards for the display of intelligence. The yellow journals maintain, free of expense to the publisher, "Information Bureaux," wage war on immoralities, organise charity, and act as tribunes of the people. Yellow journalism is an invaluable force in the evolution of the American Commonwealth.



## THE REVOLT OF ARABIA.

### THE FIGHT FOR THE CALIPHATE.

WALTER F. BULLOCK contributes to the *North an Review* an interesting account of the revolt against the Sultan of Turkey. He says:—

indeed, impossible any longer to doubt that Hamid the namesake of Abdul Hamid, is contesting not only the possession of Yemen, but also the spiritual supremacy of A Holy War, in fact, has started in Arabia, and upon depend the fate of Mecca and the title of Caliph.

The ecclesiastical High School of Egypt, El Azhar, many decreed that the Sultan of Turkey had forfeited all the Caliphate. Now the sovereign of Hadramaut, the Hamid Eddin, claims to be a direct descendant of the

This the Sultan also is; but, while the family tree of the Adishah springs from the younger, or Hassan, line of the Prophet, Hamid Eddin is acknowledged by the Ulemas to derive his rights from the purer and superior Hassan line. Hamid Eddin seems to have gained the enthusiastic support of the inhabitants of the Southern half of Arabia, and to number among his allies many powerful Sheiks in the central parts of the peninsula. For several years the propaganda proceeded upon comparatively peaceful lines. Only occasionally was it interrupted by collisions with the Turkish troops. But, towards the end of 1903, the Sheik entered the northern district of the peninsula and laid siege to the Turkish garrison of Assyr. The siege ended disastrously for the Turks.

### FATE OF RELIEVING ARMY.

The rebels besieged the town of Saana; the Sultan, alarmed, ordered an army of more than 20,000 men under Riza Pasha, to proceed to the relief of the beleaguered garrison:—

The army of Marshal Riza Pasha was well equipped with modern arms, including thirty quick-firing guns, and it was followed by a large train, with a liberal supply of camels. Selecting Aden as his base, the Turkish commander advanced against the rebels, but failed to penetrate their line of investment. He was, in fact, completely outgeneralled by Hamid Eddin, who, by a masterly flanking movement, severed his communications with the coast, and finally encircled his army. Riza Pasha, with one thousand men, temporarily escaped captivity by breaking his way to Saana, which he had set out to relieve. The rest of the Turkish troops surrendered to the Arab Sheik, and their arms, artillery and stores; and a few days later, on the 23rd and 26th of April, Saana also was reduced to the rebels.

For this victory Mr. Bullock says there is very little doubt that Hamid Eddin, supported by the great Arab chiefs, will have a good chance of taking Mecca and declaring himself Caliph.

### CAUSE OF INSURRECTION.

As to the cause that led to the insurrection, Mr. Bullock says:—

It is the material progress made by Egypt, under an honest administration, that first opened the eyes of the Arabs to the weakness of the Turkish rule. From Egypt they derived the conviction that Islam is not necessarily synonymous with backwardness in the arts and sciences of civilisation. And Egypt, through the pronouncements of its High Schools and the press, furnished the legal foundation of their claim to the Caliphate. Great Britain has in no sense encouraged the Arab pretensions; but, on the other hand, she most assuredly discouraged them.

Great Britain, after the proclamation of the Arabian Caliphate, can never be asked to guarantee the existence of an independent kingdom, embracing the central and southern parts of the peninsula. By acceding to this request Great Britain would enormously increase her moral influence in the Moslem world.

## CAUSES OF CRETAN DISQUIET.

A WRITER signing himself "Eothen" gives in the *Fortnightly Review* an appalling description of the situation under Prince George. The picture he draws of Prince George's character is very black. It was not Prince George, but two Japanese *jinriksha* carriers who saved the life of Nicolas II. in the Far East. Prince George sailed, with the ostensible purpose of liberating Crete, he left safely behind, in the case of the detonators of the torpedoes! It is suggested that the only aim of the King of Greece is to find berths for his sons. He exacted for Prince George a large sum from the Cretans, overjoyed at their freedom, an annual stipend of eight instead of six thousand pounds fixed by the Powers. The Cretan Assembly was reduced to a shadow, practically absolute power was vested in the Prince's hands. Native Cretans who had served their country well were dispensed with, and courtiers from Athens were put in all positions of responsibility. The finances are consequently in a deplorable condition. "Public works are neglected, the country remains roadless, the harbours silted, and an island rich in every blessing that can bestow is stricken with poverty and stagnation."

A darker personal tinge is suggested by the following paragraph:—

The Cretans, in common with the other Greeks, hold family life more sacred than the purity of family life. In respect of this the reader need only be reminded of a letter from an extremely well-informed correspondent of the *Times* (August last) in Crete, who suggested, as one of the possible ways of solving the dilemma created by Prince George, the election of a successor of Prince Nicolas of Greece, since he "has the traditional advantage of being married." Prince Nicolas is, married, by the grace of the Tsar, to a Russian Grand Duchess. But for that very reason the Cretans will not hear of it, and this time a twofold, representative of Russian autocracy on their island.

Their feelings are not those of unalloyed regret when the High Commissioner sets off on his annual peregrination to Western Europe. The Cretans do not take any interest in the select circles of Paris patronised by the Prince.

The entire island is now in a state of revolt. The Cretans demand union with Greece, not only as the goal of their secular struggles and hope, but also as a refuge from the petty tyranny of Prince George and his irresponsible satellites.

THE *Sunday Strand* opens with a paper on "Buckinghamshire Shrines," which is not only prettily illustrated, but to be commended to dwellers in London, and cyclists and pedestrians in particular. Three shrines being all in fairly easy reach of the metropolis. They are "Gray's Church" of Stoke Pogis, reachable by bus from Slough, the churchyard containing his tomb; Cowper's at St. Giles, with Milton's cottage; and Cowper's at Olney. Buckinghamshire, says the writer, has a wealth of literary associations; its valleys and woodlands seem to have inspired an unusual quantity of poetry and prose, few counties, indeed, excelling it in this respect.



## R. J. B. BURKE ON THE ORIGIN OF LIFE.

In the *Fortnightly Review* Mr. J. Butler Burke writes on the origin of life. By spontaneous generation he says he means the development of what we have a right to think was living from that which we have hitherto a right to think was not. His preface says that he has scant sympathy with those who are anxious to trace the presence of life back to the atom, or the electron, or the ether. Mr. Burke then describes the experiments which have been blazoned all over the world, by which, through the action of radium on sterilised bouillon, he developed radiobes.

### WHAT IS THE RADIOBE?

He distinguishes them at once from crystals and from bacteria. He asks, Can they be described as organisms? He says:—

"An organism has a structure, a nucleus, and an external boundary or cell-wall, and its vitality may be described as consisting in a continuous process of adjustment between its internal and its external relations.

Of his radiobes he says:—

"The continuity of structure, assimilation, and growth, and the sub-division, together with the nucleated structure, as seen in a few of the best specimens, suggests that they are entitled to be classed amongst living things, in the sense in which we use the words, whether we call them bacteria or not.

"As they do not possess all the properties of bacteria they are not what are understood by this name, and are obviously altogether outside the beaten track of living things. This, however, will not prevent such bodies from coming under the domain of biology, and, in fact, they appear to possess many of the qualities and properties which enable them to be placed in the borderland between crystals and bacteria, organisms in the sense in which we have employed the word, and possibly the missing link between the animate and inanimate.

"Thus the gap, apparently insuperable, between the organic and the inorganic world, seems, however roughly, to be bridged by the presence of these radio-organic organisms which at least may give a clue as to the beginning and the end of life, from the vital putrefaction of the dust," to which Dr. Saleeby has recently drawn attention.

### IS IT A CLUE TO COSMIC LIFE?

Very diffidently he applies his discovery to the great questions as to the origin of all life:—

"Whether the lowliest forms of life so simple that the simplest amoeba as we see it to-day would appear a highly complex form—whether such elementary types have arisen from inorganic matter by such processes as I have described, I know not.

"May it not be, however, and does it not seem probable, in the light of these experiments, that the recently discovered processes of instability and decay of inorganic matter, resulting from the unexpected source of energy which gives rise to them, are analogous in many ways to the very inappropriately called 'vital force' or really vital energy of living matter? For this such physiologists as Johannes Muller so devoutly pleaded for more than half a century ago. And may they not also be the source of life upon this planet?

With equal modesty he concludes:—

"It seems quite beyond hope that even if we had the materials and conditions for producing life in the laboratory we should be able to produce forms of life as developed as even the simplest amoeba, for the one reason, if for no other, that these are the descendants of almost an indefinite series of ancestors. But it is beyond hope to produce others, more elementary ones, especially.

R. BUDGETT MEAKIN describes the general idea of the Institutes of Social Service in the *Sunday Magazine*.

## THE EDUCATION OF THE MONKEY.

PROFESSOR GARNER, who believes that the monkey's education has been scandalously neglected, writes in the *North American Review* the progress which he has made in teaching the chimpanzees to distinguish colour and geometrical forms. He succeeded some time ago in making a chimpanzee know the difference between the word for fire and to associate *feu* with fire. For some time past lived in the Equatorial region, endeavouring to teach a female chimpanzee the difference between circles, squares, and triangles. This he achieved by giving his pupil various shapes of favourite food when she picked up the different shaped pieces of wood with which she was supplied. She soon became quite perfect in this, but was somewhat bothered when he tried to teach her the difference between a lozenge shape and that of a triangle or circle. He then wanted to see if he could teach her the difference of colours. The same method of instruction was adopted, different kinds of dyes being given the chimpanzee, according to the colour of the wood which she brought to her master. He soon found "there was no longer any reason to doubt that she could distinguish colours with as much precision as he could."

### THE FIRST MONKEY SCHOOL.

Professor Garner gives the following account of the place where he has established the first school for chimpanzees that has ever been opened in Africa.

"My place of abode is about two degrees south of the equator and some forty miles, in a straight line, from the coast, more than a hundred miles south-east of Cape Lopez. To the west of my retreat lies the lake, and on all other sides a dense forest of the Nkani, extending for many leagues away into the interior. Through this forest there is no road or track, some miles of me, nor any trace of human habitation. The forest abounds with all kinds of wild animals peculiar to the African tropics, among which are the chimpanzee and the gorilla. This is one of the favourite haunts of the former, while the latter is on the west side of the lake, nearer the coast. At the place indicated I have had a small area of nearly an acre of the forest cut away, and in the opening thus made I have erected a small but fairly comfortable house, a galley, and an annex, all of bamboo and palm. Here I am living a hermit life, not devoid of charms unknown to the denizens of cities.

He got his first pupil last September, and has made great progress with her education, when, to his surprise, his promising pupil ran away into the forest, and has been seen no more.

IN an interesting article upon the dockyards of Japan in the *Engineering Magazine*, Mr. C. Albertson writes on the curious fact that Japanese thought and language contain absolutely nothing in the way of words or phrases of words that could be pieced together to express shipbuilding and marine terms. They have, however, borrowed outright most of the English technical terms and use these. Even on shipboard a Japanese gives his commands in English. He also says that the Japanese still have a long way to go in their industry and civilisation to attain the eminence they are given credit for having already reached.



## CAN PLANTS FEEL?

is the question discussed with much knowledge and insight in the *Monthly Review* by Mr. G. Clarke. He begins by saying that in exploring the link which binds together the living plant and living animal he finds that the hard line of demarcation which once existed between plants and animals is broken down. There is now no break in continuity of kind, only variation of position in the scheme of life. The contention that plants are actually endowed with sensation has, he says, been considerably furthered of late by Professor Haberlandt's researches. He claims to have found definite evidence of sense among the higher flowering plants. He deals, of course, with the purely physiological side of sensation, and leaves alone the psychical side. The sense-organs possessed by plants are of four kinds—sensitive spots, sensitive papillae, sensitive hairs, and sensitive bristles. The sensitive spots are notably found on the tips of tendrils, those of the passion-flower being proved by Charles Darwin to be extremely sensitive.

### THE SUNDEW.

The little carnivorous plant called the Sundew, which grows in boggy places on the Welsh and other

moorland, has a leaf which is covered with crimson hairs, and since each hair has a swollen head the green leaf looks as though it were stuck with very fine red pins of various sizes—perhaps some hundred on each leaf. Now these little tentacles, for such they are, are supremely sensitive, owing to their glandular tips being richly provided with the sensitive spots already mentioned. If by chance a flying or creeping insect alights upon these hairs immediately begin to move and close over it, the insect meanwhile being held down by a gummy substance which covers the leaf until it is squeezed to death.

The curious part of the sensitiveness of these tentacles is that they appear to be able to gauge the quality of the object which touches them. Thus if raindrops fall upon them they are unresponsive. If a piece of coal and a piece of beefsteak are laid upon two leaves simultaneously they both begin to close at once. But in the case of the coal they will take perhaps six minutes to complete closing and remain closed for days until they have dried it; while in the case of the coal they close slowly and cautiously, and it may be three or four hours before they

The tentacles of the Sundew have actually a finer sensitivity to external stimulus than we have. It is estimated that a particle of fine human hair less than 1-25 inch in length, which if laid on the tip of the tentacle would create no consciousness of its presence

### VENUS' FLY-TRAP.

Another carnivorous plant, however, surpasses the Sundew in its sensitivity:—

It is an open question whether in the whole of the animal world even there is a more perfectly constituted organ of sensation than is found in the *Dionea*, a plant popularly known as the Venus Fly Trap. This plant is one of the curiosities of the world, and only grows native in the peat-bogs on a narrow strip of country on the east coast of North America. The sensitive part of the plant lies in its leaves, for the leaf stalk has

become flattened out so as to be leaf-like, while the blade is edged with teeth, and has, moreover, six sharp little bristles standing straight up on the surface, three on either side of the midrib. Now these bristles are the sense-organs. Touch them ever so lightly, and the halves of the leaves on which they are placed close up together abruptly, "just like the slamming of a volume," says one observer, the midrib serving as hinge. The teeth at the edges interlock like clasped fingers.

### THE NERVOUS SYSTEM OF PLANTS.

Each of these bristles is made up of long cells filled with the jelly of life (protoplasm). After describing the sensitive plant, the *Mimosa pudica*, the writer says:

It appears, then, that plants are not only sensitive to touch and have special sense-organs, but they are also able to transmit a stimulus from one part of their structure to another, and the whole leaf of *Dionea* closes because one bristle is touched, or when all the leaves of *Mimosa* droop because one is touched. Now the question arises as to how this stimulus travels.

His answer is, by the continuity of protoplasm, the complete inner structure of which the plant possesses hidden within its outer walls. This is the nervous system of the plant. He concludes:—

In the light of these facts it seems impossible to refuse to acknowledge plants as sentient beings, or to deny that they are capable of experiencing sensations.

## JOHN BURROUGHS AND EMERSON.

In the August *Craftsman* there is a sketch of John Burroughs, and from it we learn how he came to write about nature. The writer says:—

It was a singular success in another line that led the essayist, Burroughs, who had had no special schooling, knew nothing of the inside of a university, to the writing of Nature that has since made him so famous.

He had been a devourer of Emerson's essays in the days when that great seer was pouring out his wealth of thought. Burroughs, as so many others have done, found in the first and second of his essays more mental stimulus than many a modern success in extracting from a whole, full-fledged university. Emerson was his especial teacher, and as thoughts fermented and seethed in his brain he thought he was called upon to give them utterance. The poet, Lowell, was then editor of the *Atlantic*, and one day he received a manuscript from a new contributor, which, as he read, aroused his suspicions.

"What is this youngster trying to foist upon me?" he immediately called for files of the various magazines to which Emerson had contributed. Not content with having hisordinates make a careful search, he personally went over Emerson's Essays in the expectation that he would find the original, which this new contributor, John Burroughs, by name—was now trying to palm off as his own! Vain search! There was nothing like it. Yet it was singularly Emersonian. So he published it.

No name was attached to the article, as in those days was the *Atlantic's* custom. Immediately the critics read and labelled it "Emerson." The public accepted it as Emerson's. Even Poole, in his world-famous Index, marked it Emerson's, and later, the distinguished rhetorician, Professor I. A. Harvard, in quoting it, credited it to the sage of Concord.

Burroughs immediately decided that he must change his subjects and his style, in order to get rid of that Emersonian "musk," as he calls it. So he began to write on common themes—the bees, the butterflies, the flowers, the birds—things that he had personally observed, things on which he could write or would not, read a line, and thus, as he tersely expressed it, "I came to my own gait."



## REVIVALS—ANCIENT AND MODERN.

LINDSAY, Principal of the United Free Church at Glasgow, and one of the most eminent of our historians, contributes to the *Contemporary Review* an admirable study of revivals. He starts by saying that "from one point of view, the history of the Christian religion is a chronicle of its revivals. The birth of Christ was born in a time of revival, and from that time to revival seems to be the law of its growth." These revivals are not peculiar to any one division of the Christian Church, or of any one generation, but to all ages and nations and theologies have changed—

the revival is always the same. Space and Time, so potent in things human, seem powerless to change it. What it was in Achaia in the first century, or in Italy in the thirteenth, or in the Rhineland in the fourteenth, or in England in the sixteenth, it is in Wales to-day.

Lindsay begins with Achaia. He says:—

In Paul's first letter to the Christians of Corinth we have the earliest recorded account of the meetings of the Primitive Church for public worship, and they describe scenes common to meetings in every age.

### THE REVIVAL UNDER ST. FRANCIS.

At first he describes the great revival under Francis of Assisi, which swept over Italy in the thirteenth century. There is a vivid picture of the brethren meeting by hundreds in a remote glen, spending the day in the rapture of song and prayer and stirring exercises:—

There was no order of service; no appointed leaders of the brethren; no one selected to edify the brethren. Men sang, prayed, or spoke as they were moved by inward impulse to do so, and the sense of spiritual power and presence was felt by all. The words of St. Paul in his first letter to the Corinthians, descriptive of the Franciscan chronicle, the accounts contained in the newspapers describing the Welsh Revival of to-day, might be used to describe one movement; and yet the scenes are separated by centuries.

### WHAT PREVENTS HYSTERICAL EXCESS.

There is yet a deeper unity:—

One asks why it is that there is this abiding sense of calm and so much of what might be expected to lead to scenes of hysterical excitement, why the desperate, passionate prayers, the heaving inward emotion finding vent in quiet weeping, in sobbing with an emotion which prevents articulate speech, do not burst all bounds and degenerate into wild, hysterical excess—which it ought to do by all rules of ordinary psychology), and get the answer now in Wales which St. Paul would have given him in Corinth, or Francis in Italy, or Tauler in the Rhineland, or Wesley in England: that this quivering, throbbing, singing, praying crowd knows and feels the immediate presence and power of a great unseen reality—the Holy Spirit, invisible, inaudible, and yet recognised by every faculty of the soul. The Presence of the Master, promised to His worshippers, is manifested in the "gifts" of the Spirit, and is revealed in the calm, exultant expectancy which subdues all undue excitement.

### "SPEAKING IN A TONGUE."

The "speaking in a tongue"—strange, ejaculatory utterance—a gift which St. Paul described as worthless, Dr. Lindsay says, repeated itself in a great number of revivals:—

It appeared in the "prophets" of the Cévennes, in the later

decades of the seventeenth century among the Calvinists in France; in the "ecstatic virgins" who were the centre of religious awakening in the Roman Catholic Tyrol in the decades of the nineteenth century; in the almost contemporary Irvingite movement in the West of Scotland; and in the mediaeval revival.

### THE TWO CHIEF "GIFTS" IN ALL REVIVALS.

But in all revivals there have appeared the gifts of speaking the Word of God, the prophetic ministry, and the corresponding gift of discernment bestowed upon the hearers. The prophetic ministry died out in the Early Church, and never regained its recognised position, "but it always reappears in a time of revival, and with it the double gift of prophetic speech and spiritual discernment." The principle of selection has shown itself utterly defective in all ecclesiastical arrangements. Ordination has never been a necessary thing for preachers at revivals.

### SPIRITUAL VERSUS HYSTERICAL.

To the gibe of superior persons of all times, from Celsus in the second century to Professor Huxley in the nineteenth, who refer revivals to disordered brains or physical hysteria, Dr. Lindsay replies with Mr. Lincoln, that some of the greatest leaders in religious awakenings were men of the soundest brains, the most determined wills, and of the most powerful energy. At its very birth Christianity found itself on the side of other cults marked by ecstasies, visions, and wondrous signs. But the Christian assemblies differed from the orgiastic rites of Oriental paganism in that the manifestations in the latter were stereotyped and fragmentary. In the former there was a great freedom of expression. But the great contrast was between Christian enthusiasm purified and exalted the moral and religious life. So "the influence of revivals has almost invariably been to deepen and quicken the sense of moral responsibility, and to sustain, enliven, and purify the moral life." They are also followed by attempts at social reformation.

### EFFECTS ON WOMEN, THOUGHT, AND SONG.

Three other interesting facts are noted by Dr. Lindsay. Revivals have all, or almost all, given rise to an outburst of Christian song. Another universal characteristic of revivals is a recognition of the value of women as religious guides and comforters. Paul did forbid women to "speak in churches, but he did not prevent them from praying or prophesying in the church, for he insisted that if they did so they must have a covering on their head. The third characteristic is "the unobtrusive influence which great revivals have influenced Christian doctrine, generally on their practical or experiential side."

These are glimpses of a most charming and vivid in portraiture as it is eminent in scholarship and judgment.

The *Sunday at Home* open with an illustration on the personality and work of Dr. Davidson, Archbishop of Canterbury; it also has an article on the Methodist Girls' School at Norfolk Island in the South Pacific.



## THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

### "PRIESTS OF FREE-THINKING SOCIETY." THE NEW FUNCTION OF TEACHERS IN FRANCE.

There is a singularly paradoxical paper on Church State in France, contributed by Eugène Tavernier to the *Fortnightly Review*. He diagnoses the Radical Socialist combination at present dominating in France as possessed, above all, by an anti-religious spirit. He quotes from a speech by M. Jaurès, ten years ago, what he describes as the fundamental principle of the Socialist world towards religion. He

and himself were to appear before the multitude in palpable violation of the first duty of man would be to refuse Him obedience, to consider Him as an equal with whom matters can be decided, not as a master to whom one submits. . . . Herein lies the beauty of our lay education.

The banishment of the schools suddenly flung on the teachers the duty of teaching morals, apart from religious authority. The teachers, who in primary schools alone number 40,000, have been encouraged to regard themselves by the Radicals as the sole representatives of the universal conscience. They have become a power in the State, and a formidable

#### PRIESTS OF—PEACE.

There is a striking commentary on the confusion introduced into Catholic minds by the recent changes, in M. Tavernier finds one of the worst consequences of the banishment of religion from the schools to be the teachers' denunciation of war! He protests against the anti-militarist propaganda of the teaching and says:—

The congresses organised by the Radicals, with the sanction of the Socialists, it has become customary to hear speaking against the military profession, and against the idea of patriotism, which in its turn is treated as a superstition like the Christian faith. The belittling of one's country and of the army is a corollary, in fact, of the contempt treated for religion testified by Radicalism.

#### A WAR AGAINST WAR.

The educational press, Radical, anti-religious and patriotic, is rapidly growing. National sentiment no longer takes the place of religious faith. M. Combes, a high educational official, pours each week contempt and derision upon martial glory, and has the audacity to say, "Most certainly war will not bear comparison." It is also entered as a charge against M. Combes in *Le Volume* that he draws complacent lessons of the sufferings provoked by war, no matter what country, and ironically exclaims:—

Massive labour, poverty with its attendant train of vices, disease, misery of every description: this is the price paid for military glory; these are the benefits of war! Fifteen to twenty thousand teachers in primary schools, male and female, repeat similar lessons almost every week, and repeat them to the children around them.

From which it appears that the Prince of Peace is more easily taught His principles better enforced by the "godless" than by the godly priest. M. Tavernier is quite blind to the paradox he perpetrates.

#### A MENACE TO THE GOVERNMENT.

M. Tavernier says that the Republican Government are really alarmed about the teachers, whose ambition and

vanity have been greatly excited, and who have often told that "they are the priests of free-thought society":—

Groups of them are continually putting forward revolutionary and anti-military manifestoes. The Government is alarmed by them, and the more so because the Government itself is obliged to live under the continual menaces of the anti-militarists, since the teachers have much influence, a portion of the public is following their example and becoming hostile to the Government.

M. Tavernier finds some consolation in the present discontent of the masses, in the recognition of the national peril involved in anti-militarism, and in the *rapprochement* between Liberals, Conservatives and Catholics in defence of religious liberty and of the Church itself.

The English reader will probably conclude that religion and militarism are identified in France. The disappearance of religion from the public schools is not altogether a disservice to the cause of Civil progress.

### CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

#### M. COMBES' VIEWS.

THE article by the ex-Premier of France on the Separation of Church and State in France, which appears in the *Independent Review*, shows with painful clearness how impossibly strained had been the relations between the Republic and the Church. For thirty-five years separation has been recommended by all "Republicans by conviction," whether masons or not, as a necessary reform, which they were to do their utmost to promote. Suppose the Republic could accept the Concordat theory, the co-existence of two Powers, equally legitimate and equally necessary, each acting in its own duly defined sphere, the Church *would and could not* accept the very nature of things, to be consistent with its own doctrines, Catholics could not admit a Concordat which did not definitely recognise the supremacy of the Church over civil Government: and obviously the civil Government could not submit to that.

Considering the way the Church has striven to dominate the Republic, of which ample evidence is adduced, considering, moreover, how it has moved every step to appoint Bishops (to whom the clergy are naturally submissive rather than to the State) of reactionary tendencies and eager to mix in politics against the Republic, M. Combes thinks the Republicans would have been more than compliant, more than careless, if the Church had chosen still to abide by a one-sided contract such as the Concordat, burdening it, moreover, with increased financial responsibilities without any compensation.

That the Church, while united to the State by a Concordat conferring on its representatives a legal authority, as well as the advantages of public functionaries, should attempt to act in the name of its own teachings, the doctrines of the Church, vilifying them and ruining them in the minds of those who are its organs, constitutes one of those stupefying anomalies which it is the duty of the Republican party at once to bring to an end. Still, this is the part played by the Catholic Church thirty years past.

This is the gist of the article, and it is no exaggeration to state that it is a statement of the Republican case.



## AMERICAN NEGROES' RELIGION. CURIOUS INSTANCE OF SUGGESTIBILITY.

F. M. DAVENPORT, in the *Contemporary*, makes a study of the religion of the American Negroes. He speaks of the negroes as a child-race, a man with primitive traits in a modern environment. He says that their religious method is "the Indian ghost-dance, 'emotional and ecstatic to the core.'" He gives what he calls the suggestive example of the extraordinary suggestibility of the coloured race:—

Such a perfect illustration because it dissociates the spiritual element so completely from any true spiritual element, shows the power of suggestion in its nakedness. In a little town between Cleveland, Tennessee, and Chattanooga, it was proposed to give a donation to the coloured minister. One of the children in the church volunteered to make a collection of things from the various homes of the members, and an old woman, somewhat well to do, lent her cart and a pair of steers, and this brother to facilitate the gathering of the donation. After he had been throughout the neighbourhood securing a reasonable load of groceries, provisions, and so on, he drove off to Chattanooga and sold everything, including the cart and the steers, pocketed the money, and departed for Atlanta on a visit to his friends. Consternation and then indignation reigned supreme in the home community when it became known that he had done this. After some time the culprit drifted back, in deep repentance, but having spent all. Indignation once more rose to white heat, and it was determined to give him a church trial without waiting for any legal formality. The day was fixed, the meeting was crowded; the preacher presided, and a statement of the charges, announced that the accused was to be given a chance to be heard. He went forward and took the place of the preacher on the platform. "I ain't got nothin' to say fo' myse'f," he began in a penitent voice. "I 'se a bad sinner. But, breddren, so is we all mis'able sinners. The good book says we must fergib. How many times, breddren? Ten times? No, till seventy times seven. An' I ain't sinned seventy times seven, and I'm jes' go' to sugges' dat we turn a fergibness meetin', an' eb'erybody in dis great comp'ny willin' to fergib me come up now, while we sing one of dese ole hymns, and shake ma hand." And he started one of those powerful revival tunes, and they began to come, first those who hadn't given anything to the donation and were not interested in the matter any way, then those who hadn't given, and then the others. Finally they had all passed him except one, and she stuck to her seat. And he said, "One po' mis'able sinner still lef', dat won't fergib, she won't fergib." (She was the old lady who lost the steers.) "I sugges' that we hab a season ob prayer, an' gib dis sinner one mo' chance." And after they had prayed and sung a hymn the old lady came up too!

## DO THE DEAD DREAM?

AN EXPLANATION OF SPIRITIST CONTROLS.

In the *Occult Review* for September Dr. Hyslop goes forward, emphasises and defends a hypothesis. "Dr. Hodgson was the first to emphasise and defend it in any scientific way. This feature is the chief difficulty with which the spiritistic phenomena have to be in a sort of dream-like condition in order to communicate through a medium with the living." Dr. Hyslop remarks truly enough that the chief difficulty with which the spiritistic phenomena has to contend, at least in the eyes of scientific people, is the triviality, error, and inconsistency of the alleged communications with the

spiritual world." He admits that it is by resorting to trivial things that we can best prove our identity, and he replies that—

the objection of triviality is not wholly answered, or rather, the difficulty explained, by asserting that it is necessary to the proof of personal identity. It is the uniformity and persistence of the personality, after personal identity has been proved, that proves the average man. Now I mean to face the fact, and to give an intelligible explanation of it. What I shall contend for is that the discarnate spirit, at least in some cases of mediumistic phenomena, is in an abnormal state of mind when communicating.

Dr. Hodgson and I assume that it is a dream-like or a delirious dream, or a borderland type of secondary personality.

With this accepted we have a position to remove many of the popular and scientific difficulties of the spiritistic phenomena.

It ought to be apparent to the student of abnormal mental conditions would explain the tendency to trivialise the phenomena under consideration, and so remove the perplexities which seem an objection to the spiritistic hypothesis.

When we assume that the discarnate have proved their veracity by proving their identity, we may accept their measure repeated statements of their condition while communicating. They quite uniformly assert their confusion and disorientation in recalling past events. They often describe this condition and evidence appears that apart from communicating they possess a much more normal condition.

It follows, therefore, we have to investigate abnormal mental phenomena more exhaustively as a condition of understanding the perplexities which have troubled every inquiry into the nature of the supernatural. There is no reason why abnormal psychology may not thus be the clue to the way out of materialism instead of its main support. Pathology revolutionised physiology and medicine, and in a like manner abnormal psychology may solve the problems of the traditional psychology and serve as the Nemesis of the materialism which has based upon it for its defence. At any rate, it suggests an entirely new view of many perplexities in the phenomena that purport to arise from discarnate agency.

## MR. SYDNEY P. HALL OF THE "GRAPHIC."

THE career of Mr. Sydney P. Hall is the subject of an interesting article in the September number of the *Art Journal*.

Mr. Hall, says Mr. Lewis Lusk, has been connected with the *Graphic* since 1870, for it was in that paper that he contributed his first series of sketches, the *University Sports*, to the paper, and so increased the circulation considerably.

During the Franco-German War Mr. Hall was at the spot, and he sent home spirited sketches of the war, which were published in volume form. As an artist he witnessed the Royal Visit to India in the seventies, the Marquis of Lorne's visits to Canada in 1877 and 1881. More recently he went round the world with the *Ophir* in the suite of the Duke and Duchess of York, and his records and sketches of these voyages appeared in the *Graphic*.

The most interesting of all his work is his portrait of the record of the Parnell Commission and the James O'Connell Raid Inquiry. He was in court the whole time, and his pencil "missed no turn of affairs." It fascinated him, and, in addition to his drawings, he painted the *Graphic*, he painted "Parnell on His Deathbed" now in the Dublin National Gallery. On the subject, says Mr. Lusk, Mr. Hall is more successful in giving character in action than character in meditation.



## THE WALKING PARSON" ON WALKING AS EDUCATION.

*Longman's Magazine* the Rev. A. N. Cooper, to most as "The Walking Parson," is loud in praise of the educational advantages of walking, and must be admitted that he makes out an excellent case for himself, and that his paper is full of hints to pedestrians. When Mr. Cooper speaks of walking he means a walk to Paris, Hamburg, Copenhagen, or even Rome or Budapest. The educational possibilities of walking, he says, have been adequately set forth, "possibly from the point of view of walkers." Is there such a dearth?

Roads of every country in Europe are familiar to Cooper, except those of Russia, Turkey, and Sweden. He has walked through France north to south, and nearly from east to west, through much of Germany, Italy and Bohemia, to nothing of Spain, Portugal, Norway, Denmark, and Holland. His article is specially valuable, as mainly intended for those of limited means, limited as the means of servants and mechanics, that large class of young men who are anxious to prove themselves and do not quite see how to set it." The cost of a walking tour, Mr. Cooper says is so low that many people will hardly believe it stated.

educational advantages of walking he counts to be: First, learning geography in the most practical way, and also much about national habits and characteristics, and the reasons for them; second, getting at first-hand the true character of the peoples of the earth; third, acquisition of foreign languages, Cooper rightly insisting on the fact that the moment you are off a very beaten track you must learn the language of the country; fourth, rubbing off the rust of idleness; and fifth, lastly, and principally, laying in a store of health for the year's work to come.

Cooper's paper is very interesting and sensible. "The wanderings of a man with his eyes open," he says, "will greatly modify his ideas as to national shortcomings":—

"When first I went to Portugal I shared all the indignation of my countrymen at the lazy habits of the people of the peninsula. I had reached my hotel, about half an hour's walk from the dining-stage, I determined never to say another word to them, for the enervating heat took all the energy out of me."

It is interesting to note that in this much-walked country Cooper's opinion, "no words can convey the true character of Ireland, for it lies in the *bonhomie* and the heartyness of the people."

The best start in life for any young man is to be faced with the alternative, work or starve. So when the young man has to starve it is wonderful how soon he finds tongue even in a foreign land, and not merely has he to speak so as to be understood, but he must understand what is said to him in return. I was in a little *café* in Florence, and having been served with bread and cheese, I wanted some butter (*burro*). I could not understand why the waitress brought me the carving-knife. I learnt that the Italian word is the same for both, the butter and the knife, being on the accent.

## C. B. FRY'S PLANS FOR RE-MAKING SOCIETY. "FEED THE BRUTE!"

IN *C. B. Fry's Magazine* there is one passage in "Straight Talk" which shows the well-known author in a new rôle. He thus develops what he describes as a new notion for making history:—

The most epoch-making readjustment of things that has ever been imagined would be the equal distribution of food, never about the money and the land. Let the State feed us, high and low, rich and poor, so that no one could be under-fed, no one could over-eat to any great extent, and the ups and downs of life would draw much nearer a level meeting. An uneducated man or woman hasn't a chance; semi-starvation saps the spirit of derring-do out of them. That is why there are so many poor, limp failures amongst the genuine unemployed. A real fool, as well as pluck, to build a British backbone. While, here are between three hundred and fifty and six hundred thousand people dining in the most extravagant and luxurious style in public, every evening in New York, in our own London, and annually disbursing in consumption tips, according to the estimate of a local opinion, a huge amount of £5,000,000. Here is the annual expenditure on stimulants in that "hustling" city increasing last year by £20,000. And here are the luxuries of restaurants becoming popularised to such an extent over here in our own capital that the need for such voluptuous catering is spreading to the provinces. Can we wonder that side by side with this sort of thing flourish such fads as the "cheese cure," etc. Somebody has said, give him the making of a nation's destiny, and he would be content to leave the making of its laws to others. Somebody else has said, give him the rule of a nation until it is seven years old, and he does not mind who exercises the influence over the remainder of its youth. Give me the making of the nation, or the child, say I, and I would leave the making of the future upon the future. Food, of course, is only a part of the equipment for the battle, but it is a very considerable factor in one of the items in the prescription of health, and as a contemporary wrote not so very long ago: "Given health, may be reckoned that a good many of the virtues will follow naturally in its train."

Certain it is that if by State methods or any other methods we could get one generation of Englishmen and Englishwomen well fed from birth, that generation would probably effectually settle some of our most pressing social problems. What would the world say if "C.B." of the House of Commons were to take up the same line as "C.B." of the cricket field?

SIR LEWIS MORRIS, an old Sherbornian, writes in *Longman's Magazine* of his revisiting Sherborn fifty years, on the occasion of its Pageant in June. He is satisfied that the more widely the "beauty and splendour of the historical pageant" is known, both here and in America, "the more it will be appreciated, and the more it will strengthen the sense of our common history and kindred blood." Everything delighted him, from the setting of the dramatic stage, to the "delightful grandeur of the apparently innumerable army of performers, and the very feast of harmonious colour." It is well, he concludes, occasionally to go back thus, and to commemorate anniversaries centuries old. It is well to recall the unfailing river of England's history, broadening onward from age to age. It is not strange if some good does not come of such presentations of this of the days and the lives which, though they are long and gone, yet live within us their children, and of the northern kingdom which has grown so slowly, yet so surely, through long ages of strife and effort, to a giant life, evolving a substantial unity of national character, which is the England of to-day.



### THE BLESSINGS OF NAKEDNESS.

"The return to Nature" is a phrase which assumes meanings when we read such a paper as that on *Clothes and Clothes*, which Mr. Frederic Boyle contributes to the *Monthly Review*. Starting with the idea that the adoption of clothes by races accustomed to nakedness prejudicially affects their health, the writer quotes in proof several statements from South African Government reports. He says:—

"It seems that if the introduction of clothes may be expected to improve the health of Kaffirs and check their increase, it can only exterminate peoples less robust. Probably the drink has been maligned for once; the charge of wiping out the Kaffirs should be transferred from the missionaries to those of the misguided philanthropist and the enterprising trader who clothed their nakedness."

#### FREEDOM FROM SICKNESS.

"Speaking from very wide travel," the writer says, "there is no doubt that naked men in general suffer less from sickness than we. The sound health of the Kaffirs explains the absence of decrepitude and old children among them. The Hottentots from the first took to European ways, and consequently the aged Hottentots have almost vanished from the settled districts of Cape Colony. Among the Kaffirs of Minas Geraes, Mr. Dent roundly asserts that there is no illness." The writer attributes the appalling increase of leprosy in South Africa to the adoption of clothes and other customs of the white man.

#### GREAT LONGEVITY.

"The Kaffirs live to a great age. Three hundred Kaffirs are reported by the last census in Cape Colony—all but two being natives:—

"The peoples unburdened with clothing are very long-lived, especially the Indians of America, North and South. Tschudi states that a hundred and thirty years is 'by no means singular' in Peru—and they keep perfect health at that age, with undiminished faculties." . . . Both in Mexico and Peru Humboldt was struck with the number of very old Indians, and the venerable antiquity of some among them. We may be sure it is without a due sense of responsibility that he declared that he 'very often seen them over a hundred years old,' in Peru, especially women."

#### VAST PHYSICAL STRENGTH.

"That the naked races are physically stronger on the average will not be disputed," the writer apprehends, "by any experienced person. There may be exceptions, but they must be sought with patience. It would not be exaggeration to say that the average strength of most of them is equal to that of our trained soldiers."

For this estimate he adduces many proofs:—

Joseph Thompson described his Zanzibari porters, with loads of seventy pounds upon their heads, and guns in their hands, patiently toiling up precipitous mountains by the hour without once stopping to rest, probably singing or humming all the time." Not Africans only show greater strength than ours; on the average it is the same with many other peoples, not to say most."

#### SWIFT RECOVERY FROM WOUNDS.

Nakedness is also credited with conferring extraordinary recuperative power on the wounded. Bishop

MacDougal, himself a medical man, describes the following marvel:—

"After the important action of the *Rainbow* with the pirates, one of the latter was brought aboard with the torso of his skull sliced off so effectually that it hung only by the skin. Bishop, tending the wounded, raised this fragment like a lid, and curiously observed the brain; but, thinking the case hopeless, he passed on, directing his assistants to bind the fragments together. Looking out of his cabin at the evening meal, he saw this man squatting among the crew, feebly eating his porridge; and when the prisoners went ashore, I forget how many days afterwards, he landed with the rest, walking without assistance."

#### WHY NOT BE "ALL FACE"?

The writer will not allow that these characteristics of superabundant vitality are due to abstinence or temperance. They belong to savages who are gluttonous and drunken—but naked. So he asks:—

"Nakedness is the only condition universal among wild and healthy savages—at every other point perhaps the reverse. But most of us have quite forgotten that human beings, like other animals, are unprovided by Nature with any sort of clothing. Respectable persons would be shocked and indignant at the suggestion that man was designed to go about his business 'all face.' We have reached the stage when a toddler must be clothed from head to foot, with an extra coat if he goes out of doors, and gaiters added when there is a wind. A few years ago it had bare legs at least—no great concealment of the laws of Nature; but even that is unusual now. A child's feet are cased in wool at a few days old, and so remain throughout life. An intelligent and careful mother has her way. I remember Mr. Thompson denouncing this wicked stupidity in a speech which roused excitement at the time. He declared his mature conviction that half the ailments which afflict us in age are due to the persistent muffling of our feet in childhood. All parts of the body suffer, become enfeebled and prone to disease, when the important members are not allowed free access to the air. Lately we have seen another effort of common sense to be resisted. Children, and even adults, appeared in sandals. A cry of indecency arose, and the movement is almost spent."

#### THE IRISH PRECEDENT.

The writer recalls the Roman habit of having their limbs covered for their limbs, and going with toe-cloths. Ireland, too, is invoked:—

"In Elizabeth's reign, and I know not how long after, the Irish wore only a breech-clout and a mantle. Fynes Mountrouser's statement is explicit: 'In the remote parts, where English laws and manners are unknown, the very chief of the Irish, men as women, go naked in the winter time,' barring the exceptions aforesaid. It is just because they approach so nearly the condition of savages in scantiness of clothing that we can approach them also so nearly in vigour. Sir W. Douglas noticed a fine English family in Guiana, 'the healthiest people I ever saw in the tropics,' he writes. The proud Englishman told him their recipe—neither boy nor girl had been allowed to wear shoes or stockings."

The writer does not end with the query, Who shall be the first to strip? But the moral is pretty plain, that we should begin with the children and train them to go without shoes or stockings. Dispensing with hats is apparently becoming fashionable. The beginning at both ends of the human frame will in time reach the irreducible minimum. But we must have nerves strong enough to face the prospect of the crowds that pass the Mansion House rushing by with only the most diminutive bathing-drawers to distinguish them from their first ancestors in Eden."



### BIOLOGICAL SANCTIONS OF MARRIAGE.

VALUABLE and much-needed paper on the evolutionary ethics of marriage and divorce is supplied by Dr. Woods Hutchinson in the *Contemporary*. He states his theses at the outset thus:—

That marriage is essentially neither a religious nor a civil union, but a purely biologic one.

That marriage consists in the union of the sexes for such a period and under such conditions, as will result in the production of the maximum number of offspring capable of surviving, in particular species, climate, and grade of civilisation.

That marriage is therefore to be regarded neither from the point of view of the male, nor from that of the female, but solely from that of the race.

The duration of marriage is usually determined by the length of time during which the offspring require the care and attention of both parents in order to properly equip them for the struggle of life.

Monogamous marriage, lasting for life, is the highest type evolved, and has survived all other forms and become accepted by every dominant race, on account of its resulting in the largest number of most efficient offspring.

### THE HIGHER ANIMALS MOSTLY MONOGAMOUS.

The writer laments that anthropologists and biologists have overlooked the evolutionary trend towards monogamy in the higher grades of animal life proximate to man. Primitive man did not, as is often assumed, begin his married life without the aid of ancestral experience to guide him. The writer

as important as is the part played by polygamy in the development of the animal world, it was never practised by any of the higher animals which are generally believed to have come into the line of descent of man and to form a portion of the stem of his family. To trace his experimental pedigree rapidly backward, the modern apes are monogamous to a high degree, probably for the same reason. The higher monkeys are also monogamous, also the lemurs. The relation is of less duration; the insectivora, although almost approaching to promiscuity, were never polygamous: the same is true of our rodent-like marsupial ancestors.

### SAVAGES MOSTLY MONOGAMOUS.

It is found to be the case with almost all pure races. The idea of a primitive promiscuity has been dispelled by the dry light of fact. "It would be surprising to say that among savages fully 95 per cent. of all marriages are monogamic, and 70 per cent. of these are lasting." This is due to the care that must be taken to protect the children. Far from unlimited licence, there is a well-nigh indecipherable network of restrictions which hedge about the marriage of the savage. The monogamy, then, among savages, appears in the form of a permanent monogamy, lasting at least during the period of child-bearing, and in the majority of cases for life, after the wife has ceased to be sexually attractive and is valued as a worker.

Polygamy, like slavery, comes in as a sign and symptom of prosperity, but it is either abandoned or it is the race that practises it. Dr. Hutchinson makes a strong point when he says:—

It may be only a coincidence, but it is true that certain races have been addicted to neither slavery nor polygamy, like the Teutonic stocks, are in the van of the world's pro-

### THE VERDICT ON HUMAN MONOGAMY.

Having thus cleared the ground, the writer asks: what attitude towards monogamy do the facts of biology warrant? He answers:—

One of profoundest respect and confidence. Its sanctions are just as binding upon evolutionary grounds as upon ethical or legal. Its universal sway to-day over the minds and hearts of men rests not upon the fiat of any petty prince or godlet, but upon its own inherent superiority over any other form of mating, as sternly proved by the experience of millions of past generations, human and pre-human. The right of the man to choose one woman to love and protect all his life, and of the woman to choose her knight and worshipper, and both to expect of the other unswerving faithfulness and fidelity until death do them part, is founded upon the facts of all the ages.

This sanction, he contends, is both ennobling and altruistic in the highest degree, looking to the welfare not of the individual, but of the race. "To contract a marriage without giving chief regard to the mental and physical vigour, the sanity and efficiency of the probable offspring thereof, is far more profoundly immoral upon biological grounds than upon religious or legal."

### BIOLOGY AND LOVE-MATCHES.

Nor do evolutionary ethics fail to favour the romance of marriage:—

Biology has little hesitation in declaring that as a guide to the probable racial suitability of a mate we have discovered none better yet than the sexual instinct, as ennobled and chastened by millions of generations of monogamy. In other words, marriage should usually be "for love," and very seldom for any other cause. Within reasonable bounds our mating instincts are much to be trusted as those we possess for food, for water and sunlight. Love-matches result not only in better homes, but in healthier, brighter and more beautiful children than unions upon any other basis. Two nations which show the largest percentage of unions of this type, and in which marital choice is most absolutely free and uncontrolled, America and England, owe no little of their superiority as world powers to this fact.

### THE WRONG AND THE RIGHT OF DIVORCE.

Passing to questions of divorce, the writer declares that divorce founded on caprice is treason to the organic law of the universe. But where the cause is epilepsy, insanity, moral perversion, incurable violence of temper, habitual drunkenness, criminal conduct of any kind, etc., divorce, he says, should be not merely obtainable but obligatory, for the sake of the next generation. Any woman who willingly and knowingly bears a child to a drunken or criminal husband is herself committing a crime against the race. In answer to what he calls the terrified shrieks of the church and other circles, the writer says that even in the most "divorceful" communities in America the proportion of divorce to marriages has never reached a higher point than that of about twelve per cent.

If by a single stroke all marriage ties now in existence were struck off or declared illegal, eight-tenths of all couples would be remarried within forty-eight hours, and seven-tenths would not be kept asunder with bayonets. Eighty per cent. of marriages are a success from a biologic point of view.

This testimony from a biologist is refreshing.



### POLYGAMY IN CHINA.

*La Revue* M. Paul d'Enjoy has the first part of a paper on the curious and little known subject of polygamy in China, where, according to him, polygamy proper can hardly be said to exist, even the emperor having but one recognised wife of the first rank with the title of Empress, the others being of the second rank, Imperial concubines, or concubines, to use a more European expression. The sole difference between Chinese and French marriage is that in China bigamy is a misdemeanour and in France a crime.

### THE WORSHIP OF FAMILY.

In a country like China, M. d'Enjoy says, there are no public matrimonial ceremonies, as in France. The older members of the family perform the marriage ceremony, without any intervention of an officer of the State. M. d'Enjoy says:—

Truth, without insisting too much on the actual meaning of words, when Chinese marriage customs are closely looked at it is seen that the laws of the country, though evidently favouring polygamy, practically accept the principle of monogamy. Among the yellow races there is much less a desire to polygamy properly so called than a desire to consolidate the principle of monogamy in its respect for the family and the need to renew the unions on the female side in consequence of women ageing more rapidly than men, and thus becoming unfit for child-bearing. The interests of the family come in, and the family is before all things the concern of Chinese legislation. This legislation is inspired by the idea that in the interests of society, it is necessary to subordinate the virtue, which is conjugal fidelity, to another moral virtue, which is the duty of fatherhood, of having children. Thanks to a system which allows the husband to marry the woman he loves, without being prevented by previous and undissolved marriages, it is only right to remark that there are no seduced and abandoned girls except such as no law could save from what is innate depravity; and that there are no illegitimate children except those whose mothers are unhappily nearer to beasts by their senses than to human beings by their reason and dignity.

Early, as the writer remarks, there is food for thought in the fact that these races, who not merely do not but worship the family, which is really their religion, have agreed for ages past to adopt a marriage system in which our European ideas consider immoral. They must have found in it, during its long trial, advantages socially superior to those of monogamy.

### MASCULINE AND FEMININE MARRIAGE.

When a Chinese youth becomes of marriageable age (sixteen years), his parents make haste to marry him to a girl, who must be over the age of fourteen.

"A bachelor," says an old Annamite proverb, "is a ship without a rudder, a horse without a bit."

Two kinds of marriage are provided for by Chinese law: "masculine marriage," the ordinary marriage in which the girl is married by the man and taken to his home, she thus passing from her family to that of her husband; and "feminine marriage," to meet the case of a family without a son, seeking a husband for its posterity so as to ensure posterity. In this case the son-in-law "annexes" his wife's family, as a kind of inheritance, according to the Chinese term. Such

domination would the family into which he is married exert over the son-in-law, if it could, the son-in-law has had to step in and protect him; and the son-in-law should be turned out and his wife remarried. The son-in-law has the satisfaction of seeing a hundred families applied to his adopted family.

### THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

It is the family, moreover, which arranges the marriage of its sons, the time, the choice of the bride, the girl everything, in fact. Chinese marriage is entirely to ensure that the family does not die out. It is more a religious than a social act, although not disallowed by a priest's presence. The preliminary arrangements are entrusted to friends. "go-betweens." In law, at any rate, the wife proper "is an equal person who holds a rank equal to that of the husband with all the privileges of a European wife. A marriage of the first degree is a solemn function, taking place a year or two after the official betrothal. The ceremony is entirely patriarchal, and preceded by an exchange of presents—silks, jewels, and food. Red is the marriage colour in China, and part of the ceremony consists in the young couple throwing their shoes at the feet of the chief persons in the two families, and afterwards sharing together a cake of rice, an emblem of fertility, and drinking tea from the same cup. The marriage of concubines takes place in a similar fashion, but much more simply, the father of the woman only being required for the authorisation of the marriage.

From her lofty dignity of legal wife, the Chinese woman can now look down on her husband's concubines—wives of the second order. "The wife of the first order is alone the equal of the husband, his true wife. The concubines are as women of inferior condition in the household. The wife of the first order is alone the daughter of her relations, and however attractive may be those of the second order, they cannot be her rivals, and thus destroy the peace of the domestic hearth. A Chinese husband is severely forbidden to raise a concubine to the rank of a wife of the first order, if he already has such a wife; to lower the wife of the first order to the rank of a concubine; or to marry two wives of the first order.

### THE ENTENTE CORDIALE.

THE writer of "Musings without Method" in *Blackwood's Magazine*, writing of the *entente cordiale* remarks that the politics of feeling are seldom permanent and often misleading, and that common interest eventually counts for more than any other else:—

If France and England play a strong hand together at a conference which will presently discuss the affairs of the world, it will do more to strengthen our alliance than the meetings of many squadrons.

Portsmouth, he says, was the paradise of the sailor correspondent, "for whose benefit it seems that the pageants of war and peace are arranged."



### THE UNHYGIENIC GREAT-GRANDPARENTS.

In the *Cornhill Magazine*, Dr. S. G. Tallentyre has managed to make out of "The Diseases of the Eighteenth Century" quite one of the most amusing and fine articles I have seen for many a long day. The century which loves discussing its diseases, in season and out of season, should surely, he opines, discover amusement in the vagaries of maladies and remedies of its great-grandparents' time. We do—very much entertained.

### THE POOR EIGHTEENTH CENTURY PATIENT!

In the eighteenth century, says the writer, the simple idea of allowing disease to run its course, and Nature to work out her own salvation, was never even dreamt of. "If a disease attacks you, attack it," was the motto of the sick person. The poor eighteenth-century patient was indeed to be pitied:—

A feeble voice from behind the curtains of the four-poster, that happiest hunting-ground of the microbe—pleading for water, was always taken to be, not the voice of the patient's, but of the vicious longing of his disease. The invariable habit, when he gasped for breath, to draw the curtains, and seal the windows yet more hermetically; when he was with fever, to heap on the blankets; when he begged for food, to give him nothing to drink; when he refused food, to insist on it; to take a request to sleep as an infallible sign that he ought to be kept awake, and a request to be washed as a token that soap and water would be fatal.

The medical treatises of the age are full of sad examples of the "Ladies of Beauty, Fortune and Great Merit, who, on the day of being married, 'went to bed perfectly well and woke up dead' of 'an inflammatory sore throat caught by a night draught while the Young Gentlemen of Parts and Breeding who had been inadvertently leaving open their bedroom windows the night before, can only have been exceeded by the number of gentlemen who must have died from advertently keeping their windows shut."

Nevertheless, there were a few advanced spirits, among them one Adair, to whom, however, no one paid attention, who suggested pure air as of benefit in catarrhal coughs, and even hinted that invalids should go out to bathe their feet in warm water once a day, and "when it can be conveniently done, use a moderately warm bath once a month." These, however, were counsels of perfection, the well-kept rule-books of the time being "hands often, feet seldom, head never." Yet when ills could positively not be attributed to too much air, they were set down to too much washing!

### HOW OUR GREAT-GRANDPARENTS FED.

Montesquieu said that dinner killed one-half of the French, and supper the other half, he might have spoken for England as well. When one thinks of the succession of heavy courses, the capons and the boars' heads, the luscious pastes, creams, stuffings, and mincemeats which the ladies of the eighteenth century spent all their time and ingenuity in devising, one is not to rejoice that such domesticity is indeed a lost art, and that to the incapacity of the modern cook and to the laziness of the modern housekeeper is owing no little part of the ill-health and spirits as one has. And then the world does not eat so enormously and so injudiciously, but so often! The eighteenth-century breakfast, with small beer and table groaning with large precluded, indeed, a lengthy mid-day meal. But by four o'clock great-grandpapa and grandmamma were again. As late as the early Victorian period this fearful banquet embraced about twelve courses, all enormously heavy and indigestible, and, so far as possible, put on the table together,

so that the diner could see his troubles in front of him and know the worst at once. Does the present age quite realize that when its forefathers had sat, perhaps, three hours of the day at meal, drunk steadily for two or three more, and taken a long tea with their womenkind, the whole party then returned to the dining-room and had a supper on the cold remains of the day?

No wonder, indeed, that the apothecary was perpetually employed in countermining the cook and the vintner, and that those who did attain long life did not follow the fashions of the day.

If over-eating slew its thousands, over-drinking slew its tens of thousands. Men constantly lost thirty and forty years off their lives. The bold and advanced Dr. Cheyne "cautioned the fair against attempting to cure vapours by 'drinking a quart of beer heartily every day.'"

### FASHIONABLE DISEASES.

In the eighteenth century, as the writer reminds us, everybody who was anybody had gout. "If you have not brought it on yourself, your fathers would certainly have brought it on you." It was for gout that Dr. Keightley and Walpole took seas of liquid medicine, mountains of pills, and bins of powders.

Among the other fashionable diseases of the eighteenth century, besides "that aldermanic distemper," gout, was "miliary fever," from which Walpole's duchesses and marchionesses suffered universally; "anatomical fevers" and fainting fits; "splendors, vapours, and hysterical distempers" of various sorts. Sometimes they took the form of "Fits of Screaming, Fidgeting, Peevishness, Intemperance, Ill-Humour, Yawning, and Stretching." These fits were put down to any cause but the right one. Then there was the comprehensive term "a fit," which meant anything from a rash or boils to smallpox.

### FASHIONABLE REMEDIES.

As for the family eighteenth-century medicine, the writer thinks it probably fairly harmless. The doctor was certainly much less often called in than now, probably because of his fearsome draughts, piled up pill-boxes, and insane passages of bleeding—bleeding "generously," i.e., often to death.

And the quack cures were worse than the professional!

Doctors and medicine being what they were, the shrewdest wits of the eighteenth century undervalued and distrusted them. Swift, in particular, scarified them; Smollett abused them; Walpole railed at them; Richardson scorned their "daubing and plaistering."

THE REV. MATTHEW RUSSELL, the editor of the *Monthly*, is a diligent collector of translations of the great Latin hymns. One of the hymns which have engaged his attention is Thomas Aquinas's "Ave Maria devote," and from time to time he has published translations of it in his magazine. In the September issue he introduces us to two new versions and to two old ones which he has discovered since his last note on the subject, making twelve versions in all. Yet this number seems small compared with the 135 translations of Thomas of Celano's "Dies Iræ" collected by C. F. S. Warren some years ago.



**JAPANESE FAITH IN A HEREAFTER.**

At the Japanese have no religious faith, that illustrate what a purely secular morality and idealism can accomplish, seems to be an obsession of the Western mind. Yet, as needs to be repeatedly said, the Japanese are a nation of spiritualists. Sei Theodora Ozaki supplies a striking affirmation of this fact by the story of a Japanese heroine, which she recounts in the *Nineteenth Century*. It is a story, and at the same time one of the stories which live in the popular imagination and reveal the sense of national heroism. Aoyagi lived in the nineteenth century. Her husband had gone forth, and was convinced, to die in a forlorn battle for his country. After he had bidden his wife farewell, she was left with a fear that the thought of her and her dead child might make him falter in his soldier's duty. So she wrote him the letter in which these things occur:

"These times I hear that you are preparing for a last battle in the field, and though I am only in the shadow, I am pleased to hear of it. I must not allow you to hesitate on the field because of my remembrance of me. I, your humble servant, who have no hope in life to prove a little of my faithfulness will take my life while you are still living, and I shall wait for you along the Way of Death. Without fail, without fail do not forget the many years of favour you have received from our Lord Hideyoshi. I petition for this with my heart and joyfully congratulate you."

After she had written this, she deliberately she went to her room, repeated

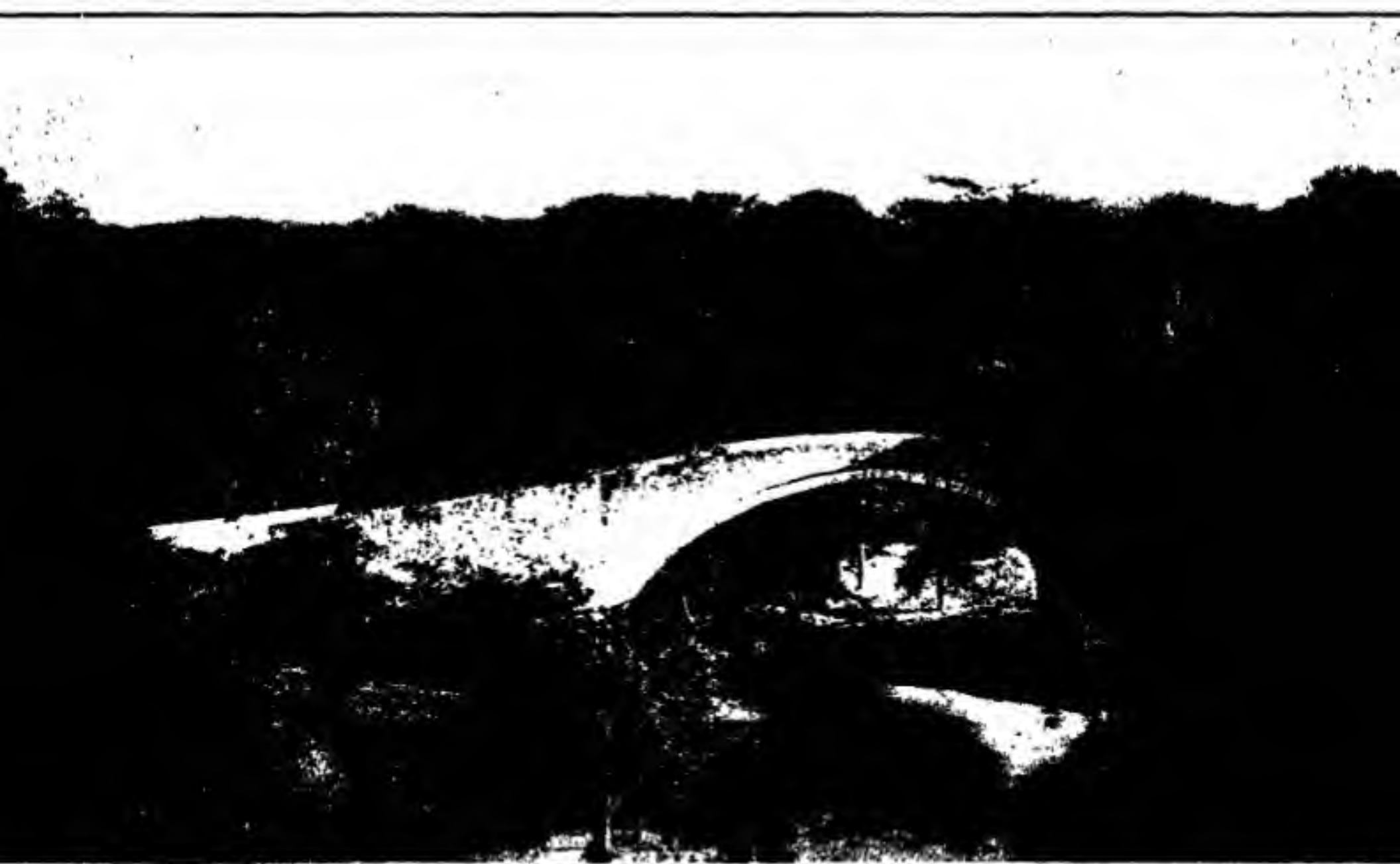
a holy invocation to Buddha, and cut her throat. The letter reached her husband just before the battle in which he died.

**GOOD NEWS FOR THE BLIND.**

FROM a little pamphlet entitled "Literature for the Blind: Revolution in Braille Printing," and published by the Braille Printing and Publishing Company, Edinburgh, it appears that the production of books and journals for the blind has been immensely cheaper and more accelerated. The old way of producing Braille print was by dinting dot by dot the brass plate from which the type was to be printed. Now Mr. J. W. McLaren, of Edinburgh, has patented a process whereby this laborious and costly punching of brass plates is entirely superseded:

"The time and cost expended on this, the equivalent of composition work, is by his method reduced to less than three-fourths of that which has existed up to the present; while mistakes in proof and authors' corrections can be effected in a matter of minutes, which was impossible in the older system. The most important advantage of the invention, however, is that the speed of printing is now more than fifty or a hundred times accelerated by the new method. The Braille Printing and Publishing Company, Edinburgh, are now printing books by this new method at a greatly reduced rate, and will be pleased to hear from institutions and individuals interested in the blind. . . . It is proposed to issue a paper for the blind community."

At the present moment the chief magazine for the blind costs one shilling. Before long we may expect the blind to be supplied with an ample stock of cheap magazines and cheap newspapers.



(Photograph by)

[Ayr]

**Auld Brig o' Doon, Ayrshire, for whose preservation Lord Rosebery has pathetically pleaded (for Burns' sake) with the Local Authority bent on its demolition.**



## JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

W. G. JOERNS contributes to the *Arena* for an article upon the great patriarch of the Oil Trust, in which he expresses himself a freedom unusual even in the American

are worse men than John D. Rockefeller. There is not one, however, who, in the public mind, so com- typifies the grave and startling menace to the social Men of conscience and noble purpose are beginning to to temporise and condone the principles and methods stands for is to invite the living death.

Rockefeller is supposed to be the richest man in the His enormous wealth is alike his power and his curse. ents on the one hand the coercive force, the honeyed he stifling gag; on the other it marks blasted hopes, l trusts, individual ruin, national degradation and, withal, lled soul.

mental organisation of the "Great Oil-King" is super- selfish. Cold, keen, selfish calculation, almost brutal difference to moral law or human weal or woe, planned ck and aimed the fatal blow. No consideration, save ne of ultimate safety before the law; no scruple between the desired end, to attain which hallowed any means.

John D. Rockefeller had one vulnerable point, to wit: ous instinct. Dissimulator and hypocrite by nature, alled development of veneration is nevertheless plainly

Combined with his practical and intensely sordid it naturally runs more to the form than the substance of s thought and practice. He early neutralised any ng moral influence from this direction by a hypocritical otism of assumed righteousness; but the outward ce has stuck to him to this day.

## ROCKEFELLER AND THE CHURCH.

Church, shell only though it be to him, is D. Rockefeller's only connection with the life. If it should turn against him, its gilded for his many grievous sins, and spurn the n money that he offers to purchase respectability men, and perchance in an attempted bribe of l Justice, it would strike him a hard blow in a spot.

## BIG SCHEME TO REGULATE THE NILE.

first place in the *Nineteenth Century* is given William Garstin's elaborate discussion of pro- of the Upper Nile. He is exercised by the at the White Nile contains a larger volume of before it enters the sudd region, or vast terri- composed of reedy marsh, than when it leaves it. proposes to cut a channel between Bor and the Junction, a distance of 210 miles, sufficiently to take the entire future summer discharge of pper Nile, but not large enough to take in the water, which may expend itself as usual in the y bend to the west. A masonry regulator at end of this large artificial canal would secure at perfect control over its discharge, and over f the river. For the Blue Nile, which meets Nile at Khartoum, he suggests, with a ing the Soudan, one or more barrages e between the hills and Khartoum. The ure of money and life in carrying out these schemes would necessarily be very large, but,

the writer maintains, would be also highly rem- tive, and bring in a marvellously quick return expects the following results:—

Egypt will benefit by the extension of perennial ir throughout the entire length and breadth of its river vall Aswan to the Mediterranean. A large portion of the will be restored to a state of prosperity far exceeding which it was once renowned. The rich floods of the Bl and its tributary rivers will be made use of to render fer tracts of country watered by those streams, instead of through them without benefit, as is now the case. The able waste of water in the dreary swamps of the Wh will be obviated, and the waters of Lake Albert will pa undiminished to Egypt, where they will mean wealth landowner and gladden the heart of the tiller of the soil. important of all, a control over the waters of the gre will have been secured, from its sources to the sea, whi render it possible to regulate its flow at all seasons, al easily and as effectually as if it were one of the great cana Egyptian irrigation system.

## WHAT PEOPLE READ.

MR. FREDERIC WHITE gives in the *Quiv* substance of a chat with Mr. John Pink, for fifty head of the Borough of Cambridge Free L. Mr. Pink reports that people read now not for g self-improvement so much as for the purpo earning somewhat. This is true of serious re The taste for fiction is enormous. Fifty year Mr. Pink says, very few people read fiction. they are diverted to it from good literature saying of the late Dr. Lorimer is quoted: " soon come to pass that men will read newsp and women will read books":—

The modern man is in too much of a hurry for book is fully alive to the importance of keeping up to date i subject which the well-informed man ought to know son about; but he does not trouble to go very deeply into a and is content with the appearance rather than the re knowledge.

The following significant excerpt will be read interest:—

The statistics of the Cambridge Free Library sho clusively how age affects the reading of books, as the fo statement of last year's new borrowers at the Central will suffice to show:—

Under 14 years of age	...	...	...	...
20				
30				
40				
50				
60				
Over 60				

Besides these were some 200 county borrowers, of whose record was kept.

It will be seen that there is a tremendous drop in the of book readers between thirty and forty, and again forty and fifty, which shows that the average person c continue to seriously cultivate his mind as he grows Although the chief readers of books are women, they themselves largely to fiction.

It appears that, so far, higher education of v has not materially affected their tastes in the literature they read. Of the 14,000 volumes have had to be renewed during Mr. Pink's fif of office, the bulk are fiction.



## HARNESSING THE TIDES.

JAMES SAUNDERS contributes to the *Engineering Review* an interesting article upon the Utilisation of Tidal Power. He points out that the Royal Commission on Coal Supplies makes it clear that England will have to rely in future upon other means than coal for power. At the present rate of output our coal supply will be exhausted in 400 years. Long ere now, however, we would have to draw on other sources.

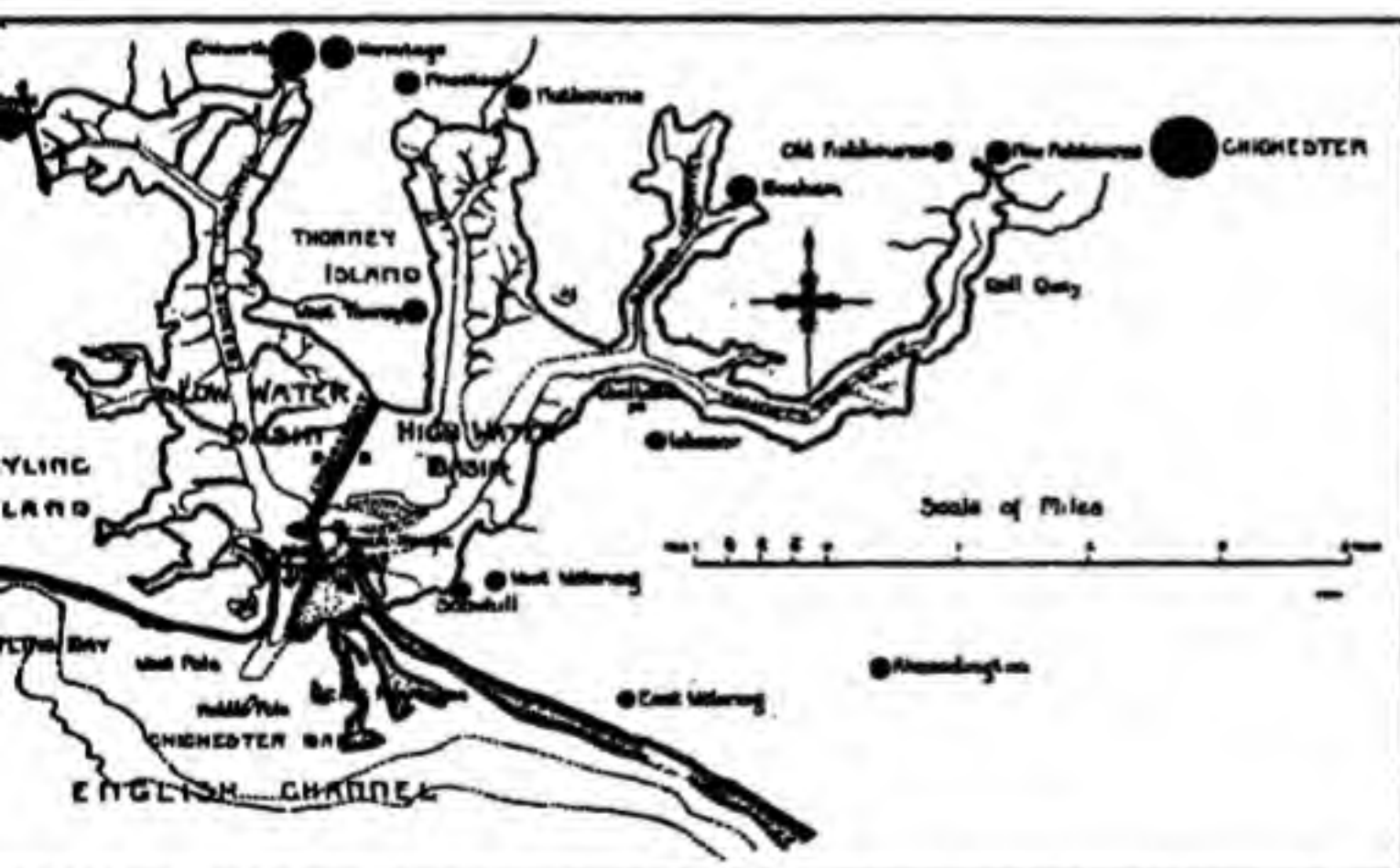
## OTHER MEANS OF OBTAINING POWER.

The British Isles are poorly off for waterfalls. If all available water-power were used the annual output in coal would be 1,200,000 tons, a mere fraction of the present output of 230,000,000 tons. 150,000 horse-power, working ten hours a day, could be generated. It is impossible to utilise the

	Springs. Rise in feet.	Neaps. Rise in feet.
London Docks .....	20½	17½
Varmouth .....	6	4½
Tyne River Entrances.....	15½	10½
Glasgow .....	11½	9½
Portland Bill .....	9	6½
Brighton .....	15½	16
Portishead .....	42	33
Newport .....	38	29

In order to utilise this variation of height between high and low tide a considerable area of tidal water must be enclosed. In order to minimise expense the natural configuration of the coast must be taken into consideration. Mr. Saunders describes schemes for using the tides at Chichester Harbour, in the Menai Straits, and in the Bristol Channel. The first provides for an average of 8,000 horse-power per day. Reckoning the value of an electric horse-power at

£45 per annum, this would give an annual income of £36,000, which would justify a capital expenditure of £300,000. The Menai Straits scheme would yield 15,500 electric horse-power a day, value at £65,250. This would justify a capital expenditure of £543,750, just about the amount that would be required by the scheme. The last scheme, that of the Bristol Channel, is the most ambitious of all. The proposal is to dam up the mouth of the Severn. Owing to the enormous tidal rise in the channel, the daily energy generated would be 260,000 electric horse-power worth £1,170,000, and justifying a capital



Courtesy of the "Engineering Review."

Plan of Chichester Harbour, showing Tidal Power Scheme.

heat of the sun owing to climatic conditions. Relying on the uncertain wind is hopeless. The wind power generator in existence does not produce 60 horse-power. There remains the utilisation of tidal power.

Now schemes are already in existence, the plan generally adopted being to impound the rising tide, and on its ebb utilise the power by water-wheels. The power is only available on the ebb, and is not constant. Mr. Saunders, before setting forth schemes for using the tides, gives some figures of their rise and fall.

Figures:—  
On the West Coast of Ireland and the South Coast of England the highest tides occur three transits after the new and full moon, and along the East Coast of England they take place two transits after the new and full moon, and in the River Severn five transits occur in the same epoch.

The table given shows how the tides vary round the

outlay of the huge amount of £9,750,000. The total cost of the scheme would be £200,000 less than this.

A description of one scheme will suffice to show the general idea. Chichester Harbour is 7,380 acres in extent, the entrance being less than a mile in extent. The proposal is to build a huge dam across the mouth, and also to divide the harbour in two by the configuration lending itself easily thereto. The Chichester side would be the high water basin, the Hayling side the low water basin. The rising tide fills the high basin full. The top third of this is emptied through the turbines into the low water basin, which it fills up to one-third of the height of the tide. This in turn is emptied out to sea at low water. By this means a constant power is obtained, although at first sight it appears to be a waste not using the incoming and outflowing water. A dam would also be built at Langston to stop the flow from Langston Harbour.



## SOCIALISM IN BELGIUM.

## THE PROMISED LAND OF THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

The most interesting article in the first August number of the *Revue de Paris* is Maurice Lauzel's account of the Vooruit, the famous Co-operative Association of Ghent.

The writer begins by describing the miserable condition of the working-classes in Ghent in the first half of the nineteenth century, and Francois Laurent's successful efforts to reclaim them.

## THE GHENT VOORUIT.

At last the workmen began to bestir themselves, and in 1873 the society of the "Free Bakers" was founded at Ghent. In 1880 the Socialists severed their connection with it and followed the Vooruit on propagandist lines. In 1884 buildings, including a model bakery, a café, a theatre, a library, etc., were inaugurated with pomp, and in the following year twenty-five federations of the Belgian Labour Party were formed at Antwerp on this successful model.

In most co-operative associations in Belgium it is usual to begin with a bakery, and develop afterwards in other directions. At the present time the Ghent Vooruit is able to meet every social need, and its fine shops seem to show what people who have nothing can do by co-operation and determination. In addition to a library, the Vooruit runs a bookshop, a printing-press, and a paper mill. It has also a savings bank and pension fund.

With its large hall for meetings, gardens for recreation, and the entertainments it organises, the Vooruit, according to M. Anseele, the present president, "does not merely feed the body, it feeds the soul also." The Vooruit seeks the physical, the intellectual, and the intellectual well-being of its members.

## THE HARD CASE OF THE MIDDLE CLASS.

The success of the co-operative societies in Belgium and the triumph of capitalism, have brought in their train the oppression, and well-nigh the suppression of the working middle-class. In *La Revue* of the 1st and 15th Georges Stiekloff takes up the case of the middle-class, and publishes the first two parts of an article on the International Organisation of the Small Bourgeoisie.

The small shopkeeper and artisan have usually little inclination for organisation or co-operation, either for national or professional solidarity; and in addition to politics they have been for the most part incapable of any independent initiative. Usually the small bourgeois has taken the side of the parties of reaction. Internationalism has not been one of his special characteristics. On the contrary, his action has been marked by a jealous exclusive nationalism, and from the economic point of view the horizon of the small shopkeeper has not gone beyond the threshold of his shop.

## THE SUPPRESSION OF SMALL ENTERPRISE.

Capitalism has been changing all this. The writer shows how the small industries and the small shops have been superseded by "collective industries" or "collective shops" similar to the Louvre and the Grand Marché in Paris. It is stated that the Louvre costs 40,000 francs annually just on the string for its roof, and it is estimated that five shops or bazaars of the largest size in Paris would be sufficient to replace 27,000 to 33,000 small shops!

## A REMEDY FOR THE DISPOSSESSED.

The necessity for a common resistance against this common evil was obvious. The writer describes at length the various efforts made by League Associations in the interests of the middle class in Belgium, from the Ligue Démocratique Belge in 1896, to the Congresses of still more recent years at Antwerp, Namur, and Amsterdam, which have ended with the cry "Down with the big shops and the co-operative societies!"

The first conversion to internationalism, which is instructive to note, took place in Belgium in 1896, in collaboration with the Government, if not by its initiative. The co-operative societies and the collective industries and shops having displaced the small tradesmen from the positions which they had acquired, the Government is alive to the need of doing something to relieve and protect them.

## HUGE BUILDINGS.

Writing in *Cassell's Magazine* upon "Triumphs of Architecture," Mr. Hugh B. Philpott notices some of our recent large buildings. He begins with Westminster Cathedral as the most notable addition to the glories of London. The man in the street, however, has been heard to allude to the Campanile of the factory chimney, and has described the building as "a glorified public baths or waterworks."

Liverpool Cathedral, which has just been completed, is to be the work of Mr. G. Gilbert Scott and Mr. G. F. Bodley. It is to be on a very large scale, and the twin towers will rise to a height of 260 feet above the ground, or 415 feet above the sea. They will be the highest twin towers in the country, only 13 feet lower than the tower of Westminster Cathedral. The immense height, however, will not be so apparent as it sounds because of the vast dimensions of the building. Further, we learn that the nave and choir are 116 feet in height—that is to say, from floor to the apex of the barrel vaulting; while the transepts will reach a height of 140 feet. The building will, therefore, be loftier and larger in official extent than any other of our cathedrals.

The writer thinks architecture to-day very dead and alive. Amidst much that is dead and formal, there is much that is instinct with life and full of promise for the future.



**NELSON'S NEST AT MERTON.**

the September *Boudoir* Miss Lawrence writes lovingly upon the only home Nelson ever had—which he shared with the Hamiltons at Merton. This is Nelson's year, and much has been

William and Lady Hamilton settled at Merton first, and Nelson speedily followed. From the date of his arrival the household expenses of this *ménage* were divided between them.

**LIFE AT MERTON PLACE.**

The church which I knew has been "restored" of knowledge. It is *significant* of Nelson's profound devotion that one of the first questions he asked when the Hamiltons selected their home was, "Is it a nice church? . . . we must help the good people there." From the letters behind it would seem that the conversation in the grounds of Merton between such men as Canon Nelson, Mr. Perry, of the *Morning Chronicle*, Lord Nelson, the Hamiltons, and Nelson turned chiefly towards the Admiral's cruises and his devotion for Lady Hamilton. The twain loved greatly, and their love could no more be kept out of the conversational sphere than the weather is out of more commonplace chats.

**Merton Place.**

and published about the great sea captain. It has, however, been added to the knowledge we had. It is very refreshing, therefore, to come to the simple account of his home life given by Miss Lawrence, and to see the photos of his home and its surroundings which prettily illustrate the article.

**SEVEN MONTHS HOME.****LIFE!**

scarcely realise how few Nelson's holidays, and that he actually lived in a home of his own for only seven months of his forty-seven years of

Nelson's home was, of course, a pleasant one. He was welcomed in the way by her ladyship whenever she could spare him for a month, but he was merely an accident in the even tenor of her days; a disturbing element. . . . At Merton he was king and lord, adored, desired and flattered, with a sense of being the hub of the

staying in London with the Hamiltons, they decided to live together in some quiet spot, and after five months' search Lady Hamilton found the haven her hero desired. Sir

stone is left. The gardener's cottage, near which grows a mulberry tree planted by Nelson's order, are the only actual relics now remaining. The illustrations, two of which we reproduce by the courtesy

**The Gardener's Cottage and Mulberry Tree.**

of the *Boudoir*, show many of Nelson's old haunts. Not the least interesting is that of the Old Ditch Gates at Merton, long since demolished.



**BULL AND NORWEGIAN INDEPENDENCE.**

RECENT events in Norway lend special interest to the article on Ole Bull as a Patriotic Force, which Margaret E. Noble has contributed to the number of the *Century Magazine*.

**AN EVENTFUL DATE.**

May 17th, 1901, Sinding's statue of Ole Bull unveiled at Bergen, not so much to commemorate 17th, 1814, when Norway won her freedom from rule, as to celebrate the patriotic action of Ole Bull the violinist, in helping to keep alive the spirit of Norwegian independence. It was Ole Bull who carried on a "pure flag"—that is to say, the flag of the colours of Norway alone, and not in combination with those of Sweden; and, in association with the poet Wergeland, it was he who instituted, on 17th, 1829, the first observance of "Norway Day." In succeeding years, no matter in what part of the world he chanced to be, he always made every year to be at Bergen for the celebration of Norway's Independence Day.

**NATIONAL THEATRE AND THE NATIONAL SONG.** Norwegian nationality is further indebted to Ole Bull. In 1848 he determined to create a Norwegian National theatre, and in 1850 the National Theatre, named after Ibsen as its director, was opened at Bergen. For many years Ibsen wrote a number of Norwegian national plays, and when he resigned the directorship, Bjørnson became his successor. The music, of which he was in the hands of Ole Bull, and the national song of Norway was restored to a place of

importance. Ibsen's National Song of Norway, as translated by John Volk, is appended to the article. We conclude with the concluding verse:—

Yes, we love this land arising  
Stormbeat o'er the sea,  
With its thousand homes, eliciting,  
Rugged though it be,  
Like our fathers who succeeded,  
Warring for release,  
So will we, whenever needed,  
Rally for its peace.

**THE TRAVELLING THEATRE.**

Under the title of "The Modern Barnstormers," Henry Dark gives in *Cassell's Magazine* a pretty classification of the various forms under which the travelling player of to-day perambulates the country. He says:—

Theatrical touring companies are divided into several classes. There are the combinations, usually headed by some "star" who only visit the large cities theatrically known as the "Big Ones." Other companies, consisting of less famous well-paid actors and actresses, go week after week to "Number Twos" and the "Number Threes." Below these, of importance are the companies that visit the towns where there is no regular theatre at all, and where the performances have to be given in town halls, exchanges. These towns are called the "fit ups" and the travelling players are obliged not only to bring with them scenery and costumes, but also to fit up the stage, to erect a scenic front, to rig up a curtain, and to arrange all

the paraphernalia for fitting and changing the various scenes. Next to the "fit ups" come the "portables." "Portables" are wooden theatres, varyingly substantial, which are erected in small towns for a season, the length of which depends on the amount of public support received by the performance, which can be taken down and moved into the next place when the season is over. After the "portables" come the "tent theatres," which are a feature of country fairs.

Concerning "the portable," which is a regular theatre, and changes its programme night by night, Henry Dark gives the following account:—

A very well-known London actress has described for me the average day of the "barnstormers."

"We used to rehearse every morning at nine, and give one or two. Then, as the wardrobe was very limited, we had to work the whole afternoon altering and arranging costumes. We went to the theatre at half-past six, and gave one play in a one-act farce and a four-act drama, with a song or a dance between the acts, getting to bed with fatigue between eleven and twelve."

"And the salary for all this?" I asked.

"Well, sometimes, more often perhaps nowadays than ago, fixed salaries are paid by the 'portable' manager. They would vary from one pound to thirty shillings a week. Usually the gross receipts are divided into an agreed number of shares, the manager taking four or five shares, the leading actor two, and the chambermaid half a share. I remember receiving for a week's work such as I have described the sum of one shilling and sevenpence."

It is interesting to learn that Shakespeare is the great favourite of the "portables."

**TOURISTS AS STUDENTS.**

A DANISH correspondent sends us a description of a scheme for transforming the tourist from a mere trotting animal or animated kodak into a student of the various peoples. He says:—"Though Englishmen are fond of travelling, I derive from thirty years' observation the impression that many of your countrymen have to show for all their touring. They seldom understand the language of the country they visit. They get their information from guide-books and hotel proprietors. As a result they see some towns and museums, but have little or no idea of the real life and civilisation of the country."

"In recent years a good many Englishmen have shown a strong interest in the social life of Denmark and the reforms introduced there of late. They have seen that the Danes realise many ideas which in England still remain to the 'music of the future.' Their interest has taken a practical shape in the 'English fortnight' which is held in Copenhagen every August. This was arranged by a very energetic English lady, Miss Butt, who lived in Oxford, who lived here a whole year some time ago. She is now in Copenhagen for the fourth visit, and has with her a large number of English ladies and gentlemen, students and teachers from Oxford, journalists, town councillors and the like. They stay here about two weeks each year. Prominent men of science and art, such as H. Höffding, Prof. O. Jespersen, the renowned actor, Doctor of Philology, Mantzius, along with other Englishmen and Danes, give lectures to them in English on the social life, science, etc., etc. The tourists see our principal institutions, our largest manufactories, our co-operative institutions. And everything is so arranged that even a small purse can meet the cost of such a visit."

"A similar arrangement has been tried this year for the first time, between Denmark and Holland."



## THE PEOPLE'S THEATRE.

### A FRENCH EXPERIMENT.

There is an interesting article in *La Revue* of the 1st on the People's Theatre, founded in November, 1895, at Bussang, a Vosges village near the French-German frontier. Here in August three performances in the open air of "La Passion de Jeanne" by Maurice Pottecher, are announced, besides a rustic piece, with music by L. Michelot.

### NATIONAL THEATRE IN THE WIDEST SENSE.

Maurice Pottecher, the author of the drama to be performed, is also the writer of the article. The theatre for the people, he says, differs from the ordinary theatre more in the composition of its public than in the composition of the spectacle. It is of the nature of a national theatre, a theatre in which all the elements which constitute a nation shall be represented, without distinction of rank or exclusion of class, a theatre which will appeal to simple minds and yet to the cultured. It is not a question of the theatre alone, but a question of the largest and most complete assembly of citizens. Such a theatre not confined to any one class will avoid the danger of isolation, and it will not become the slave of any *gentile* whose taste must be flattered. Art must be free; and the best way to keep it free is to endeavour to serve all parties alike.

### THE ANCIENT GREEK MODEL.

The ancient Greek theatre, according to the writer, is the best model for a people's theatre—not, of course, the ancient Greek plays, but the model from the point of view of spirit, moral grandeur, and simplicity of form, that is to say, a national theatre in the widest sense.

At Bussang the actors are recruited from the population of the village and neighbourhood, from the scholar and the peasant to the writer and the politician. Social distinctions disappear, and the work of the theatre establishes a cordial confraternity of more than any sermon.

James Walter Smith has an article in the *Wide World Magazine* for September on the same subject. He describes the success of this unique theatre.

### THE SWISS FESTIVAL PLAYS.

Hermann Kesser, writing in *Velhagen* for September, gives an account of the National Festival of Dramatic Art in Switzerland.

Swiss art, he says, is truly national, and inconceivable without Switzerland, and the dramatic art of Switzerland—the great official festivals, the commemorations of patriotic deeds and the carnivals—unmistakably Swiss, and has all the national characteristics.

### PATRIOTIC SUBJECTS PREFERRED.

The subjects of the festival plays are always taken from the history of the country, battle-subjects for the most part. At first the victories over the enemy are celebrated by festival processions in the costumes



Photo 19)

(Hugo Lang)

Leading actors in this summer's Oberammergau

(Andreas and Theodor Lang, father and son, who together play the part of "David" in "The School of the Cross.")

of the period through the streets or market-place. Speeches relating to various episodes would be given. Gradually scenes came to be grouped and scene dialogue added.

### A REVOLUTION IN COTTON-PICKING.

THE opening paper in the *World's Work and its English edition*, describes a recently invented cotton-picking machine, which must make an enormous difference to the United States and other cotton-growing countries, and may help to solve the Queensland labour problems. Where many have failed, Mr. George A. Lowry, an Irishman domiciled in Boston, has succeeded, not, however, without several trials and partial failures:—

The mechanism of the cotton-picker is simplicity itself. At first the machine was intended to be drawn by a mule, but the form of motor was not steady enough, and now a four-horsepower gasoline engine is employed to drive it. In addition to the motor man, four men or youths are seated on the machine, and each of these is provided with two mechanical arms, each foot long, moving in a universal joint, and so nicely balanced and light, being made of aluminium, that it is only the labour to move them in any desired direction. Along the arms an endless band of rubber and cloth runs at the rate of 360 feet per minute. This belt is studded with hooks, the slightest contact with which—even that of a few fibres of lint—is sufficient to remove the whole contents of the box. The cotton passes rapidly along the belt until it reaches a receptacle which sweeps it into the receptacle prepared for it.

One unskilled youth with the machine could do in ten times and a quarter the work of the ordinary cotton picker.

The American Cotton States now pay £20,000 a year for gathering the crop, of which sum Mr. Lowry's invention, experts believe, will save £15,000. The whole system of plantation life will be influenced, and the changes introduced by this new invention hardly be confined to the United States, but will affect the price of cotton the world over.



**MOST COMPLETE ROMAN TOWN EXTANT.**

is the Algerian Pompeii, so-called, and it is placed under the head of "Rome in Africa" by Aubrey Le Blond in *Good Words*. Its proper name is Timgad. Its historic value as the best pre-sample of Roman antiquity on the civic scale is what the writer says of its past worth citing

ad, which was founded in the time of Trajan, prospered at the beginning of the fourth century. It began to be ruined during the reign of Constantine, when religious feuds and schismatic bands making the city their battlefield. Constant wars laid waste the country, and weakened the empire of Rome. In 429 the Vandals, with whom some of the Vandals, brought pillage and ruin into the unhappy township. The Vandals profited by the disorder to descend from their haunts in the Aurès Mountains and pillage the defenceless

the Byzantines fought a battle with the Vandals, when the population rose and burnt Timgad to prevent its falling into the common enemy. However, this was of no avail—though doubtless the burning of Timgad did much to save all that the fire could not destroy—for Solomon, the son of the Byzantine General, eventually beat the forces of the Vandals against him in the plains of Mamma, and four years later he settled himself at Timgad, building a fort with materials from the ruined city.

At the end of the seventh century violent and romantic events took place. The Kahienna, a patriotic Christian from the Aurès Mountains, defeated the Mussulman sent expressly from Egypt to subdue the country. The Marabout, Sidi Okba, whose tomb is familiar to all to Biskra, was killed during this encounter. But new forces replaced their fallen co-religionists, and at last the heroic and her fellow Christians had to abandon the struggle and retire to their mountains.

At the end of Timgad had now arrived. Earthquakes, the sand of the sirocco-parched plain, the soil washed down from the neighbouring hills, the vegetation growing over the ruins gradually withdrew them from sight till our own day, careful excavations, generously aided by the French Government, have revealed to us a large portion of a Roman city which, by reason of its excellent state of preservation, the magnificence of its public buildings, and the completeness of its arrangements, is unique. What we owe to Vesuvius in saving up the city of Pompeii and saving it from the gradual complete destruction which all cities constantly inhabited and crowded must suffer, this we owe to the burning and forgetting of Timgad, which have left to us an entire town of the Romans, with its life and history plainly writ in

**ARCHITECTURAL REFINEMENTS.**

There is an interesting notice of the work of Mr. Goodyear, by Mr. L. Ingleby Wood, in the November number of the *Architectural Review*.

At the middle of the nineteenth century it was held that the apparently vertical and horizontal lines of the Parthenon were not in reality truly vertical and horizontal, but were composed of delicate leans or curves. Mr. Goodyear proves that these aids to architectural beauty did not die with the ancient builders, but are to be found in a large number of the cathedrals of Italy and France at least. For thirty-five years he has been searching for cases of architectural refinement, and has come to the conclusion that the mediæval builders were averse to mathematical symmetry in some cases, while in others

the refinements were introduced to add to the perspective value of the buildings.

As examples of leans in towers due to deliberate intention, and not to accident, Mr. Goodyear cites the Baptistry at Pisa, the Bargello Tower at Florence, and the Torre del Publico at Ravenna.

In Pisa Cathedral there is an exact and regular curve in elevation, so regular that it cannot be attributed to thrust or careless building.

By increasing the size of the arches near the main entrance of a church and diminishing either the space or the height, or both, in the direction towards the choir, a building acquires the effect of greater dimension. Mr. Goodyear has found this refinement in over thirty churches.

In the Cathedral of Siena the second arch is five feet below the level of the first, and this makes the church look larger than it is.

Mr. Goodyear's photographic enlargements and surveys are to be exhibited in the National Portrait Gallery in Edinburgh from September to November, and they will be sure to arouse the interest of architects and others.

**COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN INDIA.**

IN *East and West* Mr. Hargovind D. Kantavala tells how, as director of vernacular instruction, he introduced, by order of the Maharajah Gaekwar, compulsory education for both the sexes into certain districts of Baroda. He states the result thus:—

I was able to introduce compulsory education in the most backward part of the Baroda State within a very short time, but I had to pay special attention for months in order to work out the scheme successfully. By the end of the year almost all children within the age of compulsion, *i.e.*, over 99 per cent entered school—a result which, even in England and other advanced countries, is not achieved. The successful working of the measure induced His Highness to extend compulsory education by taking up a fresh group of ten villages at a time. Compulsory education in the Amreli Taluka has stood the test of more than a dozen years, showing always that nearly 99 per cent. of the children attend school, and that people have never raised any complaint of a serious nature against it. His Highness has recently sanctioned a scheme for applying in all parts of his territories the Law of Compulsory Education to those children whose parents have a certain annual income.

He concludes by saying that, from his long experience as an educationist, compulsory education is practicable in India if the requisite funds are available and if the measure is carried out with consideration, caution, and tact. The people of India are generally loyal, obedient, and law-abiding. The amount of cost is reckoned at the rate of four rupees per child per annum for rural districts, for cities, about fifty per cent. more. The city of Bombay would require from six to eight lakhs of rupees. For the whole of British India the cost would be about ten per cent. of the State Revenue. The need of some such step is shown by the fact that in the Census of 1901 it was found that only one in ten of the male, and only seven in a thousand of the female, population were literate.



## THE BRITISH MUSEUM LIBRARY.

A recent issue of *Good Words* Messrs. A. W. and R. Turtle describe, from its humble beginnings, the "Greatest Library in the World"—that of the British Museum. There is a particularly interesting illustration of a part of the library rarely seen, even by the readers—behind the scenes where the books are kept in their presses.

The Library, which now contains, roughly, two and a half million books, originated with some 40,000 volumes, valued (with collections appertaining) at £100,000, and presented to the nation by Sir Hans Sloane in 1753, by will,

fully convinced that nothing tends more to raise our ideas of power, wisdom, goodness, providence, and other perfections of the Deity, or more to the comfort and well-being of His creatures than the enlargement of our knowledge of the works of

Hans Sloane had wished that his library might remain at his Chelsea residence; but this proving too inconvenient for the city of London, it was removed to Montague House, Bloomsbury, with seven and a half acres of land.

A pleasant corner room in the converted mansion, overlooking the gardens and the fields beyond, was allotted to readers. The library was at first very small; only five for the month of July.

From this was the beginning of the famous Reading-Room. As time went on the Library was immensely increased—by George II., who presented some extremely rare and costly volumes; by George III., who presented 33,000 tracts about the Civil War, known as the "King's Tracts," as they are known; by George IV., who presented 65,250 volumes, about 10,000 pamphlets and a superb array of maps, topographical drawings and prints; and by other donors, until Montague House had become quite impossibly crowded. By 1845 it had disappeared, and two years later the new and present building, with the Reading-Room as it now stands, was completed at a cost of £100,000. It will be remembered that by the Copyright Act the British Museum is entitled to a copy of everything published in the United Kingdom. If there is more than one edition, the Museum is entitled to a copy of the handsomest edition. Of course, the way in which the Library is kept up is—

In 1903, the additions to the department comprised 10,000 volumes and pamphlets (including 127 atlases, etc., and 1,000 books of music). Of this number, 5,901 were presented, 3,766 received under provisions of Copyright Act, 376 by the Copyright, 581 by International Exchange, and 1,000 by purchase. The total number of articles received, including newspapers, during the year was 108,123.

Valuable and sumptuous books are kept under lock and key and only permitted to be inspected in the inner Reading-Room of the Museum, known as the "Large Room."

The collection of early printed Bibles is probably unsurpassed, including Cranmer's Bible and all the editions of the Great Bible. There are numerous examples, too, of those remarkable early startling printers' errors and for the curious renderings of the translators. In the "Breeches Bible" we read—"Then one of them both were opened, and they knew that they were naked, and they sewed figge leaves together and made themselves breeches" (Gen. iii. 7); the "Treacle" Bible—"Is not treacle at Gilead?" (Jer. viii. 22); the "Place-maker's

Bible"—"Blessed are the place makers; for they shall be called the children of God" (Matt. v. 9). In the "Vinegar Bible" the "Parable of the Vinegar" appears in the chapter headed Luke xx. Then there is the "Wife-Hater" Bible—"If a man come to Me, and hate not his father . . . yea, and himself also" (Luke xiv. 26); the "Bugge," the "He," the "She" Bibles. In this strange category, the "Wicked" Bible, however, holds first place. It is so called from the fact that the word "not" is omitted from the seventh commandment.

The printers of all these offending volumes are liable to be proposed to have been heavily fined, and every offending copy destroyed. Nevertheless, four are known to have escaped, one of which the British Museum possesses.

The most valuable book is considered to be the "Mazarine" Bible, the earliest book printed in movable type; but the famous Mainz Psalter is nearly if not quite as valuable, a copy having for recently £4,950, the highest price ever paid at auction for a single printed book.

The printed catalogue is a monument of industry with which Dr. Garnett's name will always be associated.

Previous to 1881, the catalogue was in manuscript, and by that year became a veritable library in itself, consisting of less than 3,000 huge folio volumes. The saving of space by the use of printing has been enormous. Twenty odd volumes with their thousands of thousands accessions, have since been added, and yet at the present day the volumes of the catalogue do not reach one-third of that number.

There are ten great classes which have a total of 50 divisions. As a general rule, every book bears the number of the press to which it belongs, the letter of the shelf, and generally, a third mark indicating its place on the shelf. A book marked 12,236, aaa, 7, would be found in press 12,236, on the shelf lettered aaa, and would be the seventh book on the shelf.

There are about forty miles of shelving in the Library, divided into seven sections. In 1903 the number of visits of readers is given as 233,674, the number of volumes issued as 1,587,231. The diameter of the Reading-room is 140ft., the height of the dome 106ft., and the number of readers who can be seated at one time is 458.

Surrounding it is a network of galleries in concentric circles, four storeys high, and angles and straight corridors in five storeys. This is known as the New Library. Throughout the interior there are no walls; all the divisions being formed by double book-presses, in which the books are placed fore-edge, with only iron lattice intervening.

THE City of St. Rule or St. Regulus, that is to say, St. Andrews, is the subject of an article in the September of *Chambers's Journal*. Mr. W. T. Linskill reminds us that St. Regulus was a Greek monk, who, according to tradition, arrived at St. Andrews about 307 A.D. The city boasted of an immense number of churches in the days of the monks, and the sites of many of them have been discovered. The ruins of the Cathedral and the older Culdee Church of St. Regulus, and of many other ancient buildings, remain, and make St. Andrews a very interesting place. Mr. W. Roberts contributes an article on Shakespeare's autographs. The discovery of the first autograph of Shakespeare, he tells us, dates from 1768; and which he notices are stated to have been discovered between 1796 and 1904, under a dozen in all, for he has no account of those which have been condemned as sally as forgeries.



## THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

### SADDUCEEISM IN EXCELSIS.

M. RICHEL ON XENOGLOSSY.

*Annals of Psychical Science* recently published an address delivered by M. Charles Richet to the Psychical Research Society. Xenoglossy, or automatic writing in foreign languages, and M. Richet's paper is devoted to a detailed account of the extraordinary accuracy with which a French lady, whom he calls Madame X., copies, as it were, words in Greek which are said to be shown her in a state of semi-consciousness by a spirit which he himself Antoine Augustine Renouard, M. Richet's great-grandfather. Madame X. knew nothing of Greek, but she wrote long passages from Plato, the New Testament, and the Franco-Greek Dictionary of Lezantios. For her good faith, honesty, and sincerity of Greek M. Richet vouches. As to this, M. Richet says:—

“Forget that if bad faith is easy to prove, it is impossible to establish good faith. I do not remember who it was that said, ‘If I were accused of having put the towers of Notre-Dame in my pocket, I should first of all get out of the reach of execution.’ In reality, in this case, the hypothesis of fraud is as absurd as that of the theft of the towers of Notre-Dame.”

#### HOW CAME SHE TO WRITE GREEK?

the Psychical Research Society, of which he is president, devotes all its energies to proving that the medium carries the towers of Notre-Dame in his pocket all the time. M. Richet rightly dismisses the hypothesis of fraud, astute, complicated, profound, implying the possession and the study of Lezantios' book as being ridiculously absurd. The hypothesis that her capacity for writing Greek is due to unconscious memory, which is supposed to have been filled with marvellous accuracy whole passages from in unintelligible Greek characters from a dozen books, which it is assumed she may unconsciously have seen, is just as mad. There is no hypothesis at once easy, sufficient, and plausible, that some intelligence on the other side, who may or may not be A. A. Renouard, but who is undoubtedly an independent intelligent entity, does appear before the eyes of Madame X. the Greek words which she laboriously copies. But true to the motto of the Sadducee, which characterises the view over which he presides, M. Richet dismisses the hypothesis as inadmissible.

#### CREDULOUS INCREDULITY.

Any reasons for taking this course would equally apply to him in rejecting the evidence as to the existence of a living being at the other end of an imperfect telegraph.

Some day I shall try my hand at a parody of the methods of the Sadducee applied to the attempts of the Psychics who knew nothing about the existence of a telephone to account for the fact that the voice of a distant friend was distinctly audible when the instrument was held to the ear. Only by such a parody can the intense absurdity of the persistent Sadduceism of the Sadducee be brought into clear light. It is hardly worthy of M. Richet to play up

to the Piddingtons and Podmores of the Sadducee in this fashion. But he at least has the courage to declare that Xenoglossy is “a positive undoubted fact.” For this much thanks.

### BRAIN-BUILDING EXTRAORDINARY.

PROFESSOR ELMER GATES of New York has for several years been conducting a series of experiments which seem to prove that the cells of any particular region of the brain can be developed by mental activities, so as to be greatly increased in number and power; as well as diminished by restraining such activity and bringing into action faculties of an opposite character. *The Harbinger of Light* publishes the following concerning the Professor's claims:

“Brain-cells,” the Professor affirms, “can be generated by the stimulation of their particular phrenological area,” and claims that by his system the creation of both good and bad ones may be controlled. His first experiments were on animals, to which he gave “extraordinary and excessive training in one mental faculty—e.g., seeing and hearing”—depriving other animals, identical in age and breed, of the opportunity to use that faculty. He then killed both sets of animals and examined their brains to see if any structural difference had been caused by excessive mental activity compared with the deprivation or absence thereof, and he found that “During five or six months, for five or six hours each day, I trained dogs in discriminating colours. The result was that, after examining the occipital areas of their brains, I found a greater number of brain-cells than any animals of like age ever possessed.” These experiments demonstrated that a greater number of brains or more brain-power could be given to an animal than a human being, in consequence of a better use of the faculties; the trained dogs could discriminate between different shades of colour. He also had an opportunity of examining the brain of a child who had died of scarlet fever, and who had been trained for several weeks before her death in the use of the temperature senses (detection of heat and cold) and found it to possess, in the temperature areas of the brain, “twenty-four times the average number of cells.” “Compared with the ordinary,” the Professor says, “develop less than ten per cent of the cells in their brain-area,” and many more cells came into the fallow parts, so improving the brain and increasing the power of the mind. He has, he says, “succeeded in eliminating vicious tendencies from children with dispositions towards cruelty, stealing, or anger.”

#### Blackwood's Magazine.

EVEN *Blackwood's Magazine* is taking somewhat of a holiday this month, not in point of quality of the articles, but in point of subject. There is, for instance, a part of a paper “With My Gun,” the narrative of one who would a-shooting go about England; and there is an amusing and very pleasantly written paper on “Country and Farmhouse Lodgings,” by a writer whose son has dearly bought experience those in search of such localities might well profit. The sum of his recommendations is: If you would enjoy yourself you must treat your cottage holiday as a man is recommended to treat his wife—be a little blind to its faults, and highly sensible of its merits.

The trend of the paper, however, is hardly to encourage anyone to search for country-cottage holidays in England.

Mr. Hugh Clifford has a long paper on “Tobago,” recounting the “adventuresome and stirring past” of this shuttlecock of the nations, already, she thinks, stirring in her slumber, and about to begin more to play something of her old vigorous part in the doings of the West Indies. Defoe is supposed to have gone to Tobago for his descriptions of scenes “Robinson Crusoe.”



# THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

## THE AUSTRALASIAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

July number has in it many features of special interest. The progress of Friendly Benefit Societies in Australia and in the Commonwealth is sketched by Mr. J. H. Vale. In Victoria alone, he says, during the last five years, six millions sterling have been distributed by these societies, and yet at the end their funds are a million more than at the beginning. He traces the history of the Friendly Society back to the original "club at the pub.," which was probably a merely convivial association. The



The Right Hon. Sir John Forrest.

Federal Finance Minister, who has just made his Budget Speech in Melbourne.

Benefit society in England, of which records exist, back, he says, to 1715, and was composed of pipe-makers, "not makers of sanitary pipes, but unsanitary pipes through which men and boys poison the air for their own to breathe." The Rev. A. H. Collins treats of church and social problems, first from their economic, next from their moral side. In an interview with the editor, Mr. B. O. Reynolds, fresh from the Madras School of Engineering, declares that having spent five years in India, and having come into contact with all classes and creeds, he is perfectly confident that the people of India are intensely loyal. The History

of the Month finds the programme of the new Commonwealth Cabinet to be definite work, apart from "the future of the Empire." It records the formation of the new Liberal Party in New Zealand House of Representatives. This Party, the editor thinks, may eventually shatter Seddon's ascendancy. Mr. Judkins warmly endorses Seddon's plea for the Colonies having more of a voice in the affairs of the Empire. The New Zealand national Exhibition, which is to be held at Christchurch at the end of 1906 and the beginning of 1907, will be organized by the Government, who will invite all nations of the world to participate. It is pleasant to hear that the employers and shop-hands are combining in Victoria to press on the Government the enactment of a universal half-holiday. The Melbourne Chamber of Employers is reported as willing to have the Factory Acts of Victoria made a permanent piece of legislation. There is an interesting sketch of the greatest steamship company south of the Line, the Union S.S. Company.

## THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

IN the *American Review of Reviews* for September the monthly survey reveals the profound impression made in America by President Roosevelt's "statesmanship" in the peace negotiations and by Mr. Witte's "towering personality." Of the latter Dr. L. J. Burpee contributes a character sketch. Record is made of the splendid progress made by the United States in the introduction of her universal school system into the Philippines. There is an interesting article by Mr. J. H. Grain (author of "Gas Engines and Launches"), entitled "The Age of Gasoline," which gives an illustrated account of the progress that has been made by gas engines on land and on sea. It is now threatening to supersede coal as the producer of motive power. Mr. Moritzen writes on Denmark, "The Buffer State of the North." One of the most interesting articles in the *Review* is Mr. Clarence H. Matson's description of the rapid growth and present prosperity of Oklahoma, which sixteen years ago was practically a bare prairie, and which now contains half a million of people. Mr. C. S. Lobban describes the blending of legal systems in the Philippines—the Spanish, preserving and continuing the law of Rome, and the American, inheriting and contributing the principles of English common law. The new social class which has sprung into being under the Trusts, which is said to number three-quarters of a million of persons, is most optimistically described as a class which depends entirely upon merit for maintenance and promotion. The writer confesses that he owes his facts and philosophy to a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan and Co.

*Macmillan's Magazine* for September contains several entertaining papers, none, however, exactly quotable. One deals with Persian travels, another with "Holidays and their Ethics," while in a paper on the Divorce Court the Public the arguments are set out very strongly for closing the Court to the unhealthily inquisitive women who infest it. Petitions of husbands, it seems, exceed those of wives, and tend still further to exceed them. Most marriages sought to be dissolved also are those between ten and twenty years' duration, and an unduly proportion are marriages effected in registry offices.



### THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE article of most eminent interest in the September number is Miss Edith Sellers's story of how Poor Law guardians spend their money, which, with other articles, has been noticed elsewhere.

#### WANTED—A MINISTRY OF FINE ARTS.

Mr. M. H. Spielmann pleads for a Ministry of Fine Arts, of which he would make the present Office of Works the nucleus. The Commissioner should be assisted by a committee of taste—

consisting of the heads of our chief great public museums, libraries, and societies, the Presidents of the Royal Academy, the Society of Antiquaries, the Royal Institute of British Architects, the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings, perhaps the chairman of societies such as the Architectural Salvage Society, the National Art Collections Fund, the Egyptian Exploration Fund, the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest and Natural Beauty, among bodies more essential, together with a given number of artists and architects, designers, and one or two outside or lay members of recognised competence.

This body would act as a clearing-house of all administrative matters concerned with art, and would take over the national museums and galleries.

#### AN INDIAN'S POLICY OF INDIAN DEFENCE.

His Highness the Aga Khan advocates for the defence of India the maintenance of a neutral zone, or buffer zone, which—

should begin with Mesopotamia in the extreme west, and include the Shat-ul-Arab, the Hassa, and Oman along the eastern shore of the Persian Gulf. Coming further east, the strip of Persia, south of Azerbaijan, Teheran, and Khorassan, is an essential part of the buffer region, as also does the kingdom of Afghanistan. I would also include the southern districts of the present province of Chinese Turkestan, with the important towns of Yarkand and Khotan, Thibet, and lastly the Chinese provinces of Szechuan and Yunnan.

England must in her turn deny herself conquests in India proper. His Highness advocates the dissolving of the useless armies of the native States, at the same time requiring each State to keep a number of Imperial Service troops, a change which he thinks nine out of every ten chiefs would approve.

#### MOTTO FOR THE LONDON TRAFFIC BOARD.

Captain Swinton, L.C.C., writing on the London Traffic Commission Report, makes many suggestions, among others a second storey over the whole of Blackfriars Bridge, and the finding of less obvious and less expensive routes for tramways. In general, he says of the suggested Traffic Board :—

"Much will be forgiven them if they can succeed in making anything fast. That is the point of it all. We are told that it is a question of money, that we must not outrun the constable. It is folly to waste money, but this is a question of saving time, that will eventually make for both health and wealth. The Traffic Board will have diverse duties. They must study maps and ponder over conciliatory phrases and ways and means. They must estimate the comparative advantages of trains and buses and 'trams' and omnibuses. They must keep a watchful eye on every development of the motor, and never forget that London lives on trade. They must think of housing, of the dream of model cities. But, when they come to die, graven on their hearts must be found the one word, 'speed.'"

#### THE NEED OF SAVING OUR SUNDAY.

Lord Avebury calls attention to the recent increase in Sunday trading, and to the almost unanimous support which the great shopkeepers' associations have extended to the Sunday Closing Shops Bill. He will not take its passage in the Peers as final. His conclusion deserves to be pondered :—

One day's rest in seven, rest for the body and rest for the mind, has from time immemorial been found of supreme importance from the point of view of health. But rest of the spirit is even more necessary. Philosophers, theologians, and men of business in all ages have agreed that every man ought to be free on one day in the week to study, to pray, and to think; to examine his own life, his conduct, and his opinions; to lift his mind and thoughts from the labours and cares, from the petty but harassing worries and troubles of everyday life, and to enter this splendid, but complex and mysterious world, and to lead them to the calmer and nobler, the higher and purer region of Heaven above.

#### THE PROSPECTS OF DISESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. D. C. Lathbury writes on the anticipated report of the Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Discipline, and argues that nothing except Disestablishment can come of an attempt to carry out its recommendations. A Public Worship Regulation Bill would bring a large contingent of High Churchmen to the side of Disestablishment, along with many members of Parliament who would be glad to get rid of ecclesiastical controversy for good and all. Of the general question of Disestablishment he says :—

It has not been much in evidence of late owing to the way in which Conservatism has passed over the country. But when Liberals come back to office it is possible that, under any circumstances, it may come to the front once more. It will at any events have the recommendation of being a question on which the party is more united than on some others.

Mr. Lathbury will doubtless find his prophecy confirmed by the latest demands of the Welsh members.

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Mallock treats of Christianity as a natural religion and traces a likeness between it and other faiths current in the Roman Empire at the time of its birth. Admiral Penrose Fitzgerald ejaculates apoplectically, "Have we an Army?" and urges, Oh! not conscription, but that every able-bodied youth should be taught how to defend his country, as advised by the National Service League. Professor Vambery gloats over Russian defeat. Mrs. W. Kemp-Welch sees in Agnes Sorel, the mistress of Charles VII., the complement of Joan of Arc, and attributes to her influence the vast improvement in Charles's kingship during the time of her life with him.

#### C. B. Fry's:

THE September number reminds us that *C. B. Fry's Magazine* is becoming more and more difficult to quote from. You might almost as well try to take samples of a walk in the country or chunks out of a sunrise. As readable as ever, it is more the flavour and the atmosphere that attracts one than anything that scissors can lift. The practical use to which instantaneous photography can be put is illustrated afresh by the Editor's "Characteristic Strokes of Great Batsmen," where many heroes of the cricket field appear in unexpected momentary contortions. There is a sketch of the mountain guide in the making, and there are peeps into volunteers in camp, along with the delightful chat which the Editor excels, on current sport and other questions.

MR. ALGAR THOROLD'S paper in the *Independent Review* on "The English and French Churches and Fiction" is chiefly concerned with the novels of Trollope and those of Fabre; it cannot be said to be very complete or remarkable, and it is disfigured by some of the careless spellings which have become too abundant lately in the magazines.



## THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

*Fortnightly* for September is a good number. Out of the fifteen articles have claimed separate

### THE LONDON TRAFFIC BOARD AND THE L.C.C.

J. B. Firth reviews the work of the Royal Commission on London Traffic. He says :—

A Traffic Board is an indispensable part of the machinery for the good government of Greater London has been by this Royal Commission, whose prodigious labours the thanks of the community.

An authority has been frequently recommended, there have been many difficulties in the way of its attainment. Now he says :—

A stumbling block is much more likely to be the London Council, unquestionably the most jealous and ambitious institution in Great Britain, fully conscious of its importance and its rôle, insistent on its right to supremacy, or at least to parity, among the representative bodies of Greater London, especially intolerant of its ancient neighbour. . . . The decisive majority will declare that the Council is the only body which should be vested with such wide powers as it is desired to confer upon the new Traffic Board. But in view of the multiplicity of local authorities in Greater London, it is clear that the County Council cannot possibly be selected as the authority.

### SHOULD FRANCE AND GERMANY BE ENEMIES?

A writer concealing his identity behind three asterisks endeavours to stir up bad blood between France and Germany by his "reflections on the anniversary of Sedan." He says that the Franco-German relations are truly described by Professor Treitschke as "a latent state of war." He maintains that this latent state of war is likely to continue until France has regained her natural frontier, which he means the River Rhine, or until she has become a third-class Power, a second Belgium. Why she should select the present of all times to asseverate her age-long purpose of France has been to secure her natural frontier, is left to conjecture. The writer even says that from the French point of view the possession of the Rhine is indispensable for the security of the country. He advises France to strengthen her naval arm as soon as possible, if she would not be outstripped by Germany.

### SOCIOLOGISTS AT LOGGERHEADS.

Mr. Beattie Crozier attacks Mr. Wells as a sociologist and challenges him to put his finger on any single sociological idea or principle of the first rank in his book that is not to be found in the works of one or other of the acknowledged sociologists and economists published before him. He insists that the weak, the fatal spot in Mr. Wells's sociology lies in his failure to show how his Utopian ideal is to be realised. The writer goes to the other extreme when he says that Utopian ideals on which no body is agreed need no preaching or enforcing.

### "THE MASTER SOPHIST OF HIS AGE."

Edward Wright studies Renan's character as depicted in his letters. He speaks of his irresolution, describes him as the master sophist of his age. His mental infidelity, or piety without faith, rehabilitated since the spirit of rationalism. He substituted scepticism for morality, and what attracted him in men of the highest morality was their exquisite refinement of intellect. "Indecisive by nature, he made this indecision an intellectual quality."

### OTHER ARTICLES.

W. L. Courtney supplies a fine literary essay on Christopher Marlowe. Mr J. G. Frazer continues his

study of the beginnings of religion and Totemism among the Australian aborigines. Mrs. John Lane contributes a skit, half humorous, half cynical, "on taking things seriously."

## THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THERE are several valuable papers in the September number. Five articles claim separate notice.

### PUBLIC OPINION IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Mr. Harold Spender finds, in Professor Dicey's book on law and opinion in England, "an illuminating hypothesis marking a new stage in research," his conclusion, namely, that "English public opinion is ultimately supreme over English law." Mr. Spender then examines the Professor's three great periods of opinion in the nineteenth century :—

The Period of Old Toryism or Legislative Quiescence (1830).

The Period of Benthamism or Individualism (1825-1870).

The Period of Collectivism (1865-1900).

Mr. Spender suggests that the Individualist and Collective ideals of the nineteenth century may unite in a new and larger conception of human action, or that these two essential forms of humanity will vary with the varying history of man.

### OTHER ARTICLES.

Professor Andréades expounds his view of the relations between Greece and Macedonia. He denies that Greece has been acting in collusion with Turkey, but admits that the Greeks have been despoiled by the Bulgarian Committees, and that the Bulgarians are endeavouring to coerce Macedonians, who are largely Greek, in the adoption of Bulgarian nationality and religion. Richard Heath describes the separation between Church and State in France as "the great divorce." The spiritual danger to France will only, he thinks, be averted by the recognition of the One Church, which is greater than all churches, whose only country is the Kingdom of Heaven, and whose model is Jesus Christ. Mrs. C. distinguishes religion from theology as life is distinguished from biology, and maintains that science and religion have no quarrel. Dr. Dillon puts the case of the peace envoys, both from the Russian and from the Japanese standpoint. The original sin of the whole enterprise of the peace negotiations is, he affirms, that Russia declined to admit that she is beaten.

### The University Review.

THE *University Review* scarcely maintains the standard of its earlier numbers. The August issue is concerned with matters of educational technique rather than principle. Sir William Ramsay discusses the question of degrees. Mrs. Bertrand Russell sketches the College for Women, with a view to securing financial aid for its projected removal and rebuilding. Dr. Alexander Hill most attractively describes the advantages of the summer gatherings of the Chautauqua kind. Discussions of relations of workpeople and Universities, Albert M. Bridge admits that Extension students are not so numerous as workpeople as ladies of the leisured and teaching classes, and that the S.D.F. and I.L.P. and I.L.O. combine in an attitude of suspicion towards University Extension. Nevertheless, he thinks the outlook is one of promise. The chief value of the number is in the news from the Universities and Colleges of the United Kingdom.



# THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

There are no articles in the September number requiring separate treatment.

## A SOCIOLOGICAL VIEW OF TAXATION.

Walter Howgrave, under the above heading, states a principle which he thus states at the end :— "Every organism, like every less complex organism, must assure itself efficient provision for bodily sustenance to enable all its members to become developed to a high standard of life. This purpose can be accomplished through its central, the regulating organ, only by taxing the surplus of the whole body. Each member, being in itself a self-sufficient agent, must be fully nourished; to this end the energy, or revenue, derived from the energy thus taxed, must be justly distributed by the regulating organ according to the requirements of the separate members. From the sociological point of view, this seems to be the elementary principle which should govern scientific taxation."

## SOCIAL EFFECT OF IRISH CO-OPERATION.

J. Doran describes the progress of co-operation in agriculture. He says the new rural societies, apart from their economic success, proved to be a school for the mutual understanding and the reconciliation of the different classes of society. A good number of well-selected libraries for the satisfaction of new aspirations have come into existence. To a great measure a truce between Protestants and Roman Catholics has been arrived at. The social gatherings taking place in connection with the associations have become a school for uniting Unionists and Nationalists, landlords and tenants, rich and poor.

## HENRY GEORGE ANTICIPATED 250 YEARS AGO.

L. H. Berens revives with ostentatious satisfaction the teachings of Gerrard Winstanley, a social reformer of the Commonwealth, one of the "levellers," or "diggers." One excerpt from a pamphlet of this early social reformer may be given, which asserts :—

"We may work in righteousness, and lay the Foundation of the Earth a Common Treasury for All, both Rich and Poor. That everyone that is born in the Land may be by the Earth his Mother that brought him forth, according to the Reason that rules in the Creation. Not enclosing it into any particular hand, but all as one man working together and feeding together as Sons of one Father, as of one Family; not one lordling over another, but living upon each other as equals in the Creation."

## EVOLUTION TEACHES FOR THE INDIVIDUAL.

J. Lionel Tayler, writing on aspects of individual evolution, lays down as a postulate of evolution that every life is bound up with individual life-aim and individual realisation, and demands as its first law the preservation of the individual and the preservation of individuality. In every school, workshop and public hall he would inscribe what he calls Nature's teaching, or :—

"Live out your life in its fulness and in its strength, but live so that high is high and low is low. Guard your life-ideals above that this world holds worthy. Sell not yourself, for this is your life. Sell not yourself, and sell not others."

## OTHER ARTICLES.

Norman Alliston, from discovering "some inconsistencies in the idea of Providence," arrives at the startling conclusion that the only warranted view to the productions of things is that they occur as they are as they are. Mr. Marcus Carlyle, in a paper more by sanguine hope than by knowledge of facts, gaits the diminishing birth-rate as the beginning of a new millennium. As an example of his position

may be mentioned his belief that reduction in population will present more openings for regular employment. Mr. George Trobridge engages in a very earnest and conscientious discussion of the nude in art and the nude in society. He urges the probable effect of calling on girls employed as models. Mr. F. R. M. urges care in the use of statistics, and Mr. A. R. M. under the head of "Training *versus* Instruction," shows that modern science makes too much of itself as a source of mental culture.

## THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE principal paper in the September number is by M. Jules Delafosse on the Foreign Policy of France. The writer is a Conservative Deputy, but the purpose of his article is a defence of M. Delcassé. He points out that in respect of officially communicating the terms of the Anglo-French Agreement, Germany was treated on exactly the same footing as other Powers. The real root of bitterness was the Kaiser's refusal of a good understanding between England and France, which shattered his dream of a Russo-Franco-German alliance against England. The Moroccan affair was trumped up to jockey France into some such alliance. M. Delafosse, however, insists that "the wound of Alsace-Lorraine still bleeds," and points out that German industry threatens French "with triumphant competition." And, he urges, "behind the Germany of to-day stands the Germany of to-morrow—the Germany of the Pan-Germans," which is to increase its population of eighty millions, and to be possessed of "a world-wide ambition." Therefore, he is opposed to any thought of coquetting with Germany. France is enamoured of a vaster combination than the one she has worked for: "an Anglo-Franco-Russian alliance, which, in all probability, Italy and possibly the United States might be willing to join." These allies would predictably possess "the mastery of the world"; "the chance of peace against their wishes in any part of the world would be physically impossible."

Mr. Maurice Low reports that there has grown up among the American people a certain distrust of the Senate, a coterie of bosses representing themselves and monopolising power, and he speculates whether this feeling is strong enough to enable the President to enforce his will and the will of the nation on the Senate in the regulation of international freights. He mentions a plea put forward by the Secretary of the United States Navy for "an American Navy."

An "Old Harrovian" laments that cricket "seems to be steadily losing its hold over the people of this country, and as a tonic to stir the virility of our youth recommends the public-school boy to encourage the steeple-jacking movement, and so set the pace generally for English young men."

Mr. St. Loc Strachey traces the recognition of poetic power in the poets from a nameless versifier of the fifteenth century to Kipling and Newbolt. He says that our poets will not allow us to be "drowned in security."

The Northern University movement, as illustrated by the rise and growth of the Victoria University, Manchester, is the subject of a sustained eulogy by Mr. Baines.

Rev. Archibald Fleming, with more humorous success, endeavours to repel the charge of Mammonism brought against Scottish religion in a previous issue.

There are travel and garden papers suggestive of the holiday season.



## THE MONTHLY REVIEW.

There are several good articles in the September number, two of which—on the blessings of nakedness, and the sentiency of plants—have been separately noticed.

### CANADA AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

John S. Ewart sets forth quite ruthlessly Canada's objections to Mr. Chamberlain's proposals. He lays down and outsets these four proposals:—

1. Mr. Chamberlain advocates the establishment of a protective tariff. To this Canada says nothing.

2. Mr. Chamberlain proposes preferential tariffs within the Empire. Canada is almost unanimously in favour of such proposals.

3. Mr. Chamberlain desires commercial union of the Empire. Canada does not.

4. Mr. Chamberlain urges political union of the Empire. Canada dissents.

By establishing these positions he effectually pricks the Reform bubble.

### THE VOGUE OF EROTICS.

Basil Tozer writes on the increasing popularity of the erotic novel, and says:—

"Of eighty-seven selected novels that I have by me at this time, and that have been published within the last three years, and a half, books that have had a considerable vogue, and which, at one time or other, been obtainable at the circulating libraries, seventeen adopt the attitude of sneering at matrimony, and 'played out'; eleven raise upon a pinnacle imaginary conditions in imaginary divorce cases; twenty-two practically advocate that married men shall be allowed to keep mistresses openly; seven hold up to ridicule the woman who is faithful to her husband; and twenty-three describe seduction as a thing as it can be described in a book that is not to be ostracised from book-stalls."

Worse is the habit of readers selecting the most scandalous or prurient passages, and reading them alone. Of the writers, the most "daring" books among them are written by Mr. Tozer to have been written by women!

### WILL EAST AND WEST WED?

F. Carrel, tracing the influence of East on West, asks, What probability is there of a union between them? Occidentals consider unions with Orientals as derogatory to their race. Orientals show themselves desirous, and even anxious, to unite with Western peoples. Do they thereby admit the superiority of the Western, or do they mate with the inferiority of nature? The writer urges:—

"We are not two species, but one, and from a purely scientific point of view there is no reason why a unification of the world's white and slightly coloured races should not be effected, which, after a period of fusion, should not result beneficially according to the principle by which cross-breeding produces an increase of vigour. But it must at once be added that a period of fusion, during which the rhythm of the races, the very impulses of ages, were being altered and a new and new impulses were being formed, must be of such duration and probably so fertile in mental confusion and regression, that it would require great confidence in the principle involved and great temerity to advocate the experiment."

In the face of the military ascendancy of the East might, Mr. Carrel hints, enforce intermarriage. Only "a truly Western education, teaching, among other things, the value and iniquity of war," would prevent this.

### OTHER ARTICLES.

Millari endeavours to strike "the diplomatic balance" after the victories of Japan and the internal troubles of Russia. German aggression is the chief danger which he anticipates from the "laying of the

Russian spectre," as he calls it, and he advocates a suitable safeguard the Anglo-Franco-Italian alliance, the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and the action of the United States and the new Russia. Sandars contributes a eulogy of Alphonse Daude. J. Holland Rose sheds, from an unnoticed source, light on the death of Murat. Miss Dora G. McClesney contributes a somewhat whimsical article on catalogue reading.

## THE WORLD'S WORK AND PLAY.

THE September number shows a slackening of interest compared with many preceding ones.

### THE PROBLEM OF BRITISH CANALS.

Mr. George Turnbull, discussing "What is to be done with our Canals," says that once English canals were looked upon as the best in the world. Now they are not. France, Germany, Belgium, and even the United States and Canada, are altogether superior, England stands nowhere in comparison. In England the railways have killed the canal, chiefly, it seems, because the great companies bought up the canals:—

There are in Great Britain about 3,938 miles of canals, of which 1,264 are under railway control, and 415 are derelict and abandoned. Only about 230 miles are capable of admitting boats carrying over 90 tons, about 2,000 miles will accommodate boats carrying 40 to 60 tons, while the remainder is fit only for tiny barges carrying up to 30 tons. On the waterways of the Continent, however, barges of 250 to 500 tons capacity, even larger ones, are used—and it takes as many men to man a small barge as a large one.

French canals are State-owned, those of Germany and Belgium mainly so; but, whereas we have spent nothing on ours, they have not spared money on theirs. Mr. Turnbull rehearses the oft-told tale of the expense of our carriage of goods as compared with that of Germany and France; but concludes that at last the canal question is in a fair way of being tackled, provided first of all by a Royal Commission. On the whole, he thinks, the general feeling of experts was voiced in the resolution of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, of improving and extending the canal system by means of a public trust, if necessary in combination with local district trusts, and aided by a Government guarantee. Mr. Bryce, he reminds us, had he remained at the House of Trade in 1895, meant to have fully inquired into the question. Mr. J. L. C. Booth follows up Mr. Turnbull's article by a paper describing the condition of the canals, and ways from London to Liverpool, a journey which could be made by motor launch.

### FRESH AIR TUBES FOR LONDON.

Dr. Glover Lyon, who is convinced that many parts of London are unfit for human habitation, makes a proposal for carrying off the stagnant air of the city streets by means of motion of electric cars in the tubes from the suburbs to the city, tubes, of course, bringing in the fresh air. Taking the Great Northern Tube alone, he says, if the air passed through to the city through its 14 feet by 16 feet apertures at fifteen miles an hour, enough air would be thrown into the city every hour to displace the air in two miles of streets 30 feet wide, with houses 50 feet high on each side. But surely the streets would be a whirlwind!

Among other articles is one by Miss N. G. Bacon, "Good Living on Five Shillings a Week," the good (which certainly sounds very good indeed) being a "Cornish Riviera," at Carbis Bay near St. Ives, in a four-roomed country cottage. The article should be a useful practical hints to those wishing to live cheaply in some quiet country spot.



## NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

The *North American Review* for August opens with elaborate symposium on the subject of "National Rights and Responsibilities in the Time of War." There are four contributors—American, British, French and German. The symposium would have been much more valuable if the editor had endeavoured to summarise the views of his contributors, so as to enable the reader to ascertain upon what points they are in agreement and what points they are at variance. The subject is too wide to be dealt with here. I content myself with noting the four papers as containing more or less confused material which might be studied with advantage when the time comes for considering the next conference.

James M. Beck discusses the question whether the time has not come for placing Life Insurance under Federal supervision. He thinks that the time has fully come, and, if it cannot be done under the present Constitution, he thinks that the time is ripe for a constitutional amendment rendering it possible.

## THE NEGRO QUESTION IN THE SOUTH.

Edward Atkinson, in the article entitled "The Negro a Beast," points out that the time is speeding on when the Northern States will insist upon reducing the representation of the Southern States in Congress, and will persist in the disfranchisement of the negro. He

will be observed that the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina elect, by counting disfranchised negroes, twenty-six representatives in Congress out of fifty-five. This number—twenty-six—is in excess of the number to which they would have been entitled under the census of 1900 on their white population counted separately.

Incidentally Mr. Atkinson gives some interesting statistics as to the cost of emancipation by war:—

There were 4,000,000 slaves in the South in 1860. It cost the North 4,000,000,000 dols. to remove the curse of slavery from the Southern States. The price of liberty, and of the emancipation of the white man as well as of the black man, was at the rate of 1,000 dols. for every slave existing in the land in 1860. This is an exact estimate.

## THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA.

Oscar Straus, who was formerly the American Minister at Constantinople, and who, being a Jew, is naturally anti-Russian, sets himself to combat the popular notion that the relations between the United States and Russia have always been exceedingly friendly. After going in review the diplomatic relations between the two countries, he says:—

With the exception of Russia's hostile or unfriendly attitude during the earlier years of our history, when the United States was struggling for recognition as an independent nation, the "Holy Alliance" incident, the relations between the United States and Russia have been uniformly normal and friendly; each nation, as against the other, on all occasions and in all periods of war, has strictly observed its neutral obligations as was incumbent upon it under the laws of nations and of friendly Powers. To infer that the United States is under obligations of gratitude to Russia for any special acts of friendship shown, other than such as the laws of neutrality imposed, is to substitute a myth and the fulsome language of ceremonial functions for historical facts.

## THE FUTURE OF CRETE.

H. N. Brailsford gives a touching picture of the somewhat crazy enthusiasm of the Cretans to be annexed to Greece; nothing will satisfy them but that. He says:—The Cretans might, if they so chose, defy the Powers with

comparative impunity. The Ambassadors of the four Great Powers in Rome, who form the responsible Committee with the management of Cretan affairs, are now drawing up a belated list of reforms. If they could inaugurate a constitutional régime, and give to the island some measure of civil freedom, there seems at a first glance no reason why it should not be moderately happy. But the passionate sentiment in favour of union has to be reckoned with, and it has now become thoroughly aroused.

## OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Edward Porritt gives his reason for thinking that the present number of Irish representatives in the British Parliament was fixed solely to buy off the opposition of the owners of Irish boroughs, that it had no relation to the intrinsic right of the Irish to be represented in proportion to their population. Mr. Brackstad, the Norwegian and Mr. Karl Staaff the Swedish view the controversy between the two Scandinavian nations. Margaret Sherwood contributes a poem entitled "The Quest," dedicated to the scholars who die young.

## HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

A LESSON in how to write a delightfully fresh and original story on a thoroughly hackneyed subject is afforded by W. D. Howells' "Twenty-four Hours at Exeter" in *Harper's Magazine* this month. Exeter seen through Mr. Howells' spectacles will become quite a different place. The illustrations, too, quite come up to the high standard of *Harper's*.

Otherwise the papers are not striking, the most interesting by far being the first of the series in which Dr. Charcot deals with his Antarctic explorations. His expedition left Havre on August 25th, 1903, consisted of twenty young men eager for Antarctic exploration, besides the chiefs and the crew, which numbered an Alpine guide and cook and a *chef*. The expedition, with its long nights, passed "like a dream," and one of the officers actually had, and some of the others seemingly were threatened, with polar anaemia, the bane of polar expeditions in the winter. Dr. Charcot supervised a course of English lessons for the crew, and on Sundays they had musical matinées, all fête-days and birthdays being diligently celebrated. Thanks to their work and amusements, and to the skill of the cook in dressing fresh penguin and seal meat, Dr. Charcot's expedition seem to have found their first Antarctic winter far less trying than some explorers have done.

## The Century Magazine.

THE *Century Magazine* opens with a short story by Anthony Hope, and also contains short stories by Elizabeth Robins and Scumas MacManus. Its most interesting part this month is its strongest part. A series of papers begun on Historic Palaces of Paris, Count de Paris and M. Gronkowski treating of the Hôtel Monaco on Rue Saint Dominique, the article being beautifully illustrated. Another paper is devoted to the Viking ship found at Oseberg, on the west side of the Christiania Fjord, in 1903, finally unearthed last year, and now in the Christiania Museum. Only the famous Gokstad ship at all equals it in size or in interest. The cargo, however, of the Oseberg ship is much the richer, and the articles found within it are of greater interest. They include a loom with tapestry full of small pictures, those at Bayeux, sleds with luxurious ornaments, a wonderfully artistic carriage. The description of the ship in the Odyssey, in which the Lord of Ithaca, Odysseus (Neptune (Poseidon)), exactly coincides with the capacity of the Gokstad and Oseberg Viking ships.



## THE REVUE DE PARIS.

A solar-eclipse has called forth two articles by Houllévigüe. In the *Revue de Paris* of August 1st is a *résumé* of our knowledge concerning "the of fire," and in the second number he summarises what has been learnt from successive eclipses.

M. Gillet contributes to the first August number an interesting sketch of Eugène Fromentin, painter, poet, novelist, but better remembered for his writings than his pictures. A monument of Fromentin is to be erected at La Rochelle, his birthplace. His admirable "Dominique" had at first a poor reception. A story without intrigues, a story without an ending, disgusted his readers. Sainte-Beuve praised it, but with certain reserve, and George Sand demanded a revision.

In the second number Capitaine d'Ollone records his impressions of the Anglo-Indian Manœuvres in the field which he witnessed last year, and he thinks lessons could be learnt from them by the French. The study of tactics has attained a high degree of perfection; what is wanted in the French manœuvres is opportunities to put theory into practice.

## WOMAN'S OBEDIENT LIFE IN JAPAN.

M. Tamura, in the same number, gives a picture of men's life in Japan. The author, after having spent several years in America, returned to Japan and wrote a book in 1893, but the protests of the press compelled him to leave his post as pastor. His ideas have become Americanised, and he judged his country in England but an impartial spirit. It is not a charming picture that we get in the *Revue de Paris*. The writer says that Japanese virtue is very pharisaical, very strict. Love-marriages do not exist in Japan, and young married people chance to get on together, and are congratulated on their happiness. The idea of the principle on which marriage rests in Japan, that a son is expected to marry at the age of eighteen and to follow the profession of his father.

Boys are brought up to consider themselves as inferior to girls, and the woman's position is certainly not a noble one. Filial love, as we understand it, is not known; the Japanese honour and respect their parents. Obedience is the chief domestic virtue. For a woman there are three kinds of obedience. When she is young, she must obey her father; married, she must obey her husband; and when she is a widow, she has to obey her son.

## THE CORRESPONDANT.

The *Correspondant* of August 10th opens with an article by Alfred Mézières, on the French School at Athens. It gives interesting reminiscences of the writer's time in Greece half a century ago.

An anonymous writer follows with a paper entitled "The Truth about the Militia." It is a study of the militia in Switzerland, based on an unpublished report of the Swiss military manœuvres. The writer compares the Swiss military with the French, to the detriment of the latter. The French, he says, dislike discipline.

The Swiss, on the other hand, have the feeling for discipline inborn. The Swiss Army is not merely a military force, it constitutes a moral military force. France must be a moral force and something more. The exigencies of modern war require her to be an efficient military force. The two years' service system does not find favour with the writer.

## THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

ADMIRERS of Pascal will be grateful to Victor Segalen for the article on Pascal and his "Thoughts," which he has contributed to the first August number. It is a *à propos* of the new edition of the "Thoughts" from a manuscript preserved in the Bibliothèque Nationale, edited by Léon Brunschvicg, and published by Hachette.

In the second August number Charles Renouvier discusses the Secession of Norway, and summarises the results of the struggle. In conclusion he asks: If Norway is to find a king, will she institute a republic? And if not, will be her attitude to Sweden? Will an alliance replace the union, or will rivalry end in hostility? If an alliance is the result, will it include Norway and Sweden only, or will Denmark also be admitted? In the event of an alliance, what will she do with the three kingdoms and the different nationalities?

All unions of States, the writer philosophises, are difficult to realise. They are often born in blood, but last but a short time, and they end badly. The Hungarian monarchy, for instance, is not in a particularly excellent state of health, and the union of Sweden and Norway was so sick that it died. A union in which the sovereignty is equally divided, in which both parties are equally strong, would be, if politics were geometry, the squaring of the circle.

M. Frédéric Passy and M. d'Estournelles de Launay, whose good faith M. Brunetière doubted last month, reply in the present number, and explain to the readers of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* the real nature of the work which the editor so readily denounced as a forgery without taking the trouble to inform himself properly of the subject. M. Brunetière rejoins, and repeats the argument: Nations are military creations, and their existence as such—not their greatness or prosperity—can only be preserved by the means which create them. The best way to avoid war to-day is not to be afraid of it, but to be always prepared for it.

## LA REVUE.

IN *La Revue* of August 1st there is a study of the Huysmans by Jules Sageret. The work of M. Huysmans, we are told, has considerable speculative interest from the point of view of conversion.

Under the title of "The First White Terror," M. Faguet criticises Achille Luchaire's recent book on Innocent III. and the Albigenses. Achille Luchaire, he thinks, is no historian. Innocent III. organised the Inquisition and preached the crusade against the Albigensian heretics, and encouraged the barons of the North to make war on their country, and there is no excuse for his crime, M. Luchaire's defence notwithstanding.

The second number opens with an article on typhoid fever in the French Army, by Dr. S. Bernheim and Dr. Tartière. The writers, comparing the mortality statistics of the French and German armies, give the following figures:—In the years 1896 to 1901 the rate in the German army was 2.32 per thousand, and 4.58 in France. In three years, according to Dr. Gotteron, the losses in the German army amounted to only 1,300 men, whereas the French losses exceeded 10,000. The two chief diseases from which the soldiers suffer are typhoid fever and tuberculosis. In 1901 there were 87 deaths from typhoid fever in the German army and 625 in the French army, and 120 deaths from tuberculosis in the German army against 1,415 in the French.



## THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

July number of the *Rassegna Nazionale*, and too late for notice last month, contains a most important pronouncement from the pen of Mgr. Bonomelli, Patriarch Bishop of Cremona, who has done more than any other man in Italy to span the abyss that has yawned between Church and State ever since 1870. Mgr. Bonomelli recently celebrated his golden jubilee as a priest, and the event has been the occasion of an extraordinary demonstration of the esteem and affection in which he is held all in Italy, from the Pope and the King down to the people. The present letter is a reply to his friends, and is a frank plea for closer union between Vatican and Italy. He entreats both parties to "draw a veil over certain events in the past," in other words, he appeals to the Pope to abandon his claim to the Temporal Power, and to the Italian Catholics to be loyal to the House of Savoy. To English readers the most interesting part of the letter is the postscript, in which the Bishop relates an interview he had with Cardinal Manning as early as 1879, when the English Cardinal, with characteristic statesmanship, urged upon him to work for the House of Savoy, declaring the Temporal Power an end and could never be restored. "To ask us to give back Rome," said Manning, "is to ask us to commit suicide"; words which the Bishop of Cremona declares to have exercised a profound influence upon his own attitude towards the problem from that day to this.

The August number contains a warm tribute to the scientific work of Elisée Reclus, and a historical account of the curious circumstances that induced Cola di Rienzo to persuade Giovanni Baglioni, of Siena, to pose as a pretender to the French throne.

The melancholy statistics on juvenile crime are continued in an article by Lino Ferriani in the *Nuova Rivista*, August 16th. He declares that eighty per cent. of the child criminals of Italy are manufactured by a bad environment and inadequate education, in other words, by preventable causes; that thirty per cent. of the criminals of the country are minors, and of these eighty per cent. are thieves. Professor Ferriani protests against sentimental description, but pleads for scientific investigation. He himself has closely studied 500 boys in prison, between the ages of eleven and fourteen, and reports that more than half of them came from the most wretched homes, and over 200 had criminal parents. Very few had ever done any work, were sexually corrupt, nearly all smoked, and many had a taste for alcohol. As a proof how little good is done by mere instruction apart from moral training, he reports that the best scholars were among the worst criminals. As an alternative to prison, the author proposes agricultural colonies in bracing districts, good food, hard work, kindly discipline, the supervision of an experienced physician. Other noteworthy articles deal with the life-history of Prince Kropotkin, with the household, in a sense wholly favourable to the Emperor, and with the similarities in the naval triumphs of Nelson and Admiral Togo. A fresh serial, "The Face of Fortune," from the pen of the distinguished novelist, Neera, begins on August 1st.

The *Rivista Popolare* has issued, as a special supplement, a special Mazzini number in honour of the recent anniversary. It makes an admirable Mazzini memento, illustrated, with contributions from many of his old friends and disciples, including one from the now aged White Mario.

The *Corriere* supplies many illustrations of the brilliant

work in black and white of the artist Edgar Chiodo, who, of Armenian birth, acquired his artistic education in Venice and Paris. P. Moliventi discusses the authenticity of various supposed portraits of Caterina Cornaro. Interesting illustrations are given of the admirably executed restoration of the Palazzo Vitelleschi, at Corneto.

## THE EMPIRE REVIEW.

MR. EDWARD DICEY opens the September number of the *Empire Review* with an article on Rival Alliances. Referring to the Anglo-French Agreement, he says, "It is doubtful whether the real character of our liability is understood in France, and he would remind the French that the enthusiasm with which the visit of their Emperor was received in this country is based on goodwill, rather than on any undertaking on our part to side with France in disputes with other nations. With regard to the relations of England and Germany, he notes that the Kaiser and the men in power in Germany have assured us that Germany has no idea of a war with England, and he would like our Ministers to make similar assurances."

Sir Charles Bruce, in another article, reviews the Report of the Royal Commission on the Supply of Food in Time of War. He discusses the question from various points of view of supplies in time of peace, and the question of supplies of a maritime war; he considers a scheme for increasing the supply of wheat, and he sums up the conclusions arrived at by the Commission. The Commission deals with the case of the United Kingdom in event of war, but Sir Charles Bruce adds a word on behalf of the Colonies. He reminds us of the trouble suffering which the capture of colonial imports or exports would bring to the Colonies, and assures us that the subject constantly engages the attention of the Colonial Office.

## THE TREASURY.

ONE of the most interesting and most beautiful of the village churches of Cornwall is the church at Porthleven, described by D. and A. L. Collins in the *Treasury* for September.

Before the Conquest there was a collegiate church with secular canons dedicated to St. Probus. The present building belongs to the fifteenth century. The bell tower was built in the reign of Elizabeth, and it has been likened to the tower of Magdalen Chapel, Oxford.

The Rev. P. H. Ditchfield tells of the Antient Fraternity of Parish Clerks incorporated and registered at the Guildhall in 1233. Their patron saint was St. Nicholas. Clerkenwell owes its name to this Worsley Company. It was the custom of the clerks to assemble at the clerks' well to perform a miracle play.

The clerks, who held their services in the Guild Chapel, sang the Mass of the Holy Ghost before the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commoners, before the election of a new Lord Mayor. In the sixteenth century they sang at stately funerals, preceding the hearse the way to the church.

After the charter of 1610 the clerks were required to make returns of deaths and christenings in their parishes. Their Bills of Mortality are preserved in the Guild Library.

Mrs. Rodolph Stawell writes of the Sidneys in Shropshire, and there are several other articles of interest.



## THE PALL MALL MAGAZINE.

RETIRING M.P." sends to the September *Pall Magazine* a fantastic forecast of the next Liberal Government. Mr. John Morley and Mr. James, for example, are the Colonial and Indian Secretaries, Mr. Gladstone is made Postmaster-General, Mr. George Home Secretary, and so on.

R. N. Hall, who writes on the Inyanga Mountain, includes some recollections of Cecil Rhodes in his article. In this region, at a height of 7,000 feet above sea-level, Mr. Rhodes built his retreat, and it was his favourite place, where he thought out his great schemes. Mr. Hall has been visiting this region of mystery, which he says must not be confused with the Zambesi, which lies two hundred and fifty miles to the south of Inyanga, nor with the Matoppos range, where Mr. Rhodes is buried, for the Matoppos are over a hundred miles to the south-west. The writer describes the ancient ruins scattered throughout the district—the hill forts, the "slave-pits," the remains of stone walls and circular buildings, etc.

A question, Is any animal greedier than man? is asked by Mr. F. G. Aflalo, and he finds himself unable to answer it. He sets down some interesting facts in elucidation of it, however. After dividing animals into classes—gluttons and epicures—he gives details of their manner of feeding. The smaller animals are amongst the most fastidious in the matter, and so also are lizards and chameleons. The giraffe is a most fastidious creature. The male mosquito sucks the juices of plants, the female feeds on the blood of animals. In dealing with the apparently greedy animals, such as tigers or vultures, he sets as a balance in favour of the irregularity of their meals. Snakes and crocodiles are among the longest abstainers, but will eat a meal when they have the opportunity.

## Cassell's.

There is much readable matter in *Cassell's* for September. One learns from Mr. Walter T. Roberts the methods of the West London Shooting School, where both men and women are taught to handle the rifle, to shoot at flying targets, and prepare themselves for serious sport. So excellent is the practice afforded that the first-rate shots come to the school to get their good form before the shooting season begins.

P. Robertson sketches the experiences of a cripple doing two years' hard labour. The "criminal" much prefers penal servitude of a longer term to hard labour for a shorter. The explanation is that it is a better society in the convict prison." Mrs. Alison tells again the oft-told tale of Christie's. Mrs. Allison warmly eulogises the literary and ethical views of Mr. T. P. O'Connor. Mr. H. B. Philpott describes several triumphs of modern architecture, at which he includes Liverpool Cathedral, the new Accountants' Hall in London, the new premises of Lloyd's Register, the Cardiff Town Hall and Courts, the new Sessions House at Newgate, the new Memorial Library at Manchester, and the new Hall, Edinburgh University.

MARY WHITLEY contributes an article to the *Realist* for September, on the Living Exponents of the Peasants' Heroines. Several of the heroines have been interviewed for the purposes of the article—Miss Berry, Mrs. Kendal, Mrs. Benson, and many others.

## THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

UNDER the title of "The Eccentric in Art," Mr. Perugini gives the readers of the *English Illustrated Magazine*, for September, an account of the Museum, at Brussels, and its founder, the eccentric painter Antoine Wiertz. The museum was presented to the Belgian Government in 1850, on condition that the artist should give his pictures to Belgium, and in this manner they are hung, and may be visited free of charge. Some of the pictures are quite terrific. "The Revolt of the Angels," for instance, represents the angels warring in mid-air. Another picture, "Hunger, Madness, and Crime," represents a mother driven to insanity by hunger, and destroying her child with a view to cannibalism.

An article on Old English Shops, by Mr. J. Hutchings, gives us pictures of some charming quaint shops in some of our provincial towns—Shrewsbury, Much Wenlock, Whitchurch, Ludlow, etc. Perhaps we should not be allowed to build anything so picturesque in street architecture to-day.

## A MANY-SIDED MAN.

Mr. George A. Wade describes the many and varied duties of the Lord Chamberlain, who is an officer of the Royal Household with an office in St. James's Palace. He controls appointments in the Royal Palaces, gives the King's physicians to the charwomen, gives the right to tradesmen to style themselves "purveyors" to the King; his duties connected with the holding of Courts and levées are manifold; he has charge of the arrangements for Royal marriages; he is a censor and censor of plays; he is a member of the Privy Council; and he has charge of the insignia of the Orders of Knighthood.

## East and West.

*East and West* for August has in it much of general interest. Some of the articles have been mentioned separately. Mr. Rama Prasad Chanda traces the influence of ancient Babylon on Vedic India as manifested through Eridu, the seaport of Babylon. Dr. C. G. recalls the circumstances attending the revocation of Lord Heytesbury's appointment as Governor-General of India in 1835. It appears that his supersession was due to the suspicion under which he lay of Royal sympathies. He had, it was said, been practically captured by the Tsar. Mr. A. Rogers asks, Can a man stand alone? and answers, Not yet.

## The Grand Magazine.

THE *Grand Magazine* cannot be said to be kept very well. The September number contains nothing of special interest. The debatable question raised is whether the ratepayer gets value for his money, or not. To which Mr. Frederick Dolman, L.C.C., answers Yes, and Professor James Long No; and the reader who reads their arguments carefully will probably think that Professor Long makes out the better case. Mr. J. "Portrait of a Lady" opens the magazine as his story," with his reasons for why he thinks it so. Mr. Gilbert, Mr. A. W. Pinero, Mr. Louis N. Parker, Bernard Shaw, Mr. Henry Arthur Jones, and other living dramatists, give an account of their first plays as they got them acted. The other articles hardly notice.



# THE BOOK OF THE MONTH.

## (1.)—HOW THE RUSSIANS FOUGHT. (2.)—WHY THE JAPANESE WON.

### (1.)—HOW THE RUSSIANS FOUGHT.

WE have all been somewhat surfeited with descriptions of the Manchurian charnel-house. The telegraphic word-pictures of special correspondents at last began to pall. After the long lull, it may be profitable to gather a few of the more salient facts which the fighting brought to light. Whatever may be said against and too much cannot be said against it—this, it may be said in its favour: It is a tremendous struggle. The crucible of the battlefield reveals secrets in times of peace would have lain unnoticed. Carry the metaphor—a great war is like the crucible by which men test the strain that ships can bear. It is wasteful, cruel, murderous, but it reveals the breaking-point in systems and nations. For more than a year the Russian navy, the Russian navy, and the Russian army have been subjected to a tremendous breaking strain. The world has been watched with intense interest all the while. The naval links have given so easily that nothing further need be said. The verdict of the world on the Russian fleets is decisive. Henceforth they will do well to forsake the ocean field in which, after half a century of preparation, she has so conspicuously, so utterly, and so disastrously failed. Individual officers were skilful, that most of the officers died like heroes, may be admitted. But the navy as a whole—whether regarded from its conception, its armament, its navigation, its *esprit de corps*, its fighting efficiency—was a failure. It hardly needed the mutiny in the Black Sea Fleet to emphasise the fact that Russia's future does not lie in the sea, and that if for the next ten years she reduced her naval estimates to zero, her effective power would not be materially reduced, while her vulnerability would be increased.

### THREE BRITISH WITNESSES.

In the army it is otherwise. The land war was only unfortunate for the Russians. But it was disastrous. The army has been defeated every time it faced the Japanese. But it has never been overwhelmed. The Japanese have achieved prodigies of valour, but they have inflicted no Sedan upon their opponents. It is therefore a profitable subject for inquiry where and how the Russian army failed, in what direction it was strongest, and in answering these questions we may obtain some valuable information as to the fundamental factors governing the present situation. We are fortunate in having three independent witnesses—all British—who have published their testimony concerning the Russians, after

following the Russian armies in war time for several months.

The net impression left upon the mind after reading these narratives is that the Russian private soldier is the most splendid fighting man to be found in the whole world, that the Russian officer is excellent, like the British officer—good-natured and self-sacrificing, ready to expiate all faults of foresight and preparation by heroic readiness to die—that in the important points the Russian army is better equipped for war than the British army, and that, despite the uniform run of ill-luck which attended it, the Russian administration, especially in the supply of fuel, food, and munitions of war, displayed a capacity to do adequate justice has not been done. Of course in Manchuria there was enough and to spare, as there was in South Africa, with less excuse.

### TWO IMPORTANT FACTS.

But in the midst of the hailstorm of criticism and denunciation with which many writers have overwhelmed the Russian army, the Russian Government, the Russian Administration, and the Russian people, if anything that is Russian, it is well to remember one or two facts, the truth of which no fair-minded man will deny. The first is that if, instead of Russian soldiers, General Kuropatkin had commanded an equal number of Britons, equipped by the British War Office, he would have been beaten more than he is to-day. The second is that in the feeding, furnishing, and supplying the needs of the army in the field, Russia has accomplished a task unparalleled in the annals of war, and one which her critics before the war declared to be absolutely impossible. The task which we took of feeding our armies in South Africa was a child's play compared with that which was successfully accomplished by the Russians. Whatever of business and failure, of peculation and of stupidity may be in the Russian administration, it only increases our wonder and admiration for the way in which, in spite of all these drawbacks, the great cumbrous machine did its work. But these things had better be noted in detail.

### LORD BROOKE'S FIRST BOOK.

It seems but the other day that I was laughing and talking at Easton Lodge with a rather harum-scarum boy who was just about to be sent to a public school. I suppose it must have been a dozen years ago. The boy has now grown up to be a man. But I can never anticipate that the heir to the earldom of Warwick would enter my own profession, and



at a bound a leading place among the military writers of the press.

Lord Brooke, whose book "An Eye-witness in Manchuria," is the latest of the records of the war, began his public life before he was out of his teens on the staff of Lord Milner in the midst of the South African War. While there he made the acquaintance of Gwynne, now the editor of the *Standard*, and Reuter's representative at the seat of war. Gwynne recognised the possession of the true journalistic *flair* in his young friend, and encouraged him to try his fortune as a war correspondent. When the Russo-Japanese war broke out Lord Brooke was put by Reuter to accompany the Russian army in Manchuria. His charming manners, his sympathetic adaptability to all sorts and conditions of men, and his previous experience in South Africa made him in good stead. He became a *persona grata* with General Kuropatkin and most of the Russian Generals. He remained behind when almost all other correspondents had left, and it was from his "Reuter specials" almost alone that the world learned the story of the great battle of the Sha-ho. It is a great responsibility for a lad of twenty-three to report for the whole world one of the bloodiest battles in history, but Lord Brooke did his work like a man. He has now written, and Mr. Nash has edited, an account of what he saw during the time he spent in Manchuria, and from this very book I now proceed to extract evidence upon the important permanent factors of the war. Details of fighting are immaterial to those who wish to know not how this particular hill was won, or this position turned, but how far the nations are competent to play their part in the evolution of human society.

#### OFFICERS WITH "SWELLED HEAD."

Lord Brooke's plain, straightforward narrative comes out into clear relief that the Russian officers were just as absurdly ignorant as to the task before them as were the British officers who went out with Lord Buller to South Africa in 1899. The malady of the "swelled head" afflicted both armies alike. And pride in such cases brought its retribution. There is a very close parallel between the Russians and the British in their campaigns. Even in the small matter of the lack of maps the War Offices of the two armies displayed the same lack of prevision. And the quarrels which raged among the British Generals in the South African front are reproduced on a gigantic scale in the Manchurian war which did so much to paralyse the Russian Army in Manchuria.

The fact appears to be that in both Empires the ruling class—the class that dresses for dinner—has been demoralised by comfort and self-indulgence. Whether it takes the form of brutal corruption or only of inefficiency, the officers of both armies show unmistakable signs of decadence. They were ready to die for their country, but of the passionate devotion to the hard, laborious

work of preparation in advance there was no trace. Like our own ruling class, there is in them neither the stern fidelity of the scientist nor the fervent fanaticism of the Puritan. Society—to use the phrase Dean Swift's saying—is like an oak tree which decays first at the top. We need not go further than the Report of our own Royal Commission on the evidence as to the dryrot which cripples the British Army. There is the same kind of thing, only on a larger scale, in the Russian Army. The Russian soldier has lain in Capua, and although he is still ready to die, the old rugged virtue of the Suwarrow type is largely gone out of him.

#### THE MEN—SPLENDID.

But if this must be said of the officers, Lord Brooke bears emphatic testimony to the fact that in Manchuria, as at Spion Kop, the "men are splendid." Again and again he tells us of their almost inexhaustible endurance, their death-defiant courage, their marvellous cheerfulness and recuperative resources. We hear nothing of revolutionary disaffection in the camp. Their generals are beaten again and again, but with their men they seem to be more popular than ever. There is no desertion in Manchuria of "*nous sommes trahis*." The Russian is obedient, unresisting as water in the hands of a hydraulic engineer, the Russians—European and Siberians alike—are simply superb. Napoleon and Hannibal could desire no more magnificent veterans for their legions. And their physical capacity to endure privation of food, to face the worst extremities of cold and of frost, to spend days and nights sleepless and foodless, without complaining, is almost superhuman.

#### JEWS AND POLES AT THE FRONT.

We hear a great deal about the savage hatred which the Russian Government inspires its subjects, especially its Poles and its Jews. But it has put the Manchurian army with Poles and Jews, and no sign of disaffection has ever appeared in camp, on march, or in the firing line. How can we explain this strange, so incredible a phenomenon as this readiness of hundreds of thousands of able-bodied men, with arms in their hands, to go willingly to the bloody deaths in a quarrel about which they know nothing at the bidding of a Government which we are constantly told they regard as their worst enemy? Has a Pole faltered in the hour of trial? There has been no mutiny in the army even in the blackest hour of disaster. As for the Jews, one of the most striking stories of the war tells how a Jewish soldier who had lost his left hand petitioned to be allowed to use his remaining hand in the service of the Emperor. Lord Brooke says that the Reservists want to get home, that some of the soldiers have imbibed revolutionary ideas; but what does that signify in practice? Lord Brooke evidently does not think that the Russian or Siberian private soldier could fight better or be braver or more valiant man than he is to-day—even if he were able to read and write—accomplishments possessed by very few, or if he were fully



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ate enthusiasm for the war. That is the thing, the kind of magic by which men who war and dislike the Tsar are nevertheless, as so enchanted by an appeal to do their duty Tsar that they fight as bravely and as doggedly they were fanatical Mahdists or dogged Ironsides.

### HEROIC FORTITUDE.

Brooke over and over again bursts into of praise over the magnificent courage, the which the Russian army has always exhibited the loyalty reposed in its leaders. "What troops in the world," he asks, "would have and again met the enemy unflinchingly after terrible reverses?"

one solitary exception; the Russian infantry lost their discipline, and never left a position they were ordered to hold without orders. new at least how to die.

the Sha-ho, a regiment that went into battle strong mustered only forty survivors when the s lost. Nothing demoralised them; nothing tened them. "The gallant Siberians, who had y tasted food or enjoyed rest for forty-eight were packed off to march all night through the ss to a position where they were to fight again ay. No murmur was heard. They were, as wonderfully patient and enduring."

### THE GREATEST ARTILLERY DUEL.

Brooke seldom lets himself go, but his of the greatest artillery duel in history is very

sight and sound are astonishing—terrifying. The whole hills is wreathed in clouds of white smoke. Each ball of snow bursting in the air, twenty to thirty feet e hills, is a shrapnel raining bullets on the foe beneath. ome unceasingly, unerringly—sixty to seventy shells the Russian position at the same moment. The con- roar is like the multitudinous waves of ocean dashing at fury against a rock-bound shore. The shells whistle ek in agony; it seems that nothing living can withstand

t seemed to the observer. Here is how it d to the men at the guns:—

r us and on our right the Russian gunners worked and prodigal of life. They resembled nothing so much as shovelling coal at the trial trip of a new torpedo boat. r example of bravery and endurance than that given by nners have I seen. The Japanese had the exact range y every battery, and their shrapnel rained death on the Siberians. Where they fell they lay, and instantly new epped into their places. The blood of the dead red the guns, their bodies jammed against the wheels; t was the worth of a dead soldier? Other hands must gun, send another shell whirring towards the enemy. ust the battery be silenced. And so hour after hour rked on.

n gun fired eight shots a minute—the eight ring sixty-four shells, or rather more than one nd. The consumption of ammunition was ous. No wonder that they sometimes ran On the Sha-ho the Russians went into battle oo rounds per man. Before the fight was over ad emptied their reserves of ammunition.

Lord Brooke says that the Russian guns outr those of the Japanese by several hundred The Japanese were, however, more mobile, appear to have been better shots. Lord Brook the Japanese at the battle of Yentai destroy a R battalion by shrapnel. The Russians h retreating,

to climb 1,000 yards in the open; the range of the gu exact, the shooting perfect. The shrapnel burst over th of the retreating troops, as it were, in large pattern Under this awful hail of bullets the men dropped like beneath the sickle of the reaper. All the way up the slo carpeted with little dark forms.

### NURSES AND WOUNDED.

The sufferings of the wounded were indescri Many were left to die, tormented with raging in the kowliang, where it was impossible to find Lord Brooke is loud in his praises of the hero the nurses and doctors. He says:—

The noble and unselfish manner in which the hospita worked evoked my deepest admiration. They devoted selves heart and soul to their patients, and seemed un of the dangers and privations they were often called endure.

Again, he says:—

The nurses, devoted women, whom to praise suff seems impossible. It was with the greatest admiration I v them at work. With one arm they would support some hit soldier, and in the other carry his rifle and heavy kit. did not seem to feel fatigue or weakness, but quiet methodically worked on all the day.

Two nurses were hit by shells at Liaou-Ya way station, but the rest of the nurses work unmoved.

"The method adopted for removing the wo was quick and practical, and worthy the attent our own army." But when 75,000 men were and wounded on the Sha-ho the best system mus broken down.

### RUSSIAN KINDNESS.

Lord Brooke says the Russian soldier is both hearted and sympathetic and gentle to a c except in the heat of battle or when unde influence of alcohol.

Of his dealings with the natives, Lord J testifies to the wonderfully good behaviour Russians to the Chinese in the earlier days, and later, when they fell back on Mukden.

Again, he says: "I gladly testify to the grea and even tenderness, shown to Japanese wound the Russians."

Here also is a little pen-picture that will not b forgotten:—

As we passed by the main camp the sound of many rhythmical, magnificent, smote our ears. Thirty thousa Russian soldiers were singing the Lord's Prayer. It was to be remembered.

What most of all impressed Lord Brooke w astonishing rapidity with which the Russians r their spirits after defeat. He says:—

The recuperative power of Russian and Siberian pe great. The rapid recovery of morale is one of the characteristics of the Russian army. The men may kno



beaten, but the memory of a reverse is soon blurred, and the soldier becomes again his usual careless self.

#### A MARVELLOUS COMMISSARIAT.

Describing the apparatus of war, Lord Brooke describes the travelling soup kitchens, by which, after the soldiers' boiling on the march, 54lb. of wood will boil 10 to 80 gallons of nourishing soup ready for the company as soon as it reaches its halting place. The amount of the way in which the Russians burrowed under the ground like rabbits, and passed an almost whole winter in dug-outs well warmed with stoves is interesting. He throws no light upon the sanitation of this underground city, but he mentions incidentally that the commissariat authorities had to distribute daily no less than 3,600 tons of food, fuel and clothing.

It is no light achievement to feed and warm 1,000,000 fighting men 6,000 miles from your capital in the heart of a Manchurian winter. But the Russians

another remarkable fact vouched for by Lord Brooke is the little sickness or death among Russian transport drivers, and transport horses, the transport drivers, and careless horsemasters, driving top speed over rough ground. Nevertheless, the horses died. Whereas, in our hands, in South Africa, the horses died like flies.

#### MR. MAURICE BARING'S STORY.

Mr. Maurice Baring's "With the Russians in Manchuria" (Methuen, 7s. 6d.) is the best English book describing the war from the Russian side that has yet been published. Mr. Maurice Baring is the correspondent of the *Morning Post*, he speaks Russian, and has campaigned for months with a battery of Trans-Baikal Cossacks. He is a pleasant writer, a level head, who is transparently honest, careful, and impartial. He was amazed and delighted to find among the capital good fellows the Russians were whom he met in the train and in camp. He found that among all the soldiers in the car on which he travelled across Siberia had read Milton's "Paradise Lost." In the train they read aloud from Gogol and Dostoevsky, sang songs, and recited folk-lore tales. "I thought," said Mr. Baring, "how little one half of the world knows about the other. These good-natured, simple, amusing, and quick people are treated by half the world to be sodden brutes no better than beasts." Of the Trans-Baikal Cossacks he says: "I found they were a delightful race of men, good-natured, long-suffering, and ingenious. In fact, they very much resemble the Irish." After describing the Russian army in action and in retreat, Mr. Baring puts on record his conviction that the "Russian soldier seemed to me to afford the finest material conceivable. In the first place, he is indifferent to death; in the second place, he will do as long as he is told to do so; thirdly, he will endure any amount of hardships and privations good-naturedly and without complaining." Mr. Baring is full of admiration over the good-nature, the kindness,

the hospitality of the Russian soldiers. He says: "They will endure any hardships, any fatigue without a murmur. They take everything as it comes, smilingly, without a murmur."

"They have the supreme quality of making the best of everything good-naturedly and without complaining." So hospitable were they that they shared with him their last lump of sugar, and refused to take any money for services rendered. Even the officers speak almost as highly. "They are not making anything they don't like to take the trouble to make the things do things smartly and in order. But the Slav temperament has the qualities of its defects. The Russians with their habit of doing their duty in their own leisurely fashion like automata, carried off their work without officers in their own leisurely fashion like automata, and did it just as well without orders as with them."

#### HUMANITY AND HEROISM.

Mr. Baring speaks in the highest terms of the humanity of the Russians to the wounded Japanese, and to the utter absence of any bitter feeling. The Japanese were constantly referred to as fine fellows, and nothing can exceed the generosity of the Russians in their appreciation by the Russians of their foes. "Their officers," said a Cossack officer, "are superior to us, more intelligent, more cultivated, and unsurpassably brave." The behaviour of the troops on both sides, Mr. Baring declares, has been wonderfully good. The Russians treated the Chinese admirably. Why, then, did such splendid fighting men so constantly defeat the Japanese? Mr. Baring's answer is that for the Russians it was not a national war, they had no great general, their equipment was old-fashioned, and they had neither discipline, the efficiency, nor the intelligence of the Japanese.

The heroism on both sides finds no lack of acknowledgment from Mr. Baring. Some of his battle pictures are terrible from their realism. In the improvised hospital at the foot of Lonely Tree Hill, he describes the scene as the lowest inferno of human pain. He gave the mangled men tea and cigarettes. They showed the Sign of the Cross, and thanked Heaven for not thanking us:—

One seemed to have before one the symbol of the suffering of the human race; men like bewildered children, stricken by some unknown force, for some hidden inexplicable reason, crying out and sobbing in their anguish, yet acquiescent and not railing against their destiny, and grateful for the alleviation and help to them in their distress.

It is good to hear that the hospitals were cleverly and admirably managed, and also to know that the Russian soldier before winter began had a thick sheepskin coat reaching to his knee, fur cap, felt boots, and woollen shirts like a blanket.

Mr. Baring has a true appreciation of the Russian superstition as to the Machiavellian cleverness of the Russian Government. As for the Russian soldier, he says:—

All Englishmen whom I have seen, and who have lived in Russia, and know the language and the people, have



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same thing, namely, that the Russians are fine fellows, the English ought to get to know them, because they like them, and that what people say about Russians in the press is nonsense and cant. It has been said to me by every man of business I have met in Russia.

### MR. DOUGLAS STORY.

Mr. Douglas Story's book has already been noticed in *REVIEW* ("The Campaign with Kuropatkin," *Laurie*, 10s. 6d.), but I mention it here to draw special attention to its photographs, and also to the fact that he distinctly recognises that the Russians fought the war in a spirit of leisurely humanity, which was quickened to savagery until the Japanese had begun to fight. When they were fighting with a savagery which gave no quarter and took no prisoners, they took none. Mr. Story also lays great stress upon the well-furnished equipment of the Russians, their uniforms, their photographs, etc.

### WHY THE JAPANESE HAVE WON.\*

Before the war began Mr. Alfred Stead published through Mr. Heinemann, a volume entitled "Japan by the Japanese," which took its place at once as the standard work on modern Japan. Never before had the leading statesmen and administrators of an Eastern country co-operated with a Western publisher for the purpose of affording the public with an authentic up-to-date, almost encyclopaedic statement of the actual facts concerning the condition of their country. But the specific character of this collection of essays on Japan by the living Japanese, while giving it a unique place among works on the subject, to a certain extent militated against its popularity with the general public. "I owe your son a grudge," said the Prime Minister of a British Colony, "for 'Japan by the Japanese.'" There were far too many statistics in it. The "Asi-Blue Book" element in "Japan by the Japanese" disappears entirely from Mr. Alfred Stead's popular description of "Great Japan," which has just been published by John Lane at 7s. 6d. net. It is a book which is likely to become popular with the same rapidity that its predecessor won recognition as the standard book on Japan. In spite of necessity it covers much of the same ground and contains many extracts from its more voluminous predecessor, "Japan by the Japanese," it is entirely free from the objection taken by the average reader of the famous collection of essays. It is a popular book, written in a popular style, dealing with the facts of the hour, telling the reader exactly what he wants to know in the way he wants to hear it. It has more value than the observations of any single author. For Mr. Alfred Stead has made "Great Japan" a very compost of extracts from all the sources of information, official and unofficial, and the whole composite mass is so deftly worked up that the book has all the charm of the observations of a single independent observer.

### JAPAN WORSHIP.

The author's point of view is frankly stated in almost every page. Ancestor worship may be the religion of the Japanese. But Japan worship is the religion of Mr. Alfred Stead. There is such a frank naïveté about this engaging idolatry as to disarm criticism. Mr. Alfred Stead writes about Japan as an ardent youth sings the charms of the lady of his love. The impression produced upon the mind of the reader is to raise a haunting doubt whether Heaven itself can be so absolutely ideally perfect as is the Land of the Rising Sun. I am wont to say that I have long ago abandoned the quest for perfectly white archangels in human guise in this planet. But if my son is right, the breed is still to be found in the Yellow Sea. Grey archangels, or even piebald archangels, are rare enough in the rest of the world. But there seem to be forty millions of the white original breed, unstained by sin, and unmarred by no imperfection, in the dominions of the Mikado. So far from marvelling at their success in war, or grudging them the control of Korea, the reader of "Great Japan" will lay down the book with the fervent regret that the Mikado and his peerless Paladins cannot be invited to undertake the governance and direction of the whole planet.

There is something very delightful about this simplicity of fervour of the devotion of Mr. Alfred Stead to the god of his idolatry, and any qualms which our conscience may entertain are silenced by the hope that the Japanese may try to justify the faith of their worshipper, and to live up to the picture which he has drawn for the edification of us barbarians of the West. For at present I must humbly profess my inability to believe that any nation among the children of men can be as altogether lovely as Mr. Alfred Stead's Japanese. If they were I should be tempted to raise the cry of the people of Lystra, when they lifted up their voices, saying, in the speech of Lycaonia, "The gods are come down to us in the likeness of men."

### THE SECRET OF JAPANESE SUCCESS.

But after all allowance is made for the radiance of the halo with which Mr. Alfred Stead surrounds Japan and the Japanese, it is impossible to deny that he has supplied us with a mass of authentic information which explains and justifies the Japanese successes in the war. Mrs. Besant recently explained the defeat of the Russians by declaring that the astral bodies of the Russians were fighting on the side of the Japanese, which, I suppose, is a theosophic way of saying that the Russians had no heart in a war into which the Japanese plunged with all their heart. The secret of the Japanese success is not their efficiency so much as their faith. That faith brings forth works in the simple life, the strenuous life, and the systematic, almost automatic, sacrifice of the baser self to the claims of the country. Patriotism raised to its highest point, supplemented by a real conduct-faith in the reality of the spirit world, and concentrated in a religious



tion to the person of the Mikado ; therein lies the of Japanese success.

#### A NATION OF SPIRITUALISTS.

is curious to discover that a nation constantly bed as absolute materialists have a more real operative religious faith in the spiritual world survives in any of the Christian countries. The are a nation of Spiritualists. The truth that departed dead can and do constantly dwell in our seeing but unseen, which in this country is led as the superstition of the *séance* room, is in the all-pervading, all-controlling creed of the nation. Our materialists and anti-spiritists ignore act, but the Japanese assert it, act upon it, live all the time. There is no more typical Japanese Admiral Togo, and his reply to the Mikado's ge after the destruction of the Russian fleet Battle of the Sea of Japan is historic. He —“That we have gained success beyond our atation is due to the brilliant virtue of your ty and the protection of the spirits of your ial ancestors, and not to the action of any n being.” After the fall of Port Arthur, Admiral by command of the Emperor, held a solemn e for the purpose of officially communicating to pirts of the dead the capture of the famous s. “Standing before your spirits,” he began, announced the victory. “I trust this will bring and rest to your spirits. I have been called e Emperor to report our successes to the spirits se who sacrificed their earthly existence for the ment of so great a result.”

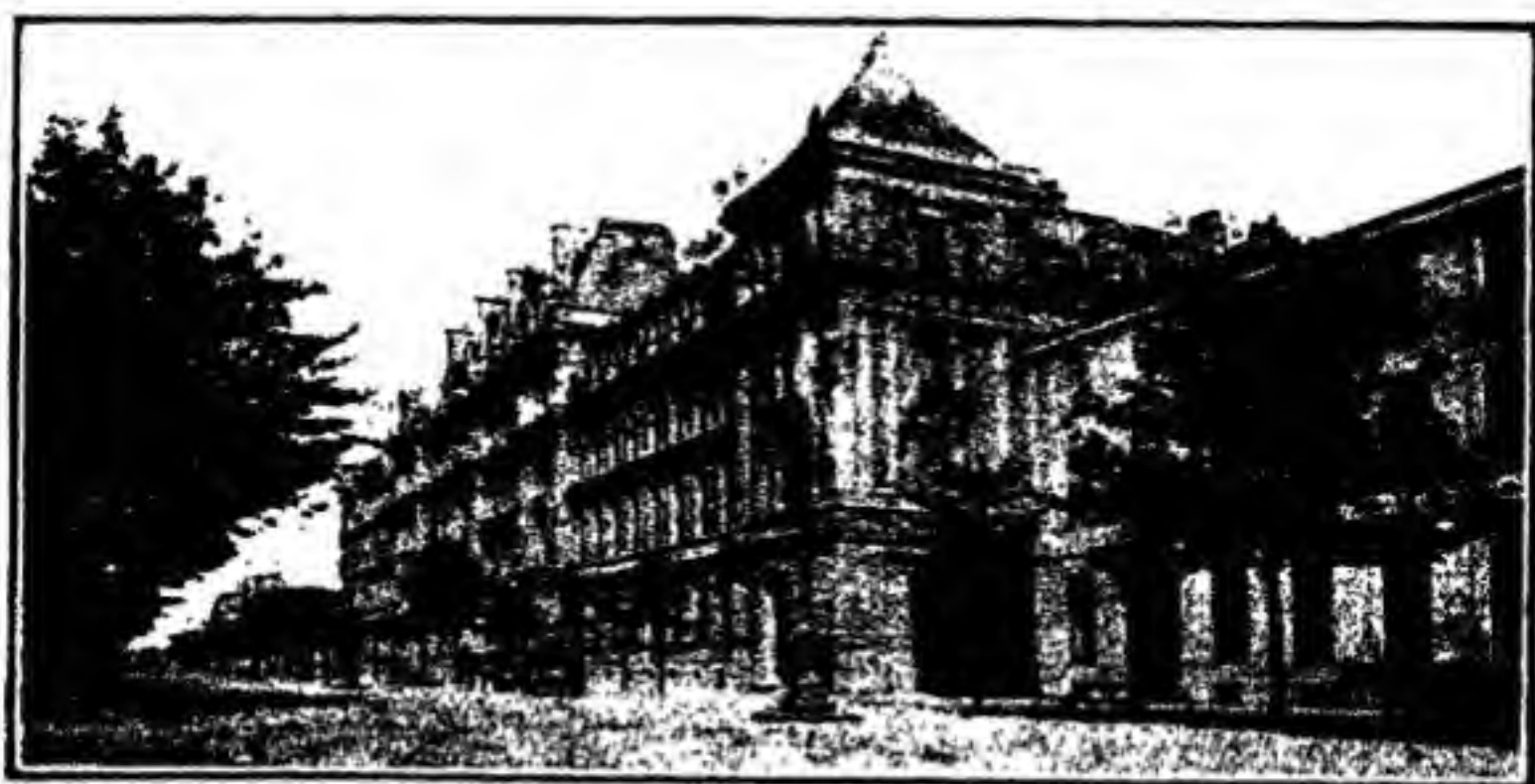
e fact that death does not end all, that with the ese it is only a change from life in the body to yond, operates upon the Japanese as it operated the Moslems in the seventh century. It is a nt form of the same thing, the energising of

action in this world by a realising conviction actuality of an existence beyond the tomb.

“Great Japan” contains chapters on Bushi Ancestor Worship, and on the relation of Ja Christianity, which will well repay attentive p The chapter on the Army and the Navy might printed with advantage and circulated through British Army. The chapter on “Humane contains much that may be commended to the tion of those who imagine that the British obeyed the Hague Rules during the South War. In that respect, as in many others, the Ja Spiritualists put British Christians to the blush.

#### JAPAN'S TEMPTATION.

“Great Japan” is free, excepting here and from disparaging references to the Russians according to the testimony of English eye-wit have been as humane as the Japanese so far inferior efficiency and intelligence of their admi tion rendered this possible. The Japanese because they deserved to win, and no one who to this book after reading the Report of our Royal Commission on the South African War deny that if we had been in the Russians' shoe would have licked us just the same. Now this up a somewhat alarming prospect before the overlords of Asia and the Pacific. If the Jap can whip all creation, how long will it be before Author of all Evil tempts these sinless denize the Paradise of the Pacific to try to pluck the bidden fruit of world-wide dominion? And Mr. Alfred Stead's book in his hand the Te would have little difficulty in convincing the Jap that it was all for the benefit of the rest of world that it should pass under the yoke of Angelic horde that dwells in the Land of the Sun.



National School of Arts and Crafts, Lille, where eighty-five English workpeople were entertained for a week in August by the French Government.



# The Review's Bookshop.

Sept. 1st, 1905.

There is an intimate connection between the weather and literature. The bright sunshine and clear skies which prevailed throughout August have been fatal to books of all descriptions, with the single exception of the novel. Even of these the supply has been limited. The rainy days and gloomier skies will bring a revival in the book trade, which flourishes best when our climate is at its worst and languishes in the pleasant days of summer.

## TWO POWERFUL NOVELS.

The most striking novel of the month has been Mr. Maxwell's "Vivien" (Methuen. 6s.). He had previously made his mark among the more notable of younger writers of fiction by "The Ragged Digger," published last year. "Vivien" fully sus-

tain the anticipations aroused by his previous work. It is a powerful novel with some exceedingly fine character-drawing and a profound insight into motives and some of the less pleasant aspects of life. His heroine is the daughter of a poor colonel of the family. She is forced to earn her living as a shopgirl in one of the fashionable Sloane Street establishments, becomes a companion of a lady of the old nobility, once serves behind the counter of a first-class draper's shop, and finally finds her own true place. Life is depicted on a large scale, and with the minuteness of close acquaintance. The story of a girl of fine instincts and high ideals brought face to face with the ugly and ignoble side of life, and yet preserving herself unscathed from the world. Another of exceptional ability is "His Life," by H. Smith (Wellby). The three foremost characters in the tale—the husband, the wife, the lover—are delineated with the earnestness of portraits, and the characters are distinct personages.

It is not a story for the drawing-room any more than "Vivien" is the real purity of the fallen woman makes for true morality. Alfred Newell, a statesman from the middle class, marries when forty a girl. Introduction to the fashionable world she. She has not imagination enough to realise the delicate care with which her husband shields her. His refusal to take her on an important tour abroad, and during his absence falls the victim of a nearer her own age. The story of her misery and termination to tell her husband, of his agony to resolve to shelter her, are well worked out. Finally they come together again, but the story untold the complications that must have arisen at this happy event.

## SHORT STORIES.

There are several short stories, or collection of stories, all deserve the attention of the novel reader. It is

always refreshing to read what Mr. Eden Phillpotts writes. His Devonshire tales, with their quaintness of their broad dialect, and at times their pathos, are a boon in Gilead to the weary soul who has been plodding through a number of average novels. In "Kings a Venture" (Methuen. 6s.) all these qualities are in full display. "Mound by the Way" is a really striking story of a girl torn different ways by her two lovers, and driven at last into the arms of the less worthy of them. "Cats" is a delightful story of the misdeeds of a cat. The scene of the tales is always in Devonshire. I do not know whether people still talk there in that old-fashioned fashion, but I hope they do. When a frontispiece to this book, is a soft-toned picture of the scenery described, it is certainly an addition to the volume. Another collection of short stories dealing with the West of England is Mr. Orme Angus's "The Minister" (Ward, Lock. 6s.).



Mr. Halliwell Sutcliffe.

a series of character sketches of simple peasantry and village life in the West as they are seen by a Wesleyan minister on the Sunday circuit. There is humour and a homely common-sense in the conversations of the members of the flock with their minister. The book is illustrated with several characteristic sketches by Mr. Tom E. A third collection of short stories you should read is Phyllis Boyd's "Raw Material" (Murray. 6s.). It contains pen portraits of working lads and a capacity for portraying character is a gift for narrative. As the title indicates, she deals with the raw material, but she shows what forces of good await the awakening touch of sympathetic treatment. A very different picture is that presented in "Publican and Peasant" translated from the Russian of Skitaletz, and published in English covers by Mr. Alston Rivers. It is a graphic description of a Russian peasant life, but far less of the gloomy pessimism of Gorky.

## TALES OF THE GOOD OLD TIMES.

Mr. Sutcliffe is as faithful to Yorkshire as Mr. Phillpotts to Devonshire, and the first part of his novel, "The Feud," is interesting on account of its local colour. Later on in the story many readers will be inclined to wish that the two Yorkshire families or clans would come to more haste over the settlement of their deadly feud. Unfortunately they take a very long time over the matter, and they are only brought to a climax by a descending storm towards which the reader will have a kindly sympathy. The story is much more solidly and well written than many nowadays, but a pruning knife might have been employed with advantage (Laurie. 6s.). The material of his "Twisted Eglantine" (Methuen) Mr. Marriott Watson has gone back to the reign of George III., when the old beau was not yet an



He introduces one of these beaux into his illustrated pages. He dances attendance on the of Wales, makes love after the fashion of those to a country miss of impossibly ravishing beauty. When she comes to London we have a glimpse of able life at the capital in the days of the Georges. Watson's drawing of the character of the young girl something to be desired, but he has made an ing tale out of material that in many hands would epen but dull reading.

#### A HUMORIST TURNED NOVELIST.

Several American and colonial novels on my this month. Mr. Max Adeler, abandoning the us, has written a novel of the orthodox type. "Quakeress" (Ward, Lock. 6s.) is a love tale, the of which is laid in America at the period of the War. The great upheaval has little, however, to do

by Charles Owen (Unwin. 6s.)—a tale of the sea forgotten treasure off the coast of the North Isl New Zealand. The scene is laid some sixty years. The treasure-seekers, two well-portrayed rogues many dealings with the great chief, Te Raupar real chief very famous in his time and a terror white settlers. The writer has a fresh and vigorous and evidently thoroughly knows Maori customs W. J. Sheppard, judging from "The Tenderfoot" (6s.), is a native-born Colonial. The description Australian desert, of the hapless Englishman str among the blacks, and of the fate and rese explorers in the trackless interior, are generally in ing and well told. The novel is somewhat crud there is rather too much chatter, but it is a good of Colonial life in some of its aspects. Mr. Bindloss transports us from the Antipodes to W



From "The Houses of Parliament": A Riverside View.

the plot beyond affording an incident or two. It is ry of a Quaker maid's fascination by one of the 's people," and the tribulations which came upon consequence. The sayings of Mrs. Ponder, the an minister's wife, are the only trace of the ous that survives. Mr. Forman's "Tommy et" (Ward, Lock. 6s.) is also a tale with an an setting, but the atmosphere of the story, except the negro element is introduced, might well be a. Both Tommy Carteret, father and son, leave mind of the reader a certain vividness of impres- at only a few writers are able to produce. The original but, at the same time, somewhat able.

#### TALES OF BRITAIN BEYOND THE SEAS.

There are not too many good Colonial novels, but there addition to them this month in "Captain Sheeh,"

Canada. His "Alton of Somasco" (Long. 6s.) is a tale of ranch life full of local colour, and though sionally somewhat carelessly written, it possesses siderable interest, especially for those who like C novels.

#### LONDON LANDMARKS.

Many of my readers, I am sure, will be glad to p a charming pictorial record of one of the most of London landmarks—the Houses of Parliament takes the form of nineteen photographs, neatly m in book form and accompanied by descriptive letter. The photographs are exceptionally good, and make teresting souvenir of a visit to the mother of Parlia. The price of the book is one shilling, and may be o from 3, Whitefriars Street. An interesting indica the extent to which the tramway is covering Lond its complex network of rails is a very handy and ad





"Tramway Trips and Rambles."

#### King John's Palace, Eltham.

guide which has this month come into my hands of "Tramway Trips and Rambles" (1s. net. Illus. by J. Taylor). Under the efficient guidance of the authors, Mr. Davies and Mr. Gower, you can plan out a delightful series of cheap trips by tram and foot in the London countryside. London for this purpose has been divided into four sections, any one of which may be had separately. The tram rides are taken as the point of departure, and in addition there are a series of rambles which may be undertaken in connection with these trips. In each case the time and cost of the trip are mentioned. This little volume should be an invaluable companion to anyone who wishes to become better acquainted with the London city in which he lives.

#### THE LOST SOUL OF JAPAN.

Bushido, or the rules of conduct which inspired these chivalry in times past, has attracted a good deal of attention of late. Nowhere has it found a better interpreter than in Professor Inazo Nitobé, whose little book "The Soul of Japan" (Putnam's, 203 pp. 6s. net) is the most interesting interpretation of Japanese thought. The popularity of the book is well attested by the fact that it is now in its tenth revised and enlarged edition, and that it has already been translated into Marathi, German, Italian and Polish. As the work of a Japanese it is remarkable for its command of the English language and its knowledge of Western ideas. It is a book full of interest to the European reader, but whether he will obtain a more correct idea of the soul of Japan after its perusal I much doubt. Professor Nitobé describes a kind of Japanese millennium. It is, however, a picture of the past, and, as he regretfully admits, is dead, and must be put to rest for an "honourable burial." He speaks with a strong voice as to the future, nor can he suggest any adequate substitute for the lost soul of Japan.

#### THE NEW SCHOOL OF SOCIALISM.

We have received the second volume of The Socialist Review, the publication of which has been undertaken by the Independent Labour Party in order to provide the English socialist with a more exhaustive and sys-

tematic literature than has hitherto been available. The title of the volume is "Socialism and the Socialist Society," and the writer is the editor of the series, Mr. J. Ramsey MacDonald, of the Independent Labour Party. 185 pp. 1s. 6d. It is an able little book which is well commended not only to the socialist by conviction, but also to those who are hostile to socialistic ideas with distrust and even with hostility. After reading this statement of its aims and ideals they will discover that the modern English socialist, at least as represented by Mr. MacDonald, is a much less terrible person than their imagination has led them to believe. Socialism, as interpreted by Mr. MacDonald, is above all things sane, sane, sane, and practical in its methods. MacDonald looks at society and social movements from the point of view of the biologist rather than the logician. He advocates laboratory experiments and not revolutions as the true path of progress. He sketches the rise of socialism as the outcome of forces which have their roots in the past and as a movement in its turn is destined to be super-  
It is not a short cut to the millennium.

but a step by step progress towards a distant goal. MacDonald sums up his position in the following sentence: "The idea of socialism is not a wish, but a transformation, not a recreation but a fulfilment."

#### THE POOR AND THE LAND.

Mr. Rider Haggard has done well in re-publishing his report on the Salvation Army Colonies in the form of a red-covered, octavo-sized book of 157 pages (Longmans. 1s. 6d. paper, 2s. cloth). Blue-books are for some reason repellent to the average reader, but we hope that in this more attractive and handy form Haggard's most valuable and suggestive report will reach many readers. It is a notable contribution to the literature of the subject.



[From "The Poor and the Land"]

#### A Colonist's House, Fort Romie.



of what is, perhaps, the most pressing social problem of our time. Mr. Haggard has added a preface, in which he replies to the criticisms and objections that have been urged against his scheme. It is also an eloquent plea that something practical should be done to cope with a great evil, and that time should not be wasted in petty disputes and wrangles.

#### DEFECTS OF MODERN EDUCATION.

A number of books I have recently received dealing with various aspects of education is a welcome sign of a growing interest in one of the most important branches of our social life. In time we may even come to have a craze of that enthusiasm for education which is so much a feature of American life. The latest book on the subject which has come into my hands is Mr. Leigh's "The Boy and his School" (Murray, 2s. 6d. net). It is a very sensible little book, the chief defect of which is that at present schools attempt to teach too many things, and especially much that can only be taught at home. The writer evidently attaches the highest possible importance to environment, and a factory environment, he truly says, cannot be provided by the school alone. He also protests vigorously against the prevalent idea that the worth of a subject must be judged by its visible "earning capacity." No school subject can possess earning capacity for the majority of those who learn it. Another great cause of failure is the herding together in the same school of fit and unfit, to the detriment of both.

#### GREAT BATSMEN AND THEIR METHODS.

Photography has revealed many secrets that have hitherto been hid. The latest use to which it has been put is to detect the characteristic methods of great cricketers. By the aid of the camera we have now on permanent record exactly how they hold their bats and the manner in which each player makes his stroke. The six hundred action-photographs which George W. Beldam and C. B. Fry have collected at great pains will prove of the utmost value to all cricketers. In "Great Batsmen" (Macmillan, 716 pp., 12s. net) we have scores of photographs of all the best batsmen, showing their actual movements from the beginning of a stroke to its completion. The first portion of the book is devoted to the photographs of individual cricketers, including all the most famous batsmen of the past. In the second portion the various strokes are illustrated by a long series of most instructive action-photographs.

#### THE CATHEDRALS OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

A cathedral built by human hands, and yet surviving for centuries of generations of men, is always an attractive sight. Mr. T. F. Bumpus appears to have found the fascination of these old edifices irresistible, and as a consequence I have during the month received two books from him dealing with the Cathedrals of England and France. One of them describes his summer wanderings through the glories of Northern France (Dennis, 110 illustrations, 245 pp., 12s. 6d.). In this volume he has permitted his pen as well as his footsteps to ramble, and has given a discursive narrative made up of personal experiences and elaborate details as to cathedral architecture. The book, however, should lead many readers to follow in the footsteps of the author and make pilgrimages to the more famous cathedrals of France. His second volume on the Cathedrals of England and Wales (Laurie, 25 illustrations,



[From "Great Batsmen"]

#### A Unique Photograph.

The photographer both bowled the ball and took the photo. More than the batsman was bowled!

tions. 276 pp. 6s. net) is the first of a series. It is a serious and concentrated effort, and is prefaced with a long and elaborate introductory sketch. He points out that English architecture was the result of climate, material, and race, and that it has been so closely bound up with the progress of civilisation and the general history of the country that it is impossible to understand the one properly without some knowledge of the other.

#### FAMOUS CITIES AND THEIR STORY.

The narration of the life story of towns has reached a high pitch of excellence. I can heartily commend the books on this subject published during the past month. One deals with the cities of Umbria, a second with some of the phases of Parisian life, and the third with the history of Edinburgh. Mr. Edward Hutton has written what is, in many respects, a charming book on the Cities of Umbria (Methuen, 303 pp., 11s. 6s.) gives us in a series of word-pictures his impressions of the different Umbrian cities, he describes the Umbrian school of painting, and finally tells the story of the Umbrian saints, with St. Francis of Assisi at the head. He has thoroughly saturated himself in the subject, and can impart something of his own enthusiasm to his readers. At times he is something of a partisan, but he has yet to learn the art of writing in sentences of moderate length. I note one, for example, that contains no fewer than 247 words! The coloured illustrations are excellently executed. Mr. Berkeley Smith in his



"Parisians Out of Doors" (Funk and Wagnalls, pp. 6s.) finds that 'everything French possesses charm and charm. France and the French have completely captured him, and I am glad, for it has given me some hours' pleasant reading, enlivened more- by many dainty illustrations. Beaten tracks are revealed, and no very profound knowledge of French character is revealed, but I am grateful for such a bright, brightly, agreeably written book without a vestige of the carping criticism that cannot admire French because the French point of view is so unlike our own. Mr. Oliphant Smeaton has told "The Story of Edinburgh" for Messrs. Dent's Medieval Town Series (d. net), and he has performed his task admirably. He has brought together an immense amount of information into the few pages at his disposal, for the little he deals with the literary and political history as well as with the associations and topography of the town. The history stretches back to remote antiquity. There are in addition good illustrations, an index, and an excellent map of Edinburgh showing places of interest. For the student of the literary geography of Edinburgh I wish for no better companion.

#### REMINISCENCE AND CRITICISM.

For the literary reader, if he knows French, there is Adam's "Mes Sentiments et Nos Idées avant et après" (Paris, Lemarrie, 480 pp.), and if his knowledge is confined to his own tongue he will find agreeable reading in Mr. Pater's critical essays. The interest of Adam's book is mainly literary and historical. Especially readable are the numerous reminiscences of George Sand, to whom Mme. Adam is devoted, and the memory she vindicates as surely it has never been vindicated before. She would reverse all the conventionally accepted ideas of the authoress of "La Fanny." She represents her as a faithful, a delightful companion and conversationalist, with the simplest tastes, delighting in flowers, music, and the society of intimate friends, and spoiled by her son Maurice. Many other literary reminiscences appear in these charmingly written pages. Walter Pater's criticism is of the sympathetic and now more general than that of the old *Quarterly Review* which "killed John Keats." He criticises less and appreciates the writers with whom he deals. Few who may still be unacquainted with Browning will fail to find him after perusing Mr. Pater's essay, based on Mr. Pater's introduction to the study of the poet. The introduction to Amiel's "Journal Intime" is an excellent introduction to the reading of that book. All the essays, as

the title of the book indicates, have been reproduced from the *Guardian* newspaper ("Essays from the *Guardian*." Macmillan. 149 pp. 6s.).

#### A FEW MISCELLANEOUS VOLUMES.

There are a few volumes of history that are worthy of attention. The Delamare Press has just issued King's Classics "The Memoirs of Robert Cary, Monmouth, Warden of the Marches under Elizabeth." The memoirs are delightful; they have something of the charm of Pepys, and yet they are different from that diarist's garrulous jottings. They bring before us with great vividness the last of Elizabeth and the state of the Court under her successor (2s. 6d. net). Messrs. Chatto and Windus have issued a large type thin paper edition of Mr. McCulloch's "History of the Reign of Queen Anne" (2s. 6d. net) and I am glad to note that Mr. Fletcher's admirable "Introductory History of England," to which I drew attention last year, has now reached a second and cheaper edition (Murray. 5s.). In this new form it will have a still larger sale, as it certainly does to do. A book which may bring comfort to sorely tried readers is "Life's Dark Problems" (1s. 6s.), by Minot J. Savage. He writes on many of the problems which appear to be so inexplicable, such as the existence of pain, in a spirit that is full of optimism. Anything he takes too hopeful a view of the world exists to-day. But that is a fault on the right side. For music lovers I have to record the appearance of "The History of the Harp," by Mr. W. H. Grattan Flood (Scott. 1s. 6s.). He traces the history of the instrument to the time of Jubal, seventh descendant and contemporary of Adam. And, finally, I can commend to those who wish a simple and handy book of advice on the preservation of health and the prevention of disease a volume called "The Doctor Says" (Appleton. 306 pp. 3s. 6d.). It is full of sound common sense, and is, above everything else, a practical work. An exhaustive index is its least admirable feature.

NOTE.—I shall be glad to send any of the books mentioned above to any subscriber, in any part of the world, on receipt of their published price, except in the case of books, when the amount of postage should also be added. Any information my readers may desire as to books and other publications, either of the current or of earlier date, I shall endeavour to supply. All communications must be addressed to "The Keeper of the Review Bookshop" at the Office of the "Review of Reviews," Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.



# Leading Books of the Month.

## RELIGION, PHILOSOPHY, EDUCATION, ETC.

Philosophy and Christianity. David Irvine .....	(Watts) net	1/6
Unrealised Logic of Religion. Dr. W. H. Fitchett (Kelly)	3/6	
Church of Christ. A Layman .....	(Funk and Wagnall)	4/0
In Search of a Religion .....	(Daniel) net	3/6
Dr. I. Nitobe .....	(Putnam) net	6/0
Witness to the Influence of Christ. Dr. W. B. Carpenter	(Constable) net	4/6
Christian Ministry. Lyman Abbott .....	(Constable) net	5/0
On Masters of Pulpit Discourse. W. C. Wilkinson .....	(Funk and Wagnall)	6/3
Higher Criticism. Dr. S. R. Driver and Dr. A. F. Kirkpatrick .....	(Hodder) net	1/0
Book of Psalms. Dr. P. K. Cheyne .....	(Kegan Paul) net	1/6
Dark Problems. Dr. Minot J. Savage .....	(Putnam)	6/3
and Moral Science. J. Lévy-Bruhl. Translated by Elizabeth Lee .....	(Constable) net	6/0
Educational Ideas of Pestalozzi and Fröbel. F. H. Woodward .....	(Ralph, Holland)	2/0
Organisation. S. K. Hray .....	(Clive)	7/0
Training. R. E. Hughes .....	(Clive)	2/0
William's College Register, 1833-1904. H. S. Christopher (Editor) .....	(MacLachlan, Glasgow) net	5/0

## HISTORY, POLITICS, TRAVEL, ETC.

Japan. Alfred Stead .....	(Larne) net	7/6
Angton's Campaigns, 1809-1816. Major-Gen. C. W. Binson .....	(Rees) net	3/0
Shipping, 1905-6. F. P. Janz (Editor) .....	(Low) net	21/0
Captains and the Kings. Henry Haynie .....	(Laurie) net	6/0
Famous Women of Wit and Beauty. John Fyvie .....	(Constable) net	12/6
Way Trips and Rambles. Davies and Gower. (Taylor) net	1/0	
Work Men of Mark. Richard W. Mould .....	(Bowers Bros.)	1/0
Workshipful Company of Girdlers, London. W. Dumville	(Chiswick Press) net	7/6
Wbury. Dr. J. Charles Cox .....	(Methuen) net	4/6
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Sporting Dogs. F. P. Barton .....	(Everett)

CRICKETERS will be glad to have Mr. Warner's "We Recovered the Ashes" in a new and cheap (Newnes, 1s. net). Some slight revision has been made in the way of removing controversial material. They will welcome also Mr. Norman Gale's "Cricket Songs" (Rivers, 62 pp. 2s. net). Those addicted to the game of chess will find a useful book on their favourite amusement in the third revised edition of Mr. Mason's "Art of Chess" (460 pp. 6s. net). The same publisher has issued the 1905 edition of the "Angler's Diary" (1s. 6d.), a useful gazetteer of the fishable rivers and lakes of the world, and the "Golfer's Annual" (654 pp.).



# The Beginnings of Internationalism

## PLANNING THE WORLD'S CAPITAL.

By DR. P. H. EIJKMAN.

have abolished slavery from civilised countries—the owning of man by man. The next great step the world can take is to abolish war—the killing of man by man.”—ANDREW CARNEGIE.

At the close of the nineteenth century gave some faint glimmer of the achievements possible to mankind in this the twentieth century.

The foundation of the International Court of Arbitration at the Hague, established to abolish the horrors of war as the first step essential to the full realisation of Andrew Carnegie's prophecy.

A most important step, and yet but a small advance towards the establishment of the kingdom of the Prince of Peace; for while arbitration is now possible, diplomacy must be schooled to a fuller use of its opportunities by the educated public sentiment of the nations. That sentiment is at present powerless to conflict in the East bears sad testimony, but with the World's Capital in being, with its possibility of international intercourse, the way is paved for mutual understanding and material advancement.

This was emphasised by Dr. Albert Gobat, of Switzerland, in his address to President Roosevelt :—

“We look upon the Hague Conference as the starting-point of the most important evolution ever entered into by mankind. It will at last embody the brotherhood of nations, that community of intellect and material interest which has always existed, but never until this time imperatively demanded that it be recognised, secured and protected.”

In the past this need of organising the various interests of mankind upon an international basis has been felt in a more or less degree, as witness the numerous international congresses and societies, the continued growth of which constitutes one of the most encouraging signs of the future.

These congresses, however, were necessarily transient, and they lacked the permanence only to be derived from some such common centre as is rendered possible by the existence of the International Court of Arbitration. There can be little question that the lack of such an institution has rendered non-effective the work and devotion by many prominent men in successive international congresses. If the world is to reap the full result of the efforts of her great men co-operating in mutual conferences, successive congresses, it is necessary that some permanent home should be established in which mankind may turn and apply the teaching and experience of all that have gone before; and this can only be secured by establishing upon the most liberal lines of a World's Capital. Mr. Stead has summed up the issue in a nutshell—“Localise in one convenient centre the grey matter of the brain of the international organism.”

If this centre secured, the congresses could be reorganised as permanent institutions, international academies, the universities of the world, each representing some one of the great interests of mankind, together representing the sum of human knowledge and progress.

To render this ideal practicable such institutions must be in close proximity in order to secure the fullest benefit of co-operation, and the best possible use of the institution thus secured for the betterment of mankind.

It might still be found desirable to adopt the plan of holding the annual conferences in the various countries in rotation, but the permanent international academies would continue at work to render effect to the decisions of such conferences, and to reduce to practice any new ideas which would be evolved from such gatherings.

It is hardly possible to overestimate the advantage to be derived from the establishment of such institutions working on a common plan of investigation and research. Hitherto it has been a commonplace that the international conferences of the past have generated little else but smoke, but with the realisation of this scheme progress should be a little less halting. In the future we can look forward to the generalisations of the Congresses reduced to their concrete essence in the practical experimental workshops of such permanent institutions. This advance will give a new meaning to that phrase, the word “Internationalism,” by which we may express that we hope for in the brotherly co-operation of the nations of the earth.

We are, however, only at the beginnings of this international awakening, and it is hardly possible to predict the particular direction in which this spirit may develop. Even as “Rome was not built in a day,” so hard it can be expected that the World Capital will appear at the bidding of the word of a Prospero. To ensure permanent advance, slow growth is essential; there need be no haste, for surely wisdom will outstrip folly.

So much has been assured, however, that it but remains to select the site where the ideals of an intellectual centre may be realised.

To arrive at a right decision in this matter involves a full consideration of the particular interests to be first organised in the manner suggested. The conditions of mankind are manifold, and careful deliberation will be necessary to select the most vital studies which suggest themselves naturally, rather than departmental human activity which require artificial cultivation.

We may learn something, perhaps, from the beginnings which already promise a goodly harvest. The seed was first sown by the Interparliamentary Union, whose work has been crowned by the establishment of the International Court of Arbitration; this is at least a good augury for similar developments in the coming years.

The method of procedure is very clearly indicated in the illuminating speech recently delivered by the Hon. Richard Bartholdt, of Missouri, in the House of Representatives at Washington :—

“What is the Interparliamentary Union, who





A. International Academy of Fine Arts. B. International Academy of Anthropology. C. International Academy of Pedagogy, Hygiene and Economy.  
D. Munchen. Location. E. Monument of International Examination. F. Electrical Railway from Rotterdam to Scheveningen.



ers, and what are its aims and objects? An answer to these questions is necessary for the better understanding of what has recently occurred, and of what has been accomplished. The organisation may be best described as the nearest realisation at the present time of what the world has beautifully called the 'Parliament of Man.' It is a parliament of parliaments, a union composed of members of the different countries, and which every member of every legislative body of the world has a right to join. It had a small beginning. On the 31st, 1888, thirty members of the French Chamber of Deputies and ten members of the British House of Commons met at a plain hotel in Paris to discuss the project of an arbitration treaty between Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Austria-Hungary, and the United States. This was the first of the kind, and William Randal Cremer, an Englishman, and Edward Passy, of the French Chamber of Deputies, were its godfathers. To these two men really belongs the credit for having originated the idea that members of all the parliaments of the world should occasionally for the purpose of discussing questions of common interest to all civilised nations meet together. The idea inspired immediate action. Invitations were at once issued to all the other members of the parliaments, and in 1889, during the Paris Exposition, the first so-called 'Interparliamentary Conference' was held at the French capital. Though the attendance was small, and though the first declarations in favour of international peace were met with derision and satire by the Press, the movement grew, and the second conference in London, in 1890, was attended by a much larger number of deputies from an increased number of countries.

In 1891 the third conference convened in London met at the capital building, the delegates were welcomed, on behalf of the Government, by the British Minister of the kingdom. At this conference Germany and Austria-Hungary were represented for the first time, and from it resulted the establishment of a permanent bureau at Berne, Switzerland. Since then the Union has continued its labours and sessions with ever-increasing attendance and ever-growing influence upon the international relations and the development of international law. Berne, Brussels, Prague, Stockholm, Christiania, Paris and Vienna in succession have welcomed the members within their hospitable walls, so that this year's conference was the twelfth in the history of the Union and the first ever held on American soil. At the initial meeting at Paris, it also was the first held in the capital building of the nation whose hospitality the delegates enjoyed.

At present there exist branches or groups of the Interparliamentary Union in all countries of Europe, in Russia, Turkey and Spain. The reason why the first-named countries are not represented in the Union is obvious. They have no parliaments. I am glad to say, Mr. Chairman, that since January 13th, 1898, the United States Congress too has an arbitration committee of forty-three members having responded to the invitation to attend the initial meeting on that day. Since then many more members have signified their intention of joining the organisation. Indeed, there is no reason why every Senator and every Member of this Congress should not join it, and thus make his influence felt in the councils of the civilised nations. Whether Republicans or Democrats, surely we all believe in the progress of humanity!

Let me explain more fully the aims and the

objects of the organisation. As its name indicates, members of national legislative bodies are eligible for membership, and they can maintain their connection with the Union, in case of failure of re-election, for a certain number of years. Hence the body is composed not of dreamers, theorists and cranks, but of practical men of affairs, who, instead of chasing rainbows, are only for possible and practical reforms, such as can be brought about by reasonable changes of existing institutions. Each member of the organisation, being elected by the people, is responsible to the people, and the element of responsibility is possibly its strongest guard against the schemes and dreams of visionaries. The whole platform of the Union is contained in the first section of its constitution, which reads as follows:

"The Interparliamentary Union consists of members of all parliaments who have organised groups in their respective countries or will organise them for the purpose of carrying out, either by legislation or international agreement, the principle that differences between various nations shall be settled by arbitration."

"And this brings me to the most successful meeting ever held in the annals of the Union, the one held in the United States in September last. I say most successful because its result was the making of actual history. Real friends of arbitration in Europe have watched with wonderful growth and development of our country with ungrudging admiration. They are our friends, not our enviers. They know that we will not abuse our power for conquest or war, and are satisfied that the mission of this great nation is one of peace and good-will to all men. From what I know of them I am sure that if ever this traditional American policy were reversed, ever we would undertake to rival the Old World in military armament, it would for ever put out the light of hope in the hearts of the best and noblest everywhere."

"For years their eyes were turned longingly to the United States in the expectation that salvation and relief from well-nigh unbearable military burdens would some day come from this side of the Atlantic, and as hope had become the more desperate the more they realised that, in view of the jealousies and rivalries of the old monarchies, the land of the Star-Spangled Banner was really their last resort. To-day, I am glad to say, and we all have reason to felicitate ourselves upon the fact, that the distinguished foreigners who came as our guests to attend a peace conference on American soil, were not only not disappointed that the success of their mission surpassed their sanguine expectations. They passed a resolution requesting the President of the United States to convene a second conference of nations at the Hague, in 1900, so that the work of the first may be perfected and completed, and President Roosevelt promptly responded, when informed him of their desires, that he would accede to the request without delay."

We may rest assured that the Interparliamentary Union will not rest upon its laurels, for in truth it has but begun. The powers of the Hague Tribunal must be increased until it is universally recognised as the World's High Court of Appeal, having the jurisdiction over the nations as is exercised by the Supreme Court of the United States of America over the varied States of the Union. To further this idea, the untiring advocate of the claims of international law, Hon. William O. McDowell, LL.D., has petitioned the Queen of the Netherlands to take the initiative in inviting the judges of the Hague Tribunal to be present at the next conference.



with the members of the Interparliamentary Union upon the occasion of the laying of the foundation of the Temple of Peace.

The co-operation of the Interparliamentary Union guarantees in anticipation the success of this proposal, seeing as it does nearly every nation, and in many cases representing a majority of the respective Governments concerned.

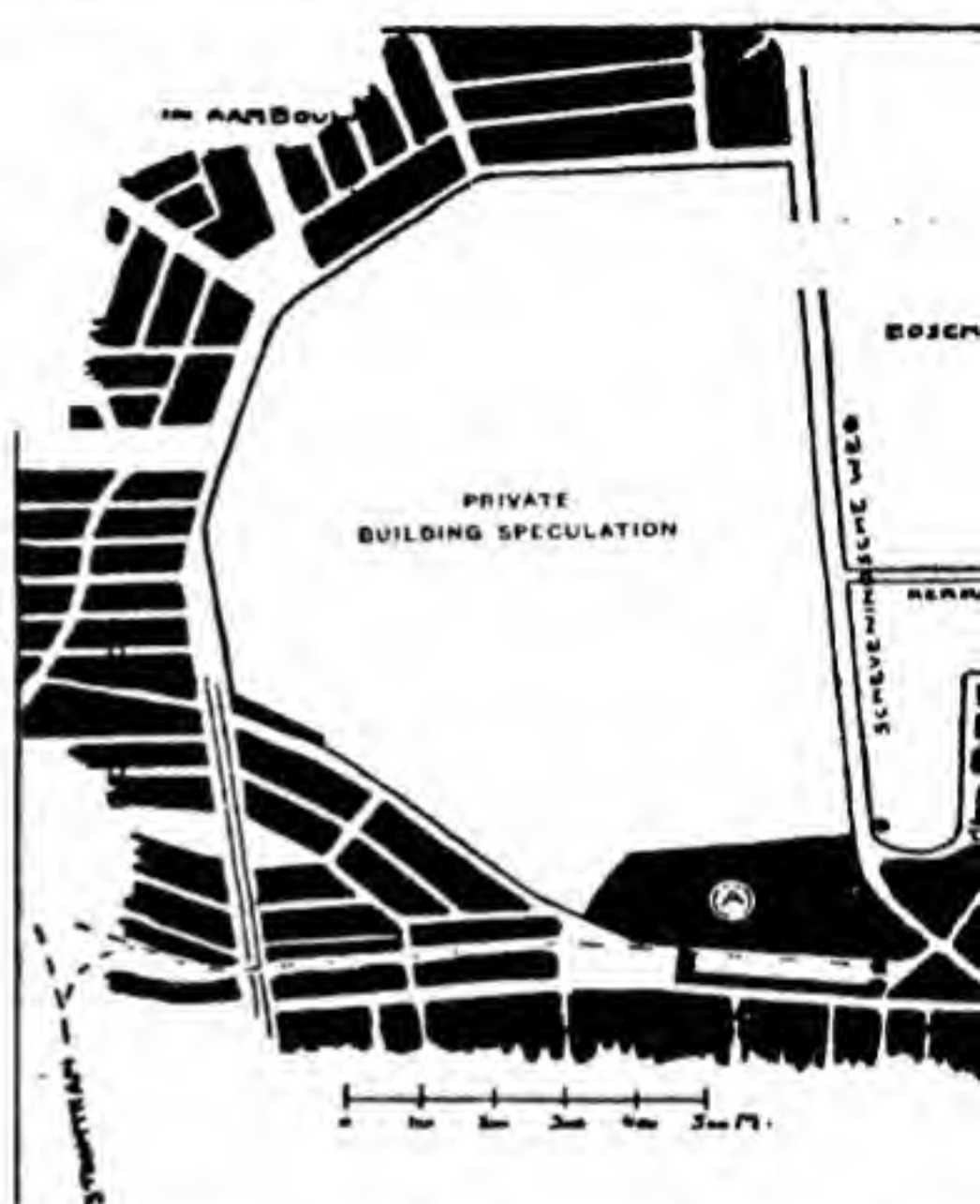
The degree of success thus attained has stimulated the formation of similar international bodies, all desirous of enhancing the work of the International Court of Arbitration. Such signs serve to show that with the creation of the Temple of Peace there will be a tremendous demand for the establishment of kindred institutions devoted to the arts and sciences of peace. Giving first consideration, we must place education, science, and economics, which are ripe for immediate attention, on an international basis. In the principal movements of art and commerce much has been done under such co-operation possible, but admittedly the concerns of the public—education, health, and social condition—demand immediate attention and such assistance as may be derived from the establishment of permanent international institutions. It has been pointed out that to secure the greatest success it is essential that such institutions should be placed together as near as convenience will allow.

In this connection it becomes necessary to enter a protest against the decision of the Board of the Peace Foundation in selecting the little plot of ground in the corner of Zorgvliet Park as the site for the Temple of Peace. The position selected is entirely inadequate and inappropriate for a building which should surely be a world monument, destined as it is to be the centre of Civilisation; further, the site is far too restricted for the erection of the many institutions which will most naturally cluster round the Temple of Peace. Generally understood that the adjacent park will appear as the happy hunting-ground of the building builder, who has already planned a network of streets. These conditions naturally debar the acquisition of such sites on the moderate terms necessary for the development of the institutions to be established. If the present choice be persisted in, one may look with certainty to the Temple of Peace being surrounded in with narrow streets, and its own grounds reduced to the narrowest proportions.

In 1904 I drew the attention of the Chairman of the Peace Board to an extremely appropriate site—the Musschenberg (Sparrow's Hill), situated on St. Hubert Hill, near Waaldorps Road, a short distance from the busiest part of the Hague. This hill is of the highest prominence near the town, and the panoramic view from it extends over sea, hills, wood and the town, and holds itself admirably as the site for so important an institution as the Temple of Peace.

Further, this site is on Crown land, and the Dutch Government could assign this for the purposes of the Temple of Peace without cost to its Treasury. A network of electric trams will suffice to put this locality within reach with the existing means of communication, so rendering it easily accessible from all parts.

When the Dutch Government consults with the Municipality of the Hague there will be an excellent opportunity of arranging a plan of city extension in connection with the Temple of Peace, with the advantage that such development will enrich the community instead of the private building-speculator, as must inevitably happen if the site by Zorgvliet Park be



(A)—Location of the Peace Palace at Zorgvliet.

selected. On the other hand, if the "Musschenberg" site be chosen, Holland may say: "We have waited long before finally selecting the site best suited for the Temple of Peace, but now we have arranged for the adequate reception of any similar world institution which may require our hospitality."

These obvious advantages, however, have failed to impress the Chairman of the Carnegie Board, who has so far refused to investigate the claims of the "Musschenberg" site; unfortunately this attitude will prevent the site being considered officially by the Government.

Public attention, however, is being more and more drawn to the matter, and it is not yet too late to hope that before the building itself is projected the superiority of the larger site will be recognised.

It is imperative that the wider aspects of internationalism should be kept well in view, and the provision of an extensive area of land for the natural evolution of the movement during the next hundred years is fundamental.

If such institutions as are contemplated in this plan come into being, they will not necessarily be satisfied with the restricted area thought necessary for the Temple of Peace; but each, in accordance with the nature of its operations, will require ample room for development.

It is not suggested that this new city shall contain international edifices only, and nothing else; but persons will be encouraged to take up their residences there, thus enhancing the value of the ground, which, if the scheme is adopted, will enrich the treasury of the international movement instead of going into the pocket of the private speculator.

Strangely enough, the idea that the municipality should take the matter in hand and develop such



to its own benefit, guaranteeing the health and of the city, has not suggested itself to the Municipality of the Hague, although they have an example in the purchase by Amsterdam of a similar estate.

The Hague itself has suffered considerably in this matter at the hands of the private builder, and it is thus to see that the best interests of Internationalism are served in this new development.

In the fulfilment of this scheme it will be necessary to lease an extensive area from the community of the city, and, knowing the interest felt in the principles of the movement, this should be acquired at a moderate price. To enable this scheme to be satisfactorily carried out, a sum of two millions sterling will be required, which will include the purchase of the site and laying out of principal streets, squares, parks and other public buildings.

As the estate is developed the necessary funds will be provided for the furtherance of the objects of Internationalism quite apart from the possibility of contribution from the several nations concerned.

Of the many possible plans for raising the capital required, the one most in harmony with the principles of the scheme would be that some philanthropic-minded millionaire should advance the capital as a loan to be repaid from the profits of the estate.

The loan would be contracted by an International Council, in which the many interests, personal, commercial and national, could be adequately represented.

The first concern of such a body, which we may call the Council of Curators, would be to call an International World Congress, to which the prominent men of all countries could be invited in order to discuss the principles of education, hygiene, and economics as a preliminary to the establishment of the first permanent international academy. Associated with this should be a World Exposition, devoted to the subjects named for the amusement of those attending the Congress.

The results of such a World Congress and International Exhibition should be incalculable, and would effect the real foundation of the future World Capital.

## ESPERANTO.

The story of Dr. Zamenhof will be found given so fully in the other part of this issue that I need not enlarge here. Daily papers during Congress week gave details, and, in fact, others more or less picturesque, of the public meetings, notably, the *Daily News*, *Chronicle*, *Mail*, *Morning Leader*, etc., from August 5th to the 8th. The *Times*' leader of the 8th was favourably disposed, but the exploded idea that Esperanto was intended to supersede other languages was brought in as an argument against favouring Esperanto. Letters pointing out the fallacy of the supposition were published. The provincial Press also gave good notices of the Congress, and some 120 British journals referred to it. Official details will be given in the *British Esperantist* for September, to be obtained from the British Esperanto Association, 13, Arundel Street, Strand, price 1s. Mr. Mudie will give his version in the *Esperantist* and Felix Moscheles in the August *Concord* presents the matter in his incomparably vivid way, for he writes in tints in colour, and as the man who possibly has attended the largest number of International Congresses his opinion is a weighty one. I hope everyone will order these three last at their newsagent's. The *Concord*, as most people know, is the journal of the Esperanto Association (41, Outer Temple, Strand); and Esperanto is simply a language, and has nothing to do with any political or social association whatsoever. "Hope" is its name, "Concord" is its attention. Mr. Moscheles was impressed, just as I was, by the kindly atmosphere in which we breathed and moved during that memorable week. Which of us had had the chance of talking freely with the most intelligent men and women of twenty-two? Whilst the "green star" was about in Boulogne, the whole order of things was reversed, and conventionalities were superseded, for green stars were worn by all sorts of conditions. You asked your way of a dockyardsmen touched your star and went out of his way to show you what you wanted, giving you in Esperanto all sorts of information. Introductions were nowhere necessary; you went down beside another green star on the sands, and into conversation at once; you went into a shop, and a saleswoman literally sprang to help you; and in the street and train, well! people who wanted absolute

silence got out at the next station, for when Greek, Persian, Italian and Frenchman, Englishwoman, Spaniard, with a few other nationalities, filled up the compartment, Esperanto was found to be a most expressive language, and quiet did not reign, though concord reigned.

### RESULTS OF THE CONGRESS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

A great quickening of interest everywhere, the publication by an English daily of Esperanto paragraphs, and the practicability of the language for all commercial and scientific purposes have been demonstrated.

Messrs. Cassell and Co. have decided, by permission of Dr. Zamenhof, to include a series of "Lessons in Esperanto" in the forthcoming issue of their *Family Educator*, which will appear at the end of this month.

It is interesting to note that "Pitman's Short Hand" and the "Tonic Sol-fa" system of teaching music, both of which have achieved a solid success, found acceptance in the columns of this publication during the Congress, at a time when their general adoption seemed as probable as that of Esperanto does to-day.

*Womanhood*, which ventured lessons some time ago, still continues to give excellent monthly papers.

### NEW BOOKS.

Dr. Martyn Westcott's translation of Dickens' "Christmas Carol" is now ready, price 1s. Its bright red cover it attracted much attention at the Congress, and was pronounced "Very good." It has, of course, been carefully corrected by Dr. Zamenhof himself. How to render "dead as a doornail" required much pondering, and the very title raised a serious question. "Carolo" would have been a possibility, but that is the equivalent for Charles, and another name had to be found.

Published at the office of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

O'Connor's "Complete Manual" .....	...
The Geoghegan Grammar .....	...
"First Lessons" (used by sighted teachers in conjunction with the Braille edition) .....	...
Esperanto-English Dictionary .....	...
English-Esperanto Dictionary .....	...
"Kristnaska Sonorado" (Christmas Carol) translated by Dr. Martyn Westcott .....	...



# Diary and Obituary for August.

## PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

st 1.—The Governor-General of the Caucasus calls upon Armenians and Mussulmans to co-operate for the good of the Caucasus ... A grand council under the presidency of the Czar is assembled at Peterhoff to consider the Bulguine scheme about the Caucasus ... Assembly.

st 2.—Inquest on the victims of the Wattstown Colliery explosion concluded; the explosion, it is found, was caused by a quantity of gelignite ... A coalition Ministry is constituted in Sweden with M. Christian Lundberg as Premier.



[Photograph by Forrest.]

[Pontypridd.]

### Scene of the Welsh Colliery Disaster.

After an explosion at Wattstown Colliery 119 men lost their lives.

st 3.—Mr. Cameron Corbett, M.P., presents Glasgow 1000 acres of land, between Loch Long and Loch Goil ... An extraordinary session of the Swedish Riksdag closes ... A epidemic of yellow fever rages at New Orleans, U.S.A. ... Kaiser leaves Copenhagen on board the *Hohenzollern*.

st 4.—The War Stores Commission sits. Mr. Arnold-Forster, Secretary of War, is the first witness called, the next is General Milner ... The summer meeting of the University Extension Society opens at Oxford; an inaugural address is delivered by Professor Stuart ... A Commission is nominated in France to advise on an international exhibition in Paris in 1909.

st 5.—The Channel Fleet and the first Cruiser Squadron arrive at Cowes to receive the French Fleet ... Springfield Park, acquired by the public for £40,000, is formally opened ... Chairman of the I.C.C. ... Fresh strikes and disturbances are reported from various towns in Russia ... The 10th Congress opens at Boulogne under the presidency of Dr. Zamenhof, the founder of the language; twenty-three nations are represented.

st 7.—The French Fleet arrives in Cowes Roads from Cherbourg. Festivities begin. The King receives the French and British Admirals on board his yacht, and the French officers and Admirals on board the *Victoria and Albert* ... M. Goremykin issues a circular to Russian peasants to announce that the Tsar has summoned their representatives to consider improvements in agriculture and in farming ... M. Van Hamel, Professor at Amsterdam University, forms a new Dutch Cabinet ... King of Sweden, feeling necessity for rest, hands over the government to the Crown Prince.

st 8.—A great Native meeting in Calcutta passes resolutions against the partition of Bengal into two provinces ... The

Royal Commission report on Food Supply in time of war published ... The County of London Electric Power Board reported, as amended, to the House ... The French assembled at the Esperanto Conference, at Boulogne, under the auspices of the International Freemasons' Club, under the title "Le Grand Conseil de la Franc-maçonnerie."

August 9.—The King reviews the combined French and English Fleets off Cowes ... The Postmaster-General's Report issued. 4,479,500,000 postal packets have been delivered in the United Kingdom during the year ... It is announced that a new Russian 5 per cent. loan of £20,000,000 is to be issued ... The newly-elected Mayor of Odessa is exiled ... Governor-General without any reason being given ... French Government make Dr. Zamenhof, originator of the Esperanto language, a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

August 10.—The Lord Mayor entertains at the Grosvenor Hotel Admiral Caillard and eighty of his officers from the French Fleet, accompanied by fifty representative British officers ... Report of the Pacific Cable Conference is issued ... The inquest on the victims of the Liverpool electricity accident finds the accident due to a mistake of the signalman and motor driver, through an error of judgment, which was culpable but not criminal.

August 11.—Officers of the French and British Fleets are entertained at Windsor Castle by the invitation of the King ... The national Congress of Miners meets at Liège, in France ... five persons charged with being concerned in the murder of Count Bonmartini, at Bologna, in 1902, are found guilty in Turin and sentenced ... In consequence of expulsion of the Mayor, the Odessa Municipality and Town Council resign.

August 12.—Admiral Caillard and 130 of his officers are entertained at luncheon in Westminster Hall by members of the two Houses of Parliament ... The *Referendum* on the question of Union with Sweden is taken throughout Norway ... the majority of votes to dissolve the Union is over 500 (362,980 to 184) ... A prolonged series of earthquakes is reported at Macao in China.

August 14.—The French Northern Squadron leaves the mouth of the Gironde for Cherbourg.

August 15.—The British Association opens its meeting at Cape Town, when the President, Professor Darwin, delivers an address ... The King meets the Emperor of Austria at Ischl ... A Peasants' Congress, at Moscow, issues a proclamation demanding universal suffrage, legislative control of national finances, personal inviolability of the National Assembly, a system of peasant proprietorship, introduction of obligatory free education ... The German Emperor, at Fez, officially informs the French Chargé d'Affaires that the loan negotiated by Count von Tattenbach is signed.

August 16.—President Loubet addresses a telegram to the King tendering His Majesty thanks for the welcome given to the French Fleet.

August 17.—In India serious drought is affecting the Punjab and the greater part of Rajputana ... A new treaty is arranged between Japan and Korea, which opens up inland navigation to Japan ... A conference of employers and employed in the cotton-spinning industry opens in Manchester Town Hall.

August 18.—The Tsar issues a Manifesto announcing that he grants a Constitution to Russia, with a *Duma* (Council of State) consisting of elected representatives, to be chosen from the provinces of Russia.

August 19.—Lord Curzon resigns the Governor-Generalship of India. Lord Minto is appointed his successor ... The University of Trinity College, Dublin, institutes a diploma in engineering and commercial knowledge ... The Tsar issues an Imperial Decree appointing a Commission to consider how to





graph by]

[E. Holt and Fry.

Professor George Darwin.

of the *Duma* in Poland and the Asiatic provinces of

st 21.—A general strike begins in Poland as a manifestation of discontent with the treatment of the Polish population proposed Constitution.

st 22.—Reports from various quarters in Russia indicate dissatisfaction with the details of the scheme for a 1 Assembly ... The Norwegian Storthing in secret by a majority of 104 votes to 11, pass a resolution urging the Swedish State authorities to co-operate with it dissolution of the Union ... A Conference is held at under the presidency of the Emperor Francis Joseph, under the present Hungarian political crisis.

st 23.—The Channel Fleet encounters a heavy gale off k, three Destroyers are damaged and left in Denmark airs ... The resolutions adopted by the Norwegian g give satisfaction in Sweden ... The Co-operative is opened at the Crystal Palace by Mr. Crooks, M.P.

st 24.—The Government of Warsaw is placed under law ... A new Ministry is formed in Western Australia C. H. Rason ... At a Cabinet Council held in Stockholm is decided to accede to the Norwegian request for the tion of Sweden in dissolving the Union.

st 25.—Lord Kitchener protests against Lord Curzon's concerning his proposals. Lord Curzon replies that e substantially correct ... Notification of the French ment's intentions have been conveyed to the Sultan of e ... A Japanese transport which comes into collision British steamer in the Inland Sea of Japan is sunk, 160 e on board are drowned ... Annual Meeting of the ndowners' Convention is held in Dublin.

st 26.—Warsaw and Courland are subjected to severe ontrol ... Germany's reply to the French Note on the

programme of the Moroccan Conference is received in A new scientific process of manufacturing diamonds the natural stone is discovered by Dr. C. V. Burton, bridge.

August 28.—The members of the British Association Johannesburg ... The British Fleet arrives in German waters off Swinemünde, the German Squadron also arrives ... At a meeting of 342 professors at the Odessa University is decided to abstain from university work till the pe all given civil rights and the universities are granted academic autonomy ... A severe thunderstorm causes damage at Great Yarmouth. At Little Bray, in Ireland, bridges are swept away, and the damage estimated at £

M. Cronier, the French sugar millionaire, commits suicide. August 29.—The largest liner in the world is launched at Stettin in presence of the Kaiser ... The Inter-Parliamentary Conference at Brussels concludes ... China cancels the and concessions of the Canton-Hankau Railway, paying indemnity of 6,750,000 dol. to the American China Investment Company ... A farewell banquet is given by Prince at Peking to members of the Chinese Commission about to study the Parliamentary Governments of the world ... between Russia and Japan is announced.

August 30.—Total eclipse of the sun (invisible in England) ... Bulgarian Ministry reconstructed under M. Petkoff ... Sultan of Morocco yields to the demands of France.

August 31.—The Swedish and Norwegian delegates for the settlement of the arrangements between the two countries.

## THE WAR.

August 2.—General Liapunoff, the Russian Military Governor of Sakhalin, surrenders to the Japanese, along with 10 officers and 3,200 men.

August 7.—The representatives of Japan and Russia board the *Mayflower* in Oyster Bay, and are introduced to other and entertained by President Roosevelt.

August 8.—The Peace Delegates arrive at Portsmouth, Hampshire; they are received by Admiral Meade, of the United States Navy.

August 9.—Baron Komura and M. Witte exchange greetings at Portsmouth, U.S.A., and hold their first session.

August 10.—The Japanese plenipotentiaries present terms of peace in writing, M. Witte announces he will accept ... The Russian cruiser *Variag* is successfully recaptured by the Japanese at Chemulpo ... The Japanese send squadrons to the Kamchatka and Okhotsk coast ... The Japanese tender for the Sakhalin fisheries to the end of next year.

August 12.—Two sittings of the Japanese and Russian plenipotentiaries are held ... The Russian reply to the Japanese proposals is handed by M. Witte to Baron Komura.

August 14.—Russia agrees to the stipulation of Japan that Manchuria shall be evacuated by both Russia and Japan, restored to China, that Korea's independence shall be maintained, but that Japan shall enjoy a predominant position in the country.

August 17.—At the Peace Conference it is agreed by Russia and Japan that the Chinese Eastern Railway, the Arthur branch, from Harbin to Port Arthur, should be handed over by Russia to Japan ... The following are the warships of the original Pacific Fleet which have been salvaged by the Japanese:—Battleships *Pollava* and *Potemkin*, refloated and navigable by their own engines; *Retvizan*, *Pobieda*, to be raised shortly. Armoured cruiser *Admiral Gromov*, refloated. Protected cruisers *Pallada* and *Variag*, refloated. The *Cesarevitch*, interned at Kiaochau; the *Petrovich*, *Sevastopol*, sunk ... The Admirals in command of the Russian Sea Fleet and two captains are placed on the retired list.

August 18.—At the Peace Conference there is discussion, but no result.

August 19.—Baron Rosen visits President Roosevelt at the White House, by request.

August 20.—A Cabinet Council is held at Tokio.

August 22.—Peace Conference meeting adjourned.



st 23.—Four protocols are signed, and the Peace Conference adjourned to Saturday, the 26th.

st 25.—A Naval Court Martial at Libau tries 137 concerned in the recent revolt there; eight are sentenced to and nineteen to imprisonment with hard labour.

st 26.—The Peace Conference again meets; M. Witte at half of Sakhalin and no indemnity is Russia's last Baron Komura then proposes an adjournment to Monday which is agreed to.

st 28.—The Peace Conference is once more postponed, Chinese wishing to have the Mikado's latest views before negotiations. At Tokio a specially summoned council met Ministers and Elder Statesmen is held to consider next phases of the Peace Conference. The British steamers *Oakley*, *Lethington*, *Venus*, *Easby Abbey*, *Aphrodite*, *Maoma*, all caught carrying Welsh coal to Vladivostok, are fined by the Appeal Court at Tokio. By command of the Emperor a battalion of Finnish Guards is to be disbanded immediately.

st 29.—Peace agreed to between Japan and Russia. Russia secures predominant influence in Korea, retains Port Arthur and Dalny, and a portion of Sakhalin, but Russia pays indemnity.

## PARLIAMENTARY.

### House of Lords.

st 1.—Indian Army Administration; speeches by Lord Ripon, Lord Lansdowne, and Lord Curzon.

st 3.—Aliens Bill taken in Committee; the Bill is passed without amendments to the House.

st 4.—Committee on the Churches (Scotland) Bill; report by Lord Wemyss being negatived, the Bill passes the stage without alteration.

st 7.—Churches (Scotland) Bill read a third time and passed. Unemployed Workmen Bill first reading. The difficulties of the House discussed.

st 8.—Aliens Bill third reading. Unemployed Workmen Bill read a second time; speeches by Lord Lansdowne and the Archbishop of Canterbury.

st 9.—Unemployed Workmen Bill in Committee. The amendments making the Bill applicable to Scotland and Ireland are carried.

st 10.—Macedonia; speech by Lord Lansdowne. Unemployed Workmen Bill. Second and third readings. Naval Works Bill.

st 11.—The King's Speech; Prorogation.

### House of Commons.

st 1.—Education Vote of £12,652,548. Statement by Mr. Anson; speeches by Mr. Lloyd-George and Sir J. Gorst. Carried by a majority of 30.

st 2.—Mr. Balfour promises a full inquiry into the working of the Poor Law. Committee on Home Office Vote of £29; speech by Mr. Akers-Douglas. Vote passes.

st 3.—Foreign Affairs; speech by Lord Percy. Closure of Report of Supply. Expiring Laws Continuance Bill.

st 4.—Unemployed Workmen Bill in Committee; speeches by Mr. Gerard Balfour, Mr. Keir Hardie, Mr. Crooks, and Mr. Balfour. Mr. Gerald Balfour's amendment is carried by votes against 108. The Bill is advanced a stage.

st 7.—On the report of the Unemployed Workmen Bill, Mr. Attorney-General for Ireland moves a new clause to make it include Ireland; on a division this is negatived by 132.

st 8.—Appropriation Bill; speeches by Mr. Asquith, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Arnold-Forster, and others; second reading carried by closure and a majority of 111.

st 9.—Telephone Agreement; speeches by Mr. Lough, Mr. Stanley, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Asquith's resolution is rejected.

st 10.—Appropriation Bill third reading.

st 11.—Prorogation.

## SPEECHES.

August 1.—Lord Roberts, in London, on training the youth to arms for national defence. Mr. Asquith, at Sheffield, on the political situation.

August 5.—President Roosevelt, at Oyster Bay, U.S., on the Russian and Japanese Peace Plenipotentiaries.

August 7.—The King, at Cowes, on the visit of the German Fleet to England.

August 10.—President Roosevelt, at Wilkesbarre, Pa., on temperance and trade unions.

August 11.—President Roosevelt, at Chautauqua (N.Y.), on the Monroe doctrine and inter-State corporations.

August 12.—Mr. Taft, at Manila, on his policy in the Philippines for the Filipinos, and the present United States supremacy.

August 15.—Professor Darwin, at Cape Town, on the ultimate constitution of matter.

August 23.—Mr. Brodrick, at Godalming, on Lord Curzon's resignation.

August 26.—Mr. Long, in Bristol, on Lord Curzon's resignation, and the Irish Land problem.



Mr. John Weaver.

The Mayor of Philadelphia, who has been successfully waging war against municipal corruption.

## OBITUARY.

August 1.—Sir Ambrose Shea, K.C.M.G., 90.

August 3.—Professor Leo Errera (Brussels), 47.

August 5.—Mr. A. Asher, K.C., M.P., 70.

August 8.—Professor Heath (London) ... Dr. Ogle ... F.R.C.P., 81 ... Rev. J. T. McGaw, D.D., 69 ... Dr. Stinde, 64.

August 10.—Senator Tullo Massarani (Milan), 79.

August 14.—Sir William Laird Clowes, 48.

August 18.—Sir James Horner Haslett, M.P. (Belfast), 82.

August 20.—M. Bouguereau (eminent French painter), 82. Herr Karl E. Döpler (*genre* painter, Berlin), 82.

August 21.—Admiral Sir Arthur Cochrane, K.C.B., 80. M. Jules Oppert (Paris), 80. Senator David Watson (Brunswick), 101. Mr. Clare Sewell Read, 78.

August 22.—Professor Reuleaux (Berlin), 76. Dr. Monroe (Provost of Oriel, Oxford), 68. Mr. A. Watson, R.A., 75.

August 24.—Professor Bulthaupt (German poet), 46.

August 28.—Professor Schweigger, Berlin, 74.

August 29.—Rev. C. E. Tisdall, D.D., Chancellor of the Church Cathedral, Dublin.



# LIST OF THE LEADING CONTENTS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS

The Editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS regrets that owing to the exigencies of space the Contents of Periodicals received after date can no longer be inserted in these columns. The following Table includes the leading articles of the Periodicals published in England for the current month received before press and those of the Foreign Periodicals for the past month.

## BRITISH AND AMERICAN.

**Anthology.**—STOCK, 61, Sept.  
 From a Westmorland Man in London, 1710-1734. S. H. Scott.  
 Corner of Nottingham. Illus. George Fellows.  
 Pile Structures in Pits in South-West Scotland. Concl.  
 Church; the Cathedral of the Peak. Illus.  
 London Signs and Their Associations. J. Hold and MacMichael.  
**Architectural Record.**—14, VESPER STREET, NEW YORK. 25 cts.  
 August.  
 State Capitol of Minnesota. Illus. Kenyon Cox.  
 of Architecture. Illus. I. K. Pond.  
 or Beauty. Illus. A. H. Granger.  
 k of Messrs. Frost and Granger. Illus. H. W. Desmond.  
**Architectural Review.**—3, GREAT NEW STREET, FETTER LANE.  
 18, Sept.  
 Lead Pipe-Heads. Concl. Illus. Lawrence Weaver.  
 arches of Mr. W. H. Goudy. Illus. L. Ingleby Wood.  
 otages. Illus. H. Kempton Dyson.  
 elastical Architecture. Concl. Illus. A. C. Champneys.  
 nership of Architects' Plans. A. F. Topham.  
**Arena.**—GAY AND BIRD, 25 cts. August.  
 opean Parcels Post. J. Henniker Heaton.  
 ionic Struggle in Colorado. Concl. J. Warner Mills.  
 and Rulers of "The Freeman" of Pennsylvania. Illus. Concl.  
 Blankenburg.  
 egislation; a Vast Educational Scheme. Eltweed Penty.  
 e View of the Railroad Problem. L. Salterthwaite.  
 ificance of Yellow Journalism. Lydia K. Commander.  
 Rockefeller. W. G. Joerns.  
 iter Foss. Rev. R. K. Bisbee.  
 line of the Senate. R. N. Reeves.  
 ices Question; a Lawyer's View. E. D. Owen.  
 the Italian Immigrant? F. Barker.  
**Art Journal.**—VIRTUE, 18, 6d. Sept.  
 ece;—"Peccadilly" after Edw. J. Gregory.  
 g "Arcadio." Illus. Claude Phillips.  
 chitecture. Illus. Howard Ince.  
 ake's House. Illus. Mrs. Keddell.  
 P. Hall. Illus. Lewis Lusk.  
 of Fused Mosaic Glass at the Victoria and Albert Museum. Illus.  
 Day.  
 ndon County Council Central School of Arts and Crafts and the  
 onal Competition. Illus.  
**Atlantic Monthly.**—GAY AND BIRD, 15, August.  
 Teacher and Her School. Arthur Gilman.  
 on of Balzac. Henry James.  
 urning." A. S. Pier.  
 ature of Exposure. George W. Alger.  
 ance of the Milky Way. L. Cadia Hearn.  
 e Clouds at Metepec. Anna Seaton Schmidt.  
 ogy for the Country. Arthur Colton.  
**Brimont Magazine.**—8, HENRIETTA STREET, 15, Sept.  
 rde, Germany. Illus. J. L. Bashford.  
 Shots. Alfred E. T. Watson.  
 storan Stud Farm, County Westmeath. Illus. Eva White West.  
 Prospects and Changes. Arthur W. Coaten.  
 -Driving on Small Shots. Owen Jones.  
 and Schooling of Young Hunters and 'Chasers. Illus. Major  
 ur Hughes-Onslow.  
 Major C. G. Matson.  
 Sport in Japan. Illus. Z. J. Norman.  
 lass Cricket losing Popularity? Home Gordon.  
**Blackwood's Magazine.**—BLACKWOOD, 28, 6d. Sept.  
 Tobago. Hugh Clifford.  
 a Captive Ship. Joseph Conrad.  
 Gun.  
 ation in Macedonia. One Long Resident in the Near East.  
 nd Farmhouse Lodgings.  
 e of Hei-kou-tai. With Map. Chassant.  
 Festival. Stephen Gwynn.  
 without Method.  
 on, Lord Kitchener, and Mr. Brodrick.  
**Boswell's Magazine.**—1323, WALNUT STREET, NEW YORK. 25 cts.  
 August.  
 From the Journals of B. H. Latrobe. Illus.  
 know about the Sun. Illus. W. B. Kriempfle.  
 tion of Our Speech. Henry James.  
 Trip through Normandy. Illus. Kirke La Shelle.  
 laybill; Reminiscences. Illus. Barton Hill.  
 on of Our Foreign Trade. H. Bolce.

**Bookman.**—HODDER AND STOUGHTON, 6d. August 15.  
 W. W. Jacobs. Illus. A. St. John Adcock.  
 William Hazlitt. Ranger.  
**Bookman (AMERICA).**—DODD, MEAD AND CO., NEW YORK.  
 August.  
 Lyrics in Fiction. Arthur Penn.  
 The Franklin Inn of Philadelphia. Illus. Churchill Williams.  
 American Humorists. Joel Benton.  
 The Republic, 1885-1905. Concl. Illus. H. T. Park.  
 Lawrence Steine. P. H. Frye.  
**Boudoir.**—54A, VIKING STREET, 15, Sept.  
 Fashions in Men. Illus. Joan Stanton.  
 Night as an Aid to Loveliness. Illus. A Lady Doctor.  
 Art in Dauntiness. Illus. Gustav Hoin.  
 Nelson's Nest at Morton. Illus. E. Lawrence.  
 Old Somersetshire Manor Houses. Illus. M. V. Delrett.  
 "Stella" and Dean Swift, a Problem of the Deanery. Illus. J.  
 Walters.  
**Burlington Magazine.**—17, BERNERS STREET, 28, 6d. Sept.  
 Turner's Theory of Colouring. Illus. C. J. Holmes.  
 The Life of a Dutch Artist in the Seventeenth Century. Concl.  
 Dr. W. Martin.  
 English Architectural Leadwork. Concl. Illus. Lawrence Weaver.  
 On Two Miniatures by the Frères de Limbourg. Illus. Roger K.  
 Ecclesiastical Dress in Art. Concl. Egerton Beck.  
 The True Portrait of Laura de' Dianti by Titian. Illus. Herbert  
 J. Hans. Danche the Author of the Medals attributed to Albert  
 Illus. S. Montagu Peartree.  
 Supplements:—"St. Denis" and "Arundel Castle" after Turner  
 tures after de Limbourg, Titian's "Laura de' Dianti," etc.  
**C. B. Fry's Magazine.**—NEWNES, 6d. Sept.  
 Characteristic Strokes of Great Painters. Illus. C. B. Fry.  
 Life on the Busy Beach. Illus. F. G. Allale.  
 Sailing; the Real Thing. Illus.  
 The Mountain Guide in the Making. Illus.  
**Canadian Magazine.**—ONTARIO PUBLISHING CO., TORONTO.  
 August.  
 The Life and Works of J. M. W. Turner. Illus.  
 A Day in Malak. Illus. Jean Templer.  
 Electoral Management. A Candidate.  
 Dr. Alfred Thompson. With Portrait. C. K. Settlemyer.  
 Ontario School Life Sixty Years Ago. Rev. W. T. Allison.  
**Cassell's Magazine.**—CASSELL, 6d. Sept.  
 A Day at the West London Shooting School. Illus. Walter T. Ro.  
 Two Years' Hard Labour. Illus. W. B. Robertson.  
 The Modern Barnstormers. Illus. Sidney Park.  
 Triumphs of Modern Architecture. Illus. Hugh B. Philpott.  
 T. P. O'Connor. Illus. Grace Ellison.  
 Christie's. Illus. Mary S. Warren.  
**Century Magazine.**—MACMILLAN, 15, 4d. Sept.  
 Hotel Monarcy, Paris. Illus. Count Louis de Perigord and  
 Gronkowski.  
 The Proposed Changes in the National Capitol. Illus. Christian B.  
 The Viking Ship found at Oseberg. Illus. S. C. Hammer and  
 Nylund.  
 Ole Bull as a Patriotic Force. Illus. Margaret E. Noble.  
 The Moroccan Portrait of John Paul Jones. Illus. Alex. Corbett, jun.  
**Chambers's Journal.**—W. AND R. CHAMBERS, 7d. Sept.  
 How Our Senses deceive Us. Dr. Andrew Wilson.  
 Shakespeare Autographs. Illus. W. Roberts.  
 Luca; the Land of Olive-Oil. Lieut.-Col. Andrew Haggard.  
 Dangerous Delicacies. W. Rutherford.  
 Doubles. Zozimus.  
 The Value of a Pond.  
 Deer-Stalking in Scotland Sixty Years Ago. Miss J. P. Wilson.  
 The City of St. Rule. W. T. Luskell.  
 How to read Wild Life.  
**Connoisseur.**—95, TEMPLE CHAMBERS, 18, Sept.  
 A County Collection. Illus. Prince Frederick Duleep Singh.  
 William Wynne Ryland's Engravings. Illus. Prof. H. W. Singer.  
 H. B. Walters on Ancient Pottery. Illus. M. L. Solon.  
 Theatrical Prints as Historical Evidence. Illus. W. J. Lawrence.  
 Thomas Sheraton. Concl. Illus. R. S. Clouston.  
 Venetian and Burano Point Lace. Illus. M. Jourdain.  
 Supplements:—"Cynon and Iphigenia" after Angelica Kaufmann  
 Henkersteg, Nuremberg" after A. G. Bell, etc.









**H.I.M. THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.**

*(From the painting by Benjamin Constant.)*



# THE REVIEW OF REVIEW

## THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, Nov. 1st, 1905.

**Delivered!** The great deed is done. Tsar and people have achieved their emancipation. The Bureaucracy has fallen, has fallen. Russia is Nicholas II., after hesitating long and deliberating, was not found wanting in the supreme hour of destiny. All official distortions and interceptions at last thrust aside, he, the Autocrat, faced the autocratic will of his people; and the two became one. This dynamic identity may be the self-limitation of autocracy; but it is a limitation which means self-realisation. As one people, his autocracy is their autonomy: he realises their collective purpose. His decree of the 30th, which created the new self-governing Empire, vibrates with a profound sense of this community.

The well-being of the Russian Sovereign is indissolubly bound up with the well-being of the people, and the people's sorrow is his sorrow.

His words sound the diapason of the new national melody. The decisive mandate of the decree is as follows:—

Therefore command the Government to put into effect our will:

by giving to the population the firm foundations of liberty, based on the principles of the real inviolability of the person, and of freedom of conscience, speech, assembly, and association.

And, without interfering with the already arranged order of the Douma, and taking into consideration the short time remaining before the convocation of the Douma, giving participation, as far as possible, in the said Douma to sections of the population at present entirely deprived of political rights, leaving the ultimate development of the question of the general electoral right to the newly established order.

And, by establishing as an unalterable rule that no law shall be put into effect without the approval of the Douma, and that the elected of the people shall be guaranteed the possibility of a real participation in the control of the legality of the acts of such authorities as are appointed by us.

Witte was appointed first Prime Minister of

the new régime. Next day the Governor of Finland announced at Helsingfors the early summoning of the Diet and the abolition of the Dictatorship.

An  
Apocalypse  
of  
Character.

The monarch has stood the crisis and has come off victorious. But what can we say of the people? These last few weeks have been a marvellous revelation of national character. Never since the Roman plebs, sick of patrician oppression, seceded to Mons Sacer, and won for themselves one collective "strike" won for themselves all succeeding liberties, has any phenomenon been witnessed like the event which led up to the Russian Magna Charter. Then it was but a handful of rustic folk who stood aloof from the working of one small town. Now it is an Empire of many nations who goes on strike. The actual strikers were estimated to number a million and a half, or with their families some nine or ten millions. But the vast majority of the population, disabled by their inactivity, grimly and resolutely acquiesced in it. The whole people stood together as one man. They refrained from violence as they refrained from war. There were indeed sputterings of impotent rebellion here and there, with answering bullets and bloodshed. But there was none of that multitudinous murder which we associate with revolutions. It was a peaceful insurrection.

Revolution  
by  
Strike.

Dumbly and doggedly the millions of men and women and children went without work and went without fuel and food. They provoked no massacre. They simply did nothing. And so they did everything. Labour realised its strength; forced its hands; and society was paralysed. The splendid Russian endurance which has glorified many a battle and many a lingering campaign, accepted without



## THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

for the privations which were the price of liberty. a revolution accomplished by voluntary star-

So opens a new chapter in history. The—the familiar weapon of the worker for winning wage or shorter hours—has been proved a potent engine of revolution. No bombs orades, no armed crowd have ever become sove as this simple, humble device of ceasingk. The old Quaker's method of passive resisthas been adopted by a whole nation, and hasplished in a few weeks more decisive resultsmany years of war. Associated labour hasd its power, and the lesson will not be forgotten. The heroic solidarity of the Russians in this selfd suffering has shown them a people eminently, because so drastically capable, of self-governThe enfranchised nations of the world welcome Russian sister to the Temple of Freedom withnt admiration as well as a still tremulous joy. heartily do they congratulate the people ofd on the recovery of their liberties.

MOSCOW, Oct. 20th, 1905.

'The Movement'  
in  
Moscow.

"As beneath the snowy peak of Cotopaxi glow the fires of the volcano, so lurk beneath the snow-clad expanse of the Russian subterranean fires which may yet make Moscow, and not Paris, the storm-centre of the Continent." When I wrote these words in 1871 I was a boy of twenty-two. The ashes of Paris were still settling, and few predictions seemed less likely of fulfilment. But it has been fulfilled. To-day Moscow, not Paris, is the storm-centre of the Continent—it is the centre, of more continents than one. A storm-centre, swept by miniature cyclones preparatory to the storm of which everyone speaks, but on which no one cares to dwell. "We are not in a revolution," says M. Menshikoff, in the *Novoe Vremya*, "but only in a prologue of a revolution." And we do not call it a revolution in Moscow. They give it that name in Petersburg, but here in Moscow it is called "the Movement." It is rightly named, for its one supreme characteristic is that it moves. "The Movement" is in the march, now this way, now that, whirling in great vortices round and round, until all the old landmarks are lost, and people have to take fresh bearings every day by the sun and the stars, although they are often obscured in dense fog. To be in "the Movement" you need to get up early and go to bed late, to follow its trail with the scent of a sleuth-hound. Otherwise you get left. After a fortnight's

absence you find yourself altogether out of it. "the Movement" is always on the move.

How it Moves.

"The Movement" carries all before it—in Moscow. Town Council, County Council, University, professional classes, workingmen, peasants, everyone is in "the Movement." Two who sell apples in the street were asked why they attended Troubetskoi's funeral. "To show sympathy with the Movement." They also were in "the Movement," and declaimed fervently about the necessity of a Constitution. From highest to lowest there is a feverish uncertainty, a restlessness, and yet a sense of power. It is not so much as that the people are in an earthquake zone as that they themselves are dimly conscious that they are the earthquake. The form in which this excessive nervous excitement shows itself is in the rage for public meetings. In theory all public meetings are forbidden. In a restaurant if eight friends sit down at a table the waiters ask one of them to withdraw, the police consider eight persons an illegal assembly. The other day about sixty barristers met to discuss the Douma and the coming elections in a private house. They had just voted by forty-five votes against boycotting the Douma when the police appeared, broke up the meeting, and chivied the barristers out of the house. They met in a second house, and again they were turned out by the police. The same thing happened in a third house, and was not until they reached a fourth house that they were able to finish their meeting. But at the same time that this idiotic display of energy was being made by the police, the Social Democratic Party was addressing meetings of from 2,000 to 3,000 strong three times a day, advocating, with unpromising thoroughness, the whole programme of Social Democratic revolution! For one of the results of the strange giddiness induced by "the Movement" is that the authorities spend all their time in muzzling rabbits while the great carnalities, all unmolested, are left to ravage and roar.

Whither?

Whither goes this Movement? No one can say, least of all those who are "in it." It is like a carronade that had been unlashd in the ship described by Victor Hugo in "Ninety-Three" that was hurled from side to side by the heaving waves until it seemed almost a monster of malign intent. Only to make the complete the plunging carronade should have been loaded from muzzle to touch-hole with children.



d in the rush of its movements and chortled in glee when in its forward or its backward plunge shed one of the crew. For "the Movement" has no mercy nor morality as the world understands. In the worst days of the old Land League, or in the sequel when the Invincibles lurked for their prey in Phoenix Park and the Dynamitards were despatched to wreak vengeance on Great Britain, not even the most extreme Nationalist in politics openly rubbed shoulders and clasped hands with the assassins. If the authors of "Parnellism and Crime" were to come to Moscow they could have no difficulty in associating "the Movement" with murder. The leading Liberals keep their hands free from blood. But it is otherwise with many of its followers. Assassination is the *ultima ratio* of the Movement." But all crimes, all outrages, all disorders, all social disorder are as grist to its mill. The spots, the purulent spots on the surface, evidence of spotted typhus which consumes the vitals of the nation. And "the Movement" takes grim and not disguised note of every fresh symptom of social decay. Whether it is the firing of revolver shots from the Cossacks in the street, the stoppage of the trains on all the railways that feed the city, the threat to destroy the waterworks, or the latest murder of an Englishman—"the Movement," without accepting responsibility for anything, profits by everything.

What the Clan-na-Gael was fabled to be to the Nationalist Movement in Ireland, that the "War Department," as it is familiarly called, is to "the Movement." The "War Department" acts independently. It is the *Vehmgericht* of political Thuggees—it sentences to death it kills, and whom it spares it keeps alive. It has its agents, who are willing to sacrifice their lives to take the lives of the enemies of "the Movement." The police from time to time seize the men who for the moment are the Spirit of Assassination incarnate, who direct the others, none of whom know anything of each other, but each of whom is the willing tool of his superior. But as the bees can always develop a new Queen Bee when the old Queen has been killed, so the hive of the "War Department" is never without its head. These Terrorists are the representatives of the members of an ancient craft, never without its experts, in Russia. They are of the Guild of Temperers of Despotism, and as such are respected to an extent which is absolutely incredible in a non-despotic country. Terrorists, not even in their grim identity, from time to time visit the headquarters of "the Movement," and in private houses and drawing-rooms of Society describe the operations of the "War Department"—so far as they have

gone. Tickets are issued for these meetings, which are held under the noses of the police with impunity. Many who are in "the Movement" are, of course, innocent of this moral complicity with assassins. The Russian Parnell Commission would find no difficulty in framing a comprehensive indictment against "the Movement," based on the evidence of the encouragement and patronage, or, at least, the tacit recognition of crime as a legitimate, or rather illegitimate, method of political warfare.

#### Its Significance.

The significance of this darkening of "the Movement" is unparallelled. It is a symptom of the extent to which discontent has gangrened into desperation. The men of "the Movement," who defend their relations with the Government, maintain that the Government has left them no alternative. They say, "We would meet them in the arena of constitutional debate, but that is closed in our faces by the Government themselves. We would gladly pursue our aims by the peaceful method of political agitation. But our meetings are dispersed by the police, and our leaders are thrown into prison. To all our complaints, petitions, representations, and deputations they answer us by Terrorism, the terrorism of arbitrary administration, by arrest, lawless exile; their arguments are the Cossack whip, the gendarme's bullet, the dungeon and the gallows. And so, however reluctantly, we have been driven to meet fire by fire, to answer Terrorism from above by Terrorism from below, to reply to the Gallows by the Administration by the Bombs of 'the Movement.' Hence all of us, although we have no direct personal responsibility for any of the executions carried out by the 'War Department,' regard the self-sacrificing men who operate in that Department as patriots and martyrs. They kill and they are killed. But we shall reap the fruits of their labours. How can you expect us to denounce them, to disassociate ourselves from our forlorn hope? We may not approve of everything they do—we are not asked to, they take their own responsibility. But without these active agents of 'the Movement' how could it be kept moving? It is not our fault that we have been taught that Terrorism is a more direct mode of securing reform than trying to make representations and to utter complaints with gagged mouths."

#### Its Defiance.

We may approve or condemn the logic. "The Movement" uses it recklessly little of condemnation or of approval. It is a law in itself. The law of its being is to move incessantly to keep moving, for it is like a cyclone in this



## THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

vortex ceases to revolve it ceases to exist, and the dint of moving it has acquired a novel and exciting sense of its own omnipotence. "I shall now to deal with you if you dare to hold these eggs against the law," said General Trepoff the day to a Moscow notable in "the Movement." "I shall go on," was the reply, "holding our meetings as we did before. We ignore you and your For the Thunder Horse of Destiny reck little withes of red tape in which the Tchinovniks seek to cripple his movement. And it is even to the stupidest official that the whole population, or even ten per cent. of the whole population, take it into their heads to hold meetings simultaneously. There are not police and Cossacks enough in all Russia to prevent the most of them from accomplishing their purpose. The passionate longing to give vent to the long bottled-up emotion makes the meeting now more popular than vodka. Workmen and women—even women of the town and country boys—crowd to the University and to the Political Halls nominally to attend lectures by professors, in reality to take these meetings on their own hands, to lecture the lecturers, to challenge the Government, to proclaim the near approach of the millennium when the movement shall triumphed. The fact is that the sleeping giant has snapped his bonds and is now rubbing his eyes in bewilderment, and every now and then striking a Philistine to death just to feel sure that he is awake and free. But he is still legally and technically a captive, and when he shakes himself and goes forth, the Continent will tremble.

**The Danger.**

The danger is that the Government may not adjust itself rapidly enough to the new forces. And this danger is very real owing to the fact that on account of the stupid prejudices of the bureaucratic bureaucracy, Russia is without any recognition of the popular sentiment can find no agency whereby the popular sentiment can find expression. The Government is like a coachman who is driving in the dark along a road full of quagmires, on the edge of precipices, who has deliberately deprived himself of any means of feeling the mouths of his team. They may be maddened with fear or driven with pain, they may be going to kick the whole coach into the abyss. His one idea is to lay on the whip. When the horse is very sluggish and dull, when it has blinkers that blind it and a coat that it hardly feels the blows of the stick, the coachman may blunder on for a long time. But when the

blinkers are half torn off and the skin has become so sensitive, and in place of the dull, patient ox-ass horse the coachman essays to practise his old method with a high-mettled thoroughbred! then, indeed, is danger ahead. There is a great social danger, the discontent with the Government is such that there is tacit acquiescence in every disorder. The Conservative party, accustomed to rely upon the arbitrary authority of the Government, is unable to rally or even to organise for its own defence. There is no party but the Social Democrats, which is frankly Republican. But there is no confidence anywhere in the Government. Add to this, there is the shadow of famine darkening several provinces. If the Emperor were to throw himself courageously upon the nation to break definitely once for all with autocratic despotism, it might not be too late even now. The sands are running fast out of the hour-glass; in a few days it may be too late. And then he may help Russia, and not Russia only, but the whole race.

**The Sultan  
Defiant.**

Russia's extremity is Turkey's opportunity. The one great chance which the Porte habitually declines, being disabled, the Sultan is now valiant in defiance of Europe. He has seen the Macedonian schemes of the Powers fail. The attempts at reform of the soldiery, of the police, and of the civil administration were futile without the requisite financial control. And now that they have resolved on supplying this lack, and have presented a collective Note demanding the establishment of an international control of Macedonia



*Photograph by*

*[Pirou]*

**Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte**

Governor-General of the Caucasus, a nephew of Napoleon III. Has long served in the Russian Army.

W. T.



he will have none of it. His point-blank was met by the announcement that the Powers' financial agents at Salonika ready to begin. But this did not move him. Then the set to work without his consent, formed a board of control at Uskub, and appointed the Russian agent as chairman. Whereat the Sultan not merely persists in his refusal to recognise these interlopers, but is loudly against their unauthorised invasion of territory. He has refused the request of the heads of the six Ambassadors for a joint audience. The only answer to this sort of thing is coercion, and the talk of a naval demonstration or military expedition to bring his Sublime Majesty to a sense of the situation.

Monarchy  
versus  
Oligarchy  
in  
Hungary.

Austria, which is said to be steadily "penetrating" Macedonia, controlling her railways, capturing her trade, and expecting to add in time this new ingredient to her heterogeneous Empire, is far from having settled her internal trouble with Hungary. The Chamber of Deputies met at Buda-Pesth on the 10th, and was immediately prorogued by Royal rescript, but not until a emphatic resolution of protest was put on record by an overwhelming majority. Six days later the Emperor-King wrote officially to Baron Fejervary that the failure to form a Government from the majority in the Chamber made it necessary to propose another administration. On these grounds he decided—with an alternative phrasing which almost comically hits off the anomalous state of things—to "I appoint you again to be my Hungarian Minister, or, as the case may be, to confirm you in your previous position." The Baron accordingly pushed forward the programme approved by the monarch. Its first plank is that of universal suffrage. Every male who is not less than twenty years of age, and can read and write, is to have

This measure would increase the number of voters from 1,000,000 to at least 2,600,000.

Mr. Joseph's  
Radical  
programme."

The existing franchise is so restricted as virtually to constitute Hungary an oligarchy rather than a democracy. The Magyars alone, in their racial self-consciousness, practically monopolise the vote. Universal suffrage would reduce the proud race to a minority. The monarch doubtless expects that the influx of the new voters, belonging to other nationalities, will swamp the intractable Magyar and restore peace to the Dual Power. The Entente Coalition may, perhaps, profess to support

the widest extension of the franchise—in principle, but will oppose it tooth and nail as now brought forward by what they consider an unconstitutional Ministry. Already "Liberal" leaders have denounced it as "certain death for the Magyar nation," and if the monarch and the masses join hands on the question of universal suffrage, the oligarchy will have an easy time of it. Democracy once enacted in full measure may dissolve racial prejudices, and the biting acid of common human and social feeling. Labour is a great leveller. The second provision is that the regimental language of Hungarian regiments shall be Magyar, and that Hungarian regiments, as soon as possible, have Hungarian officers. The other items in the programme are enough to make the British Radical's mouth water. Small farmers are to be provided with holdings on Government land, to be helped by Government loans. There are promises of a progressive income tax; education universal and compulsory, free; factory legislation; provision for sickness, accident, old age; workmen's dwelling houses and hospitals. Who can deny that "Humanity is marching onward" when the House of Hapsburg enounces such a programme?

France Wood,  
not Won.

The international storm-centre of the West this month, however, has emerged, not in the dispute between Austria and Hungary, but in the Sultan's obduracy, happily not in Scandinavia—where Norway and Sweden have finally parted company. Norway is to decide by referendum on a suggestion of Prince Charles of Denmark to offer the Norwegian Crown—so much as in the question of the foreign policy of Germany. Over Germany has been waged a great newspaper war. Bülow began the fray. He intended quite another result, but with his interviews in the Press he set the hostile pens in motion. His purpose was evidently to tone down the disagreeable impression left on the minds of the French people by the peremptory intervention of Germany in the Moroccan question, and the consequent dismissal of M. Delcassé. France had, he said, shown a disposition to support Germany, and to give her umbrage; but a change had occurred, and French policy was now more loyal to Germany. He went on to plead for a stronger confidence between the two peoples, and for a sincere, abiding peace. This pleading was all very well, as was a denunciation of the stupidity of those who regarded the war between England and Germany as inevitable. "Germany and England will not make the same mistake." But these coaxing messages, contrasted



ably with the coercive measures of a few months only served to set up the backs of the French, and to provoke reprisals from M. Delcassé.

The  
"Matin"  
jealousies.

The *Matin* came out in a few days with startling "revelations" of proceedings in Cabinet prior to M. Delcassé's resignation. These are to show that Germany was bent on having the foreign policy of France submitted to her for approval; that M. Delcassé had resisted this claim and the rest of Europe and America on his side; that Germany had set agoing the rumour of an ultimatum from France to Morocco, with the added fact that such an ultimatum would mean war with Germany; and that Great Britain had assured France of support by land and sea in the event of an inevitable attack by Germany. Such allegations have created a great effervescence. But no categorical denial could be wrung from M. Delcassé, and an official contradiction by the British Government was officially repudiated. Putting the *Matin* statements alongside of the Bülow interviews, the public are pardoned for inferring that Germany had gone on in trying to overhaul the Anglo-French Convention as to make England assure France of armed assistance in case of unprovoked aggression. From which it may be seen that the diplomatic triumph which gave Herr von Bülow his Princedom was a complete victory. England and France are only more united, and Germany is less popular than

Isolated  
and  
bet Germany.

The present position of Germany is more fitted to stir feelings of genuine sorrow and pity than of dislike. Could we put ourselves in her shoes, we could not withhold our passionate sympathy. She is a great nation, great in commerce, in art and science, in superabundant production, and in expansive energy. She has in her possibly the most perfect and most formidable fighting machine in the world. She is in a thousand ways superior to what England was when we were led into a world-wide Empire. But Germany has not room in which to expand. Her African colonies are a costly failure. Her South American designs have been thwarted by the United States. Her designs on China have been blocked by the Anglo-Japanese alliance. While she was engaged in annexing the Far East, she was Germanising the Turkish Empire and creating the reversion of some, if not all, of its provinces; but Russia is forced back into

Europe by the late war, and may revive her ambitions for the Near East. The hearty adoption of Liberal institutions throughout the territories of the Dual Monarchy may postpone their dismemberment and raise the barrier of a composite democracy against the Northern *Drang nach Osten*. Even the splendid use which Germany has made of her resources cannot make up for their fewness. For a vast and rapidly growing people, bursting with enterprise and conscious of exceptional powers, to be cramped, cribbed, cabined and confined, to be thus thwarted and baffled, is a bitter and an embittering experience. Fancy the people of the United States pent up within the German frontiers! Such a compression would pretty certainly result in explosion. The sense of restriction is not made more tolerable by the sight of a great island continent like Australia kept empty by the handful of residents on the fringes of it. All the Great Powers in the world are linking up arm-in-arm, but Germany is left out in the cold. Great Britain once gloried in her splendid isolation. Prince Bülow now bleats to a French journal that France has been trying to isolate Germany. This is the plaint from the Power that had proudly dominated Europe for a generation! It is enough to move the heart of the grimmest Germanophobe to the tenderness of pity. Germany is painfully sensitive to her present unpopularity.

Anti-Germanism,  
volla  
l'ennemi!

It is just this unpopularity, loudly voiced, so keenly felt, forms the chief point of danger in the international situation. Germanism is nothing like as deadly a peril as Anti-Germanism. The long-smouldering hatred which may be in part a just reaction against Bismarckian ethics is breaking out in a way that threatens to set the world ablaze, and demands the immediate action of the international fire brigade. All lovers of peace need to bestir themselves in order to quench this malignant possibility. Silent regret is not enough. The forces of goodwill require to be organised and to institute a positive campaign against the hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness which are being directed in this country against the German people. We need of set purpose to remind ourselves and to remind our compatriots of the innumerable reasons we have for esteeming our Teutonic kinsmen. Let the scholar, the thinker, the educator, the divine, the chemist, the medical man, the musician—ay! even the soldier—reflect each what he owes to Germany, and make his gratitude vocal now. Let all who have come into touch



German hearts and homes bear their witness Cannot Sir Thomas Barclay speed up reciprocal alities between English and German Chambers mmerce? Would the London County Council e to add to the laurels of the *Entente Municipale* ding an invitation to the City Council of Berlin? pagandists of goodwill are as sedulous and g as the propagandists of ill-will, we may escape me and ruin of fratricidal strife. Otherwise the Germans are only too likely to have their way—

It is reassuring to remember that British Foreign Policy will soon be in hands that have been least soiled with Jingo tendencies. Sir Grey, speaking at Cannon Street Hotel on ult., avowed the intention of Liberal leaders ntain continuity in the policy already directed following ends:—

the growing friendship with the United States.  
the Japanese Alliance.  
the French Agreement.  
improved relations with Russia.  
better understanding with the German people.

But while continuity may be sedulously maintained, it will sometimes be in the spirit expressed by Lord Rosebery at Stourbridge, when he said, "The second-rate foreign policy which is continuous is better than the first-rate foreign policy which is not." The Japanese Alliance, for example, has not been welcomed by all Liberal leaders with the same enthusiasm. Lord Rosebery has pronounced the

second an inevitable sequel of the first treaty added that he would not be bold enough to fa alternative of making no treaty at all. Mr. M at Arbroath, described the alliance as a leap dark, of which everyone was glad, but no one was He anticipated surprises in the direction of whose integrity we had guaranteed. On the there is general acquiescence in the new al Doubtless if Japan were not so far away, acquie would soon deepen into the satisfaction of some like personal friendship between the peoples. well-timed visit of the British Squadron to Jap waters occasioned a very happy display of interna amenities. Admiral Noel and his men were re everywhere with enthusiasm.

Magnanimity  
and  
Humility  
in  
High Places.

Meantime our allies have so splendid example of mode in the hour of victory. W handful of British troops delivered from a small for

Dutch farmers who had been besieging the a South African village, the British people into transports of exultation. The origi mafficking will not soon be forgotten. Japan has ended a war of unbroken victory b and sea against the vast world empire of K the Mikado issues a rescript to his people in he says, "We strongly admonish our subjects a manifestations of vain-glorious pride." The co ought to rouse salutary compunction in British All Christian peoples would do well to ponder noble words of a non-Christian monarch. Im tion shrinks at the thought of what the Kaiser have said had he been in the Mikado's Equally welcome is the spirit that breathes words:—

Russia is again the friend of Japan, and we sincerely that the good neighbourly relations now re-established become both intimate and cordial.

Side by side in the temple of magnanimity m hung the Tsar's manifesto of peace:—

God has caused our fatherland to suffer sore trials and of fate in a sanguinary war which has afforded manifold of the bravery and courage of our glorious troops in the ol struggle against a brave and mighty enemy. This v painful for us all, is over. The eastern portion of our will develop itself in peace and good neighbourliness w Japanese Empire, now become our friend.

"Yellow"  
Right of Entry  
into  
"White" States.

The Japanese, so valiant in so moderate in victory, revealed qualities to the which make the enforcem

Exclusion Acts against them a growing mora culty, if not an impossibility. Even when a I



Lord Rosebery Arrives.



er held office in the Commonwealth, it was ed that Japanese traders and tourists, on pre- g a passport from their own Government, should mitted into Australia without having to undergo educational test; and further concessions are now considered. It is evident that both Australia America will have to open their front door a more widely to the Yellow Man. The se boycott of American goods by way ort upon American exclusiveness has drawn ing like an apology from President Roosevelt f. In his tour through Georgia he confessed: have come short of our duty to the people of " And he went on to say, "We should show courtesy, consideration, and encouragement to inese who are not of the labouring class to to this country." He urged the framing of and treaties to guarantee to all Chinamen, those of the coolie class, the same right of into the States. 'This is what we should expect host and guest of Dr. Booker Washington.

But so far as Chinese labour is concerned as a competitor with white labour, Mr. Roosevelt is of the same mind as the Boer farmers South Africa. The agita- there for the repatriation of the China- proceeds apace. The outrages committed by naways, the occasional strike of thousands the compounds, and the measures resorted to er to compel them to work, are creating a deeper of revulsion in the white community. The d for responsible government in the Transvaal correspondingly stronger. The Orange River y is said to be on the eve of admission to the of a self-governing State; and hopes are enter- that it will be granted a Constitution as nearly oduction of the old order before the war as is tible with the new Imperial connection. Lord ne has completed his tour round his vast civic e. He has declared that its federation is only er of time. The effect of such journeys as his the healing influence which he has everywhere d is to ripen and hasten the federative move-

The high hopes General Booth entertained of his colonisation scheme have not been realised, and it has had to be postponed so Australia is concerned. Not abandoned, says eral chief of the Salvation Army, only post- He is satisfied that the only way to make the

proposed immigration scheme a success is, first, to secure a welcome for the immigrants, and evident that, at the moment, they will no welcome, so the General will not send them is much to be regretted that the scheme fallen through. There are doubtless many reasons why the Australian States found it impo to open their gates to the proposed immig. Unfortunately these reasons are unknown here, c imperfectly realised. In consequence the ge feeling is decidedly adverse to Australia, and th that immigrants need not apply is strength. There is little doubt that the old bogey, despite General can say, that the British refuse was to be has taken hold of the leaders in most of the S. In addition, there is the land question as well a numbers of unemployed already in Australia.

#### The "Swadeshi" Movement.

The promise of federal government to South Africa bestowment of free institu upon the Russian people, the stitutional record of Japan, and the Parliame projects of the Chinese Empress are boun stimulate the demand of the people of Indi some instalment of representative government. Hindu fellow-subjects argue that they are surely ne worthy of responsible trust than moujik, Jap, or C man; or if they are, it is a poor commentary o educative influence of British rule. The I National Congress is sending its advocates to En to rouse the electorate to a sense of Hindu r. Meantime, in India agitation grows amain. partition of Bengal is bitterly resented by the H as, a measure intended to break the power national self-consciousness of the Bengali pe. The day when the partition took effect was m day of general fasting and mourning throughout cutta. Meetings and memorials having proved the Hindus have resorted to that weapon of the which has been wielded with such effect in Ire and more recently in China and Russia—the bo. They vow to buy no goods from oversea. The ment is called "Swadeshi" (own country t —a name which may be commended for use t Tariff Reformers. It has assumed such form dimensions that the Bengal Government has threa to withdraw grants and privileges from colleges students practise the boycott. On the other the Moslems have held a thanksgiving service f improved administration which they expect to from the partition. It is unfortunate there shou this trouble just as the Prince and Princess of



on their way to visit India. The Royal pair left this country on the 19th ult., and are expected in Bombay on the 9th inst. Their tour will cover pretty well all the great centres of our life, from Mandalay on the East to Karachi on the West, and will occupy four or five months. It may be hoped that the succession of pageants will be so continuous as to prevent their Highnesses from being amongst the proletariat of the field and of the press, and learning at first hand the actual state of our affairs. The impressions left on the mind of an American President may prove of more value than many other royal progressions.

The ancient idea of the Royal Progress is being adapted and extended, by means of the greater facilities of modern travel and of the presence of foreign representatives of Royalty, with admirable results. The influence exerted by the Prince's visit to South Africa and by Lord Selborne's tour round South Africa has been exemplified during the month by Prince and Princess of Denmark's cruise in the Canadian East, Earl Grey's tour of journeyings in the Canadian West, and by President Roosevelt's triumphal progress through the Southern States. Mr. Roosevelt appears to have completely captured the South. His utterances have been characterized by an ethical loftiness which make them a

message of leadership to the nations. In his recent speech he declared righteousness, courage, peace as the watchword of his country's world policy. He has called for severe social censures on the men and trusts who "debauch business" by dishonest speculation, even as he has reprobated the statesmen who disregard ethical standards in international affairs. The President, absolutely assured of having practically the whole nation at his back, is evidently setting out, with scant regard for party pettiness, to attack the corruption and terrorism of combined and conscienceless capital.

#### L'Entente Municipale.

In the New World these pilgrimages of peace are from State to State, from province to province within the larger federal whole. In the

Old World they proceed from nation to nation within the circle of the dis-United States of Europe. Thus President Loubet has been visiting the monarchs of Spain, Portugal, and has been received with every demonstration of friendly enthusiasm. In view of Spanish sensitiveness about Morocco, the proof of Franco-Spanish accord is doubly welcome. French capitalists are seizing the opportunity to promote railway schemes designed to pierce or surmount, if not to wipe out, the Pyrenees. The quartette of Latin races seem to be more nearly in tune than they have been. But the most notable act of international harmony has been the happy celebration of the *Entente Municipale* between Paris and London. The invitation of the London County Council, which in this case made its first great plunge into international hospitality, eighty members of the Paris Municipality have spent a week of crowded festivity in the British capital. They, all of them, stayed as private guests at the houses of our County Council members, and this simple device added immensely to the effect of the Royal and civic receptions. They returned home loud in their praises of their hosts, of London municipal enterprise, and of the British character. Such interesting conversions from Anglophobia to enthusiastic friendship have been openly avowed by the journalists of the party. The French visit was chronised, by a certain bold timeliness, with the Empire's commemoration of the Trafalgar Centenary. Once that celebration would have been felt a disquieting revival of ancient enmities. Now it revived the memory only to show conclusively they were extinct. The French Press joined with ours in lauding the heroism and genius of Nelson, just as we applaud with sincere gratitude the transcendent achievements of Joan of Arc.



New York.

The Way of the Transgressor is ———  
 "The wicked Beef Trust! Take that!"



## THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.



[Photograph by]

[Baker and Dixon.]

The King and Queen open the new London thoroughfare, Kingsway and Aldwych.

Kingsway  
and  
London Traffic  
Schemes.

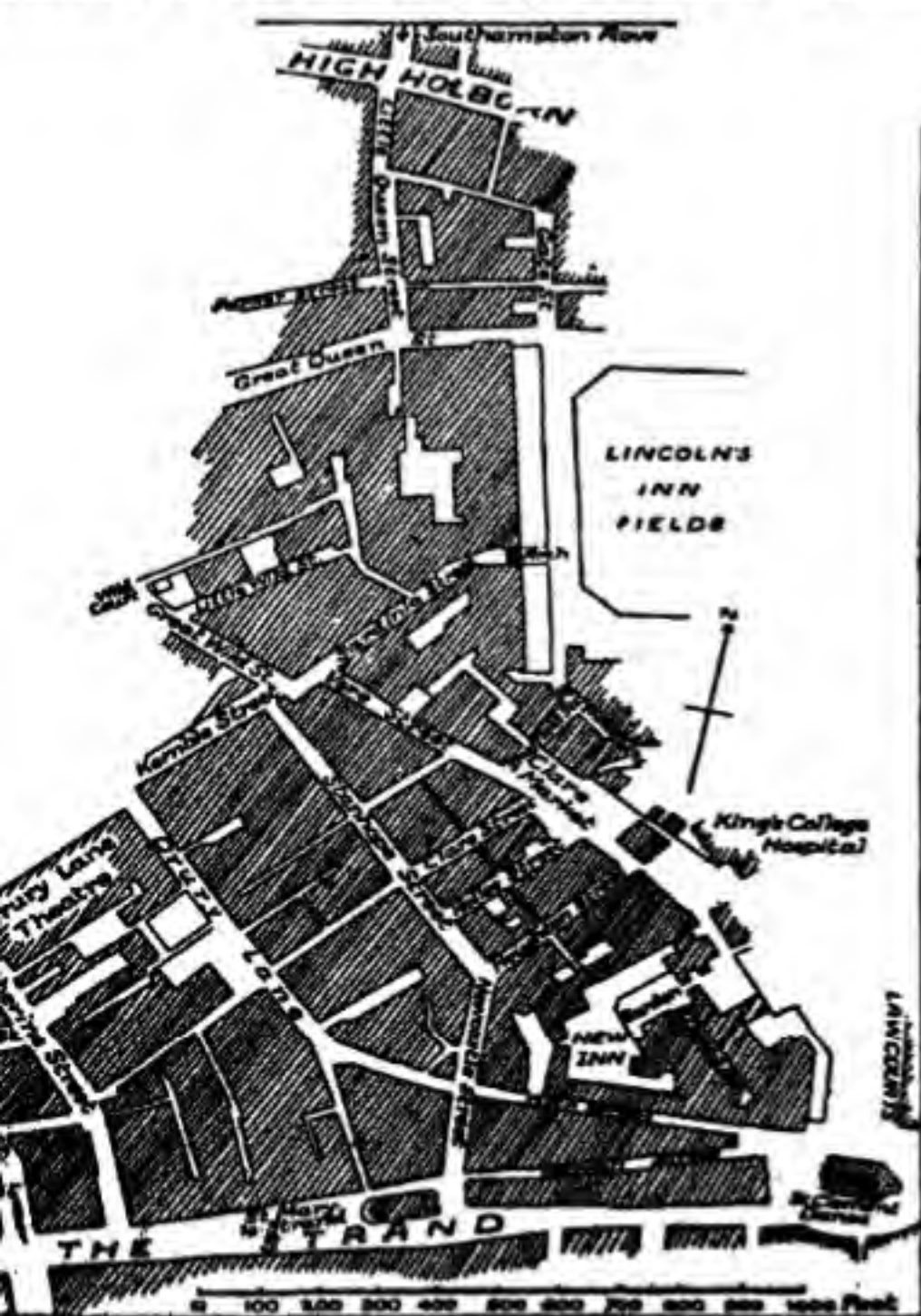
Another distinction of the French visit was the King's opening of the Kingsway. This marks the approaching completion of the few attempts London has made to transform her warren of petty streets into thoroughfares worthy of her supreme position in the world. The report of the Advisory Committee of Engineers to the Royal Commission on Housing appeared at the same time as a timely reminder how painfully far the British capital is behind other great cities in the provision of means for the circulation of traffic. London has practically no broad thoroughfares, perhaps, Piccadilly, which is only 136 feet wide. Berlin's roadways run to a width of 247 feet, Brussels has boulevards varying from 233, and even 393 feet. The French capital has been spending on street improvements an average of £884,000 every year for twenty-eight years. London, the wealthiest city on this side of the Atlantic, has only spent in a period of fifteen years an average of £606,000, of which only

£393,000 a year come out of the rates. The Advisory engineers, foremost of their profession, recommend many drastic changes in London. Their best proposal is to cut an avenue 100 feet wide, with four lines of surface tramways and four lines on the surface, running for five miles from Whitechapel on the East to Uxbridge Road in the West, to the North of Oxford Street; and of another similar avenue five miles long from Holloway in the North to the Elephant and Castle in the South, both at an estimated net cost of from twenty-four to thirty millions sterling. These figures are apt to make the ratepayer gasp, especially when the L.C.C. Chairman—knighted in honour of Kingsway and the E.C.C. *Municipale*—announced on the 24th ult. that the income of the Council had risen since 1889 from £17,500 to £44,500,000 sterling, and the annual expenditure from £3,303,000 to £16,176,000. Yet something must be done if London is not to be choked by its own prosperity and hopelessly handicapped in competition with foreign capitals. We need to keep our roadways of our metropolis as much up to date as we keep our battleships and just as little grudge the cost.



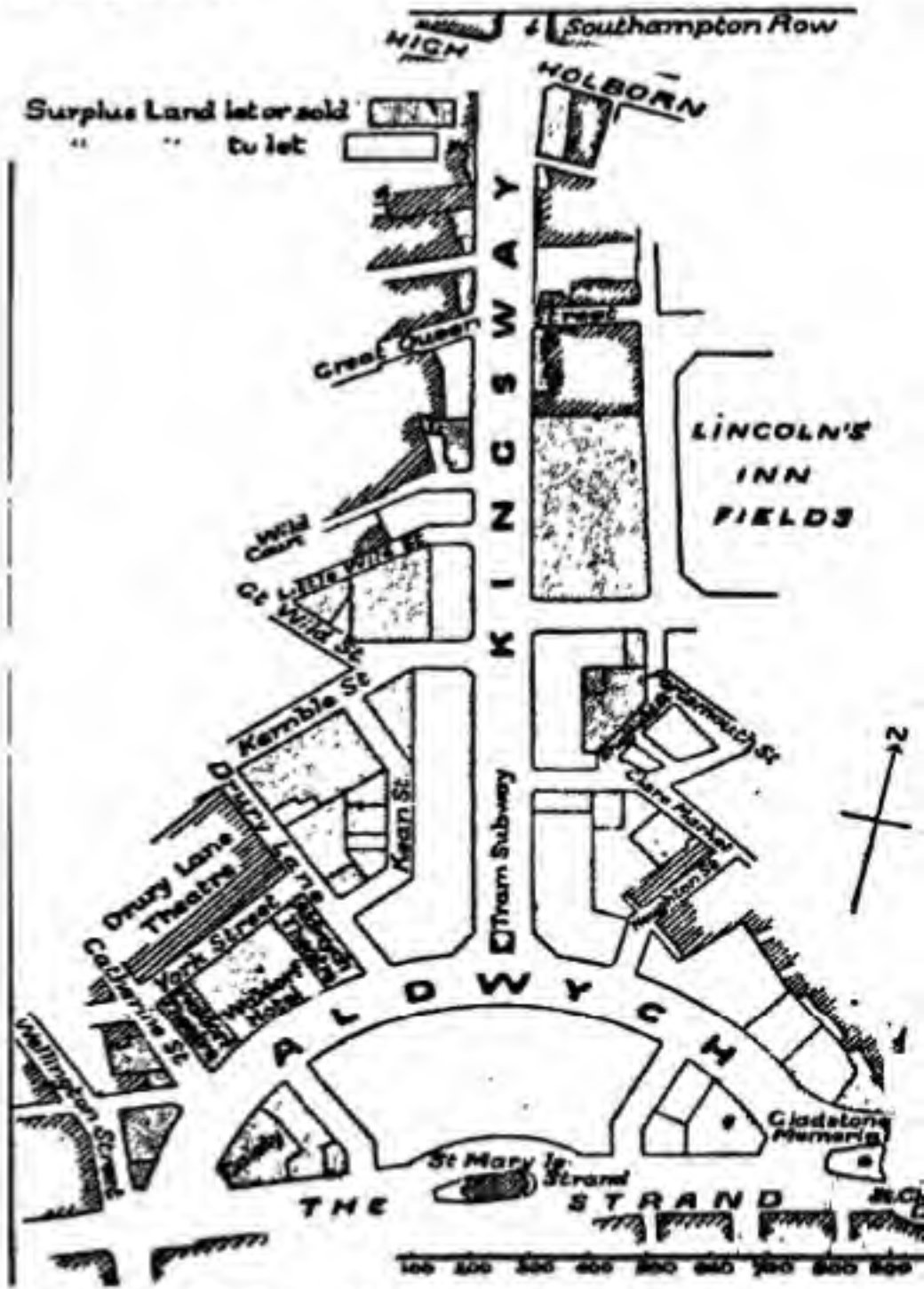
These and other clamant pleas —among them most vocal in London the swelling chorus of the unemployed—lend peculiar to Mr. John Morley's weighty utterance at the recent General Election. His record of unceasing protest against Imperialism and pseudo-Imperialism make only the more emphatic his declaration that the moving force of the forthcoming General Election would be not Imperialism or militarism, but social reform. He selected the disgrace of drink, the manner in which the poor were dealt with, as questions claiming special attention. This is a refreshing utterance. It suggests that Liberal leaders are recovering from the anti-fiscalitis which seemed almost as effectually paralysing itself to blind politicians to all other considerations. Among a host of other speeches which stirred the dust of the political arena during the recent election, Lord Rosebery's at Stourbridge will perhaps be the most remarkable, not for its sustained plea that the House of Commons should restore the House of Commons to its dignity, and efficiency, but for the dilemma it has sounded to the Liberal party on Home Rule—

either, while pronouncing in its favour, to deal with it in the next Parliament; or to make it a supreme test question at the approaching General Election. This is an awkward choice for the Liberal party, for the second alternative is clearly the more serious trouble with the Nationalist members of the party, with the Irish voters throughout Great Britain. The Pope has intervened with a manifesto to the British Catholics to support the Archbishop of Westminster's holy war against the Liberal Party. The vote will probably be further deflected from the Liberal candidates. The vote of both Houses in the Australian Parliament in favour of Irish Home Rule may, however, remind statesmen that this is an Imperial question, not to be raised or dropped at the convenience of either party in Great Britain. The electoral struggle still runs with increasing volume against the present Government. Barkston Ash was triumphantly wrested from the Tories, who could only retain it with difficulty, by a small majority, even such a small majority as at Hampstead.



MAP SHOWING THE AREA DEMOLISHED.

London's New Thoroughfare opened by the King and Queen.



KINGSWAY AND ALDWYCH AS THEY APPEAR TO-DAY.



# CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE

"O wad some power the giftie gie us,  
To see ourselves as ithers see us."—BURNS.

F. C. GOULD, than whom there is no cleverer caricaturist on political subjects, does not, as a rule, excel when depicting serious situations. "The Weighing of the Soul in the Scales" he has made a brilliant contribution. The tragedy of the Congo is so well known that the moral of the cartoon is obvious: the hand of a native—struck off because the wretch could not produce the amount of rubber required by his taskmasters—weighs down the whole body of the ruler of that land, Leopold, whose fate hereafter is thereby implied. "F. C. G.'s" cartoons are as clever as usual. The series he is running on "The Book of Examination" is eminently just if rather cruel.

The Anglo-Japanese Alliance comes in for a good deal of criticism, the general feeling—ably set forth in *Ulk*—being that the two contracting powers have taken Asia for themselves. *Simplicissimus* shows John Bull using Japan in order to do his fighting for him.

The different points of view in England and Australia of the Alliance can hardly be more clearly set forth than in "F. C. G.'s" cartoon on the one side and the *Sydney Bulletin's* on the other.

Russia still engages attention, but although events have recently moved with marvellous rapidity there, there is little for the cartoonist to do. *Il Papagallo* shows the Russian police deporting all statues, etc., who do not bow to the sovereign rights of the Tsar. *Kladderadatsch* depicts him to be unaware that M. Pobyedonostzeff's star has set in Russia, as he leans over the worm-eaten cheese which supports the Empire, whilst the Japanese mice scamper away, each



[Westminster Gazette.]

[O.]

John Bull Samurai.

"I wonder how it will suit me!"

with a piece of the cheese. This suggests that the way out of Russian difficulties is to be found in better treatment of the Jews.

The Japanese irritation with the terms of peace finds expression in a cartoon in the *Tokyo Puck*.

The *Novoe Vremya* often contains clever cartoons. That showing John Bull as the banker of the world's governments, although poor in execution, is a smart commentary on the actual state of affairs.

The *Nya Nisse*, a paper published in Stockholm, contains a clever skit upon "the coming of Norway" as a marionette pulled from one side by the party in favour of a monarchy, and from the other by those favouring a republic.

Mr. Vincent, one of the



The Weighing of the Soul in the Scales.

(Adapted from "The Book of the Dead.")





[Oct. 17.]

### The Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

Two souls and one seat. Two hearts that beat as one!—in the eyes of Europe!

Cartoonists on the *Bulletin*, satirically suggests how the Federal Capital site may be brought before the Supreme Court. Note the number of "parties" of M.P.'s who visited the various before coming to a decision.

Conservative *Melbourne Punch* shows Messrs. and Watson as wizards engaged in producing imps in the shape of Navigation Laws, Union

Labels, etc. *Kladderadatsch's* gibe at Russia's coming to the New Hague Conference maimed and wounded from the late war—"and yet he calls himself an enthusiast for peace"—may equally suggest a comment. For what better proof of enthusiasm for peace can there be than, as soon as war is over, to hurry to hospital with wounds still raw, for the replacement of War by Law?



[Petersburg.]

### A Russian Imperial Decree, and what might come of it.

TSAR: "Being desirous of protecting the Empire of Holy Russia, I command that whoever shall be guilty of subverting my sovereign right be immediately transported to Siberia."

[Belo.]



# THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.



**"Peaceful Warriors": A Japanese cartoon.**

the Japan-Russian War was concluded with disgrace to Japan; for  
 the wiping away of it the nation is dependent upon the endeavours of  
 persons."



*Novor Vremya.*]

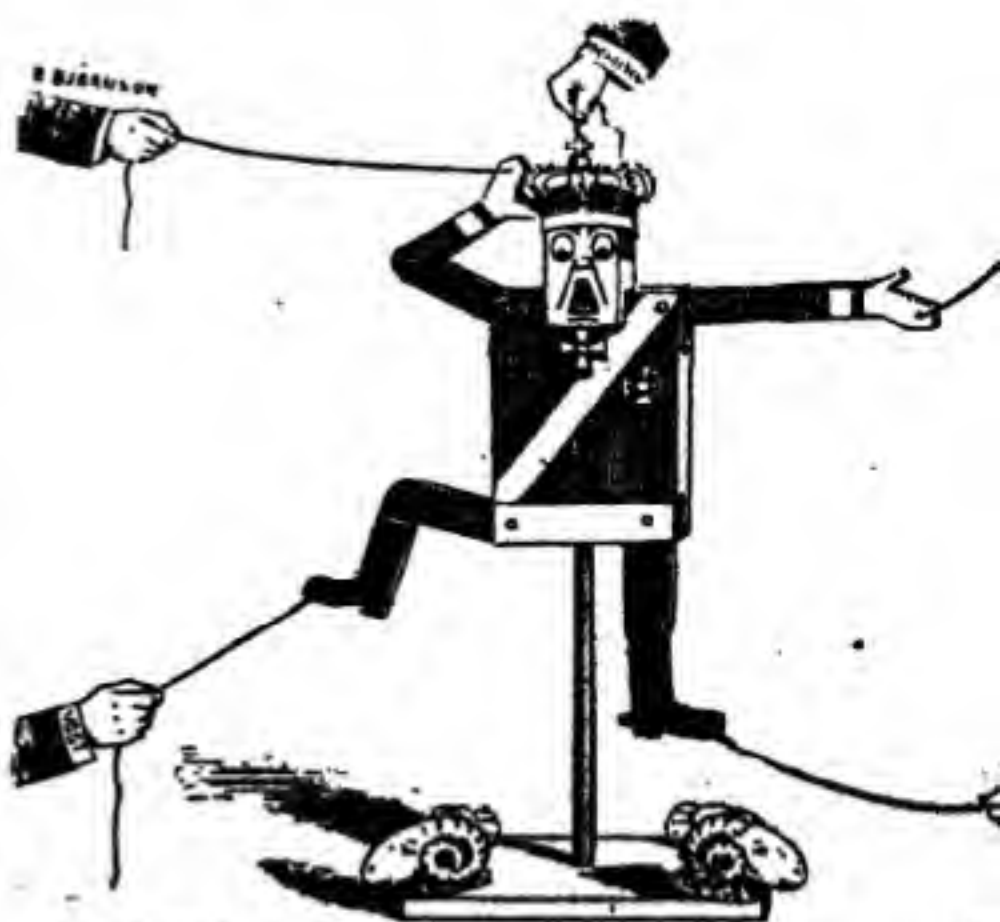
**A Russian Cartoon.**

JOHN BULL: "War is very good business—when it is other people's."



[Sto]

JOHN BULL (to the Jap): "You have not had a very long probation; but  
 I judge you nevertheless, and in future you will attend to my little



*Nys Nisse.*]

**The coming King of Norway.**

[Sto]



# CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



*ny Bulletin.]*  
**Exploration of the British Lion.**  
 Anglo-Jap alliance has been renewed.



*Kladderadatsch.]*

**Russia's Arrival at the New Hague Conference.**

"And yet he calls himself an enthusiast for peace!"



**In Roosevelt's Arbitration Bureau.**

(the Hottentot chief): "Will you not also make peace between  
 otha? I do not bind myself, any more than the others, to pay an



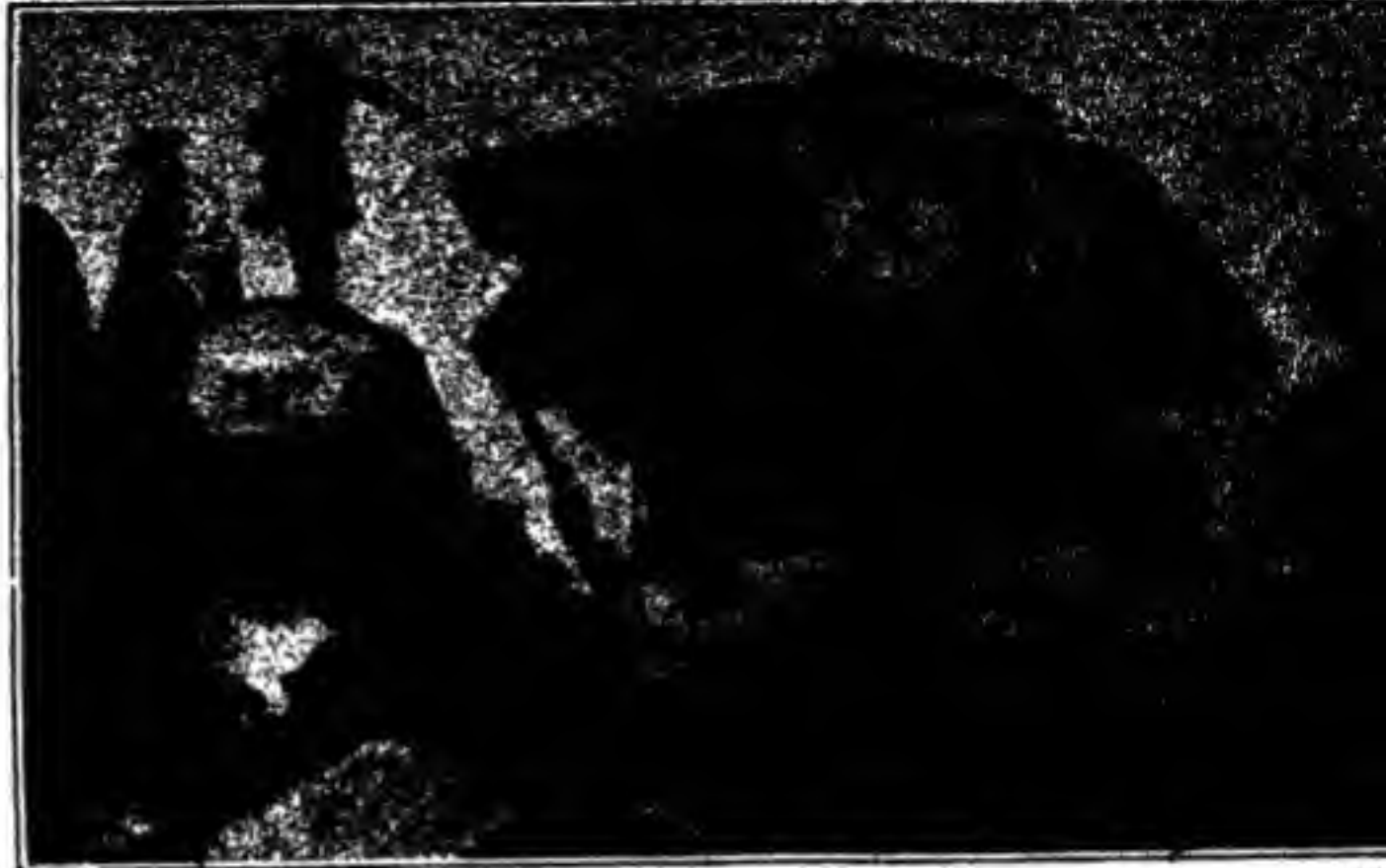
*Kladderadatsch.]*

**An Over-Ripe Cheese.**

**CHEF NICHOLAS:** "We can easily get rid of the mice, but w  
 these horrid things!"



# THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.



*Judge.*

**Stop your Cruel Oppression of the Jews.**

ROOSEVELT (to the Tsar): "Now that you have peace without, why not remove his burden and have peace within your borders?"



*Journal.*

[Minneapolis.]

**Working Overtime.**

KING COAL TO KING COLD: "Say, old man, what time of year is this, anyway?"



*Journal.*

**Converting the Heavens.**

PEACE MISSIONARY: "You were a savage!"

**the Land of Freedom.**

anted an oak on the grave of Washington.)

g: "Russia on my grave? Waiter, another



**STRANGLER!**

The people of Australia are paying the highest rates in the world for a cheap service.

*Age*



*Westminster Gazette.*

**The Spirit of Examination.—No. III.**

THE SECRET (Surgeon-General Bull): "I have to inform you"

*Illustration.*





*Bulletin* ]

### The Required Casus Belli.

Authors says th t he i not satisfied with Prime Minister Deakin's u not providing a cas to be submitted to the High Court re the n Capital the *Bulletin* suggests that Federal and Local politicians question out at Dalgety. Then t ministers can take his Federal problem (and his torn ear) to law, id the other party can plead on, and justifiable insectile an l thus get the matter inquired into



*Westminster Gazette* ]

[Oct 5

### The Spirit of Examination.—No. V.

A DECAYING INDUSTRY?

WATSON. "I say, Mr Chamberlain, I've been looking into matters, and I find that your industry is 'going'."

Deakin Reform League is being carefully kept in the background by the Conservatives in the Barkston Ash Election contest.]



*Westminster Gazette* ]

### The Spirit of Examination.—No. IV.

THE SPIRIT. "Says Mr Brodrick you are responsible for the p of that precious Curzon Kitchener correspondence. That shows are entirely unfitted for a vice in India"



*Melbourne Punch* ]

### Mischief-making Legislation.

DEAKIN "We must have longer hours and do more work in these little demons"

WATSON "I'm with you, Deakin. They're fine little imps, never get such another chance."



# Appreciations of Sir Henry Irving.

(1) By Mr. F. R. BENSON; (2) By the Hon. STEPHEN COLERIDGE.

THE actor's art is like a thunderstorm, that takes a long time gathering, and results in a flash that illuminates every detail of the country for a moment." So sings a Northern poet. He has added, "our art can claim to do what the painter, the painter, and the writer attempt in vain—that

life and actuality to the creations of the poetic mind."

remarks to me a fitting commentary on the man whose funeral had just been held in Westminster Abbey.

not within the scope of this to deal at length with Henry as an actor in private and public life except so far as it may be necessary to give a just view of his work and influence as a great stage actor and producer of plays; nor to lay upon the merits of his co-operation with the great Shakespeare whose work is still going on.

actors have risen to so high a level of controversy. His star first shone above the clouds, it was hotly debated whether he was a star at all, for years, as no best knew, he would have solved the problem by

even his most hostile critics to acknowledge the brilliance of the light which he diffused. There will always be a diversity of opinion as to which was his best part; it may with some show of justice be said that, with the exception of Becket and Hamlet, he was often at his best when his author was

at his worst. Such a saying would be only one of many tributes to the originality and dominating power of Irving's creative force.

It is sufficient here to say that at his worst he was more interesting than most actors at their best. The man who could for ten minutes hold an audience

without speaking a word, while by his look and gesture and a few pathetic movements he gave one an impression of the French Revolution—of a man returning to life of a soul that had lain dead in captivity—who could sum up in Shylock's first entrance and final exit the history of the Jews in the mediæval Europe was fully entitled to his place among the world's great actors.

Irving's career commenced at a time most opportune for the development of his peculiar talent. The classical conditions of the Kembles, Keans, and Macready had lapsed somewhat into a state of formalism. Most of the actor's work had become a second-hand copy of what in the day had been great, the letter of the law was regarded as more important than the worship



Photograph by]

The late Sir Henry Irving.

[listed.

the spirit. The traditions of stage technique became a hindrance rather than a help to the original-minded. With their sonorous diction and breadth of treatment, they enabled ordinary talent to perform a short part satisfactorily, but by their rigidity, pomposity, and want of colour, they





graph by] [G. S. Russell.  
Henry Irving's Birthplace—Keinton-Mandeville in Somerset.

Sir Henry Irving was born in the house on the right.

capped the satisfactory interpretation of the rôles. Irving from the first appreciated the maxim, "Traditions must be learned in order they may be forgotten."

intellectuality, intensity, his love of varied and colour, his restless energy, his interesting quality and force of character, made him stand the champion of individuality and naturalness. The New Zealanders, if I may be allowed the common, by refusing to impute virtue to methods, from the idea which they represent, have infused new vigour and life into a game which had



graph by] (London Stereoscopic Company.  
As Matthias in "The Bella."

become somewhat dull and mechanical. In a way Irving cut himself adrift from the older school and galvanised and elaborated the mechanism of actor's art. Others of his contemporaries associated with him in this work. Hermann and one or two more were able to make an effort, but it was in part the limitation and in part the natural expression of Irving's genius that stands as the extreme representative of what may be called the naturalistic school of romantic acting.

Though apparently Irving was the negation of the methods of the older school, though critics protested for a long time that he could neither walk nor act and was deficient in the elementary rules of technique, a close observer of his work would come to the conclusion that no man had studied to greater advantage, no man had more completely mastered and made his own those very methods and rules which he sought to revolutionise.

Some of Irving's greatness as an actor lay in his assertion of his individuality, in his exemplification of the truth that the interesting thing about an actor's representation is not so much whether he is a faithful interpreter of his author, but to what extent he is able to transcend (to borrow Mr. Bernard Shaw's phrase) the work of that author—i.e., the amount of his own matter and creative force that he is able to infuse into the character. He had, too, a wonderful capacity for expressing feeling in terms of thought. It was this faculty which constituted the chief charm of his Hamlet. In Hamlet and other characters, in his struggles and disappointments, in the aspirations, the sufferings, in the failures and in the successes of his own life, he gave a noble illustration of the Æschylean anthem, "Wisdom is born of pain."

"After I leave Padua," said a German tailor, "where I study Aristotle and Plato, I come to London to be a tailor. In the house where I live there a small boy with Black eyes, merveilleux, I hear him recite one evening, I say to his mudder, that boy will one



Photograph by] (C.A.  
An early portrait of Sir Henry Irving.



the great actor, and I make him leetle white waist-and trouser to go to elocution class. Long after picture ze celebrated tragedian Henry Irving. Himmel! mine little friend. He have his art, I zey are different."

When we come across records of brother artists, it is hard to be associated with him in some of his pathetic triumphs, walking weary miles from a neighbouring theatre, where there had been a frost, literally metaphorical, to ask Henry if he had had better than themselves.

It is the ready reference of his last shilling, the cheerful assurance that with luck he will be drawing shillings and pence on Saturday.

There are more similar incidents—a cold Box-light in a small provincial theatre, a mighty dressing-room, three or four struggling actors; to one of them comes a brown paper parcel addressed to Henry Irving, with Christmas-wishes—the contents two suits of underclothing. And bless the ungrateful giver! Here's one for you, one for Jimmy; and one for me."

These are only a few of countless notes that show the attractiveness and the graciousness of the man and the strong sense that people had in his ultimate success during the

of his early struggles. "If his living were in the line, guess he'd raise bigger pigs than anyone else," was the Chicago endorsement of his success. When he was in the theatre of his own, the writer of these notes was informed proudly by the hall-keeper that the man was the greatest actor living, because he would keep the whole "House of Lords waiting than any one of his old comrades, however humble." It was the noble idea, always embodied in his work, and the generous spirit in which he carried

it out, that was one of the secrets of his success as actor and a manager.

As a producer of plays, he worthily carried on the work of Charles Kean and Phelps, and succeeded once again bringing the stage into direct relation with sister Arts. As in the days of Edmund Kean and Kembles, so, in the Lyceum audiences under Henry Irving, might be seen the leading minds of the day. Poets wrote for him, artists painted and designed for him, musicians composed for him. All that was

in the life of the theatre was pressed into service of the art he loved. In carrying the tradition of Charles Kean to a superb mount, in his plays, he made the German archaeological accuracy, and gave the English stage a son in local colour and suitable *scène*, which it is likely to forge properties, so music, drama, crowds, light and the good harmony of colouring, all to reproduce the atmosphere and the period presented.

It has sometimes been objected that this wealth of variety of detail interrupted the flow of the play, that the magnificence of the mounting shadowed the action. For the first time there may have been occasionally grounds, but the latter could only

been urged when, on some rare occasion, the particular actors in the scene complained of were not at their best, or were in a scene not suitable to their powers. Some stage managers may have had a keener sense of the statuesque and pictorial effect, some a more instinct for poetry and literature, an equally dramatic insight, but no theatrical artist ever combined all these gifts together to the same extent as this many-sided genius.

The restless energy, the varied colour



Photograph by

[Window and Grove.

In his robes as LL.D., Cambridge.



## APPRECIATIONS OF SIR HENRY IRVING.

actual interests, the ingenious subtlety, were really modern, not Greek. It may have been his modern quality of his work often helped him for him the speedy and wide recognition of powers. But behind the many-coloured, variegated scenes of life that he drew was always the expression of the large-minded idea that he sought to put before his fellow-men. Through many particulars he reached at the universal; with complex forms he achieved simplicity.

He realised that the theatre was the most democratic of the arts. No one had a greater belief in the power to fuse all sections of society into one on humanity. By this belief, by the modernness of the nobility of his ideas, he has fostered the development of a truly national drama, a drama that found its home and its expression not in any one theatre, but in any theatre that does its own particular work in the same spirit of unselfishness and unboundedness that characterised the work of Irving. Johnson's words about Garrick and "the harmless element that he provided" have often been quoted in appreciation of Irving's work. Johnson, be it remembered, wrote in a day that had not yet recovered from its disgust at the follies of the Restoration, and when the theatre could in no sense have been said to be national, but was still chiefly the intellectual plaything of the Court, the rich, and the clever. I would rather prefer the phrase used by Sidney,



As the Vicar of Wakefield.



As Shylock.

at a time when the stage did not suffer under the religious ban, when plays were in direct relation with the life and thought of the whole people, the theatre was the direct expression of their hopes and fears, their sufferings and their joys: "He gave noble pleasure to a people that shall be noble." He showed us beautiful things, and they loved him.

F. R. BENJAMIN

IT is with the greatest pleasure that I avail myself of this opportunity to place on record some memories that centre round the fascinating personality of Henry Irving. I first came to know him when I was at Cambridge in 1876. As an active member of the A.D.C., I was at that time slightly out of the ordinary, and although they had not then joined the University, Henry Irving and Ellen Terry were regarded by undergraduates as the bright particular stars of the theatrical firmament. From the day I left Cambridge and came to live in London until his death, I enjoyed the privilege of Irving's friendship.

The first great quality that he possessed, which seems to me, was *distinction*. I cannot recall any impression that this quality has grown rarer



and I believe that those of us who were so late as to have seen at close quarters such men as Manning, Newman, Ruskin, Shaftesbury, New Arnold, G. F. Watts and Gladstone must acknowledge that the manifest atmosphere of distinction that these

men carried with them through the world was not so common among contemporaries. After the death of Henry, I was left the most distinguished figure in my life. The giants, as it were, had been laid to rest among his

er his dissonance, I should say that his most remarkable characteristic was a great gentleness veiling a formidable purpose—a courtesy never failed, combined with a determination to achieve his end. His being was embodied in his words. I do not think he was ever happy on a day. His industry was immense, and no one had he achieved one of his business but it from his mind, than he would plunge his head into the mire of the world else.

indefatigable patience and vigour. When in the vein he was a great company. He had his own way of telling and relating reminiscences; he had a slow, with pauses conveying humorous innuendo, and when at a meal he would rise from the table and enact the chief incident in the anecdote to

give it point. Many of his anecdotes related to his early days when he and Toole went touring in the same stock company. They remained ever fast friends from those days to the end.

He had a lively sense of humour, and I remember

well on one occasion he asked me to go with him to get a dull evening with a very but entirely blameless, a naturalist, and we rose and the journalist had me helped to one Irving, with perfect gravity and said "Where are your pockets, friend?" I succeeded to the man's pockets with a full of standing him to and looking me over his with so much an expression that I had up and turned back to my amusement. Once I was in him to his brother and his had a me that I to pronounce word he "hostile," fertile "And how Irving, "do pronounce footle?"



As Becket.

Becket, the last part played by Irving, was first played by him on February 6th (his birthday), 1893.

his productions (for the "Corsican Brothers" I think it was) he used a magnificent plush curtain as a scene drop, and rumour assigned very fabulous sums of money for its cost, and a famous lady for its donor. Wishing to know whether the latter part of these reports were true, I

For or



one night and asked him whether he had ever seen anything of importance from the generous question. "Yes," he said, "she has often seen fresh eggs and vegetables from —," naming a suburban estate.

He possessed a collection of treasures of which he was very proud. I cannot recall a quarter of the things he has from time to time shown me, but I remember among them the stick Garrick used as Sir Teazle, and the one with which Macready played Shylock; Byron's dagger; a MS. unpublished by Sir Walter Scott; a first copy of "The Cenci" by Leigh Hunt with a letter on the flyleaf in his hand; and Garrick's ring.

He never forgot an old friend; he never disowned a faithful retainer; he was beloved by those who knew him in direct proportion to their intimate knowledge of him; he was a hero to his valet; he was full of sympathy for the suffering; in common with every literary and artistic genius, from Dr. Johnson to himself, he had a genuine loathing of cruelty and all other forms of cruelty; and he had a smile which could only have illumined the face of God's good men.

There is no doubt that members of his profession have given the world their appreciations of his qualities in a way which may claim the attention that properly belongs to the deliverances of experts. Nevertheless, I may perhaps be permitted to record some of the impressions that his work left on an ordinary playgoer. It has frequently been said that he was always Irving in the most diverse parts, and

I think this has been said as a depreciation of his powers. Personally, I have never felt such a criticism to be an adverse one. To many of us who frequented the playhouses, the interest centres in the strong personality of the actor. We wanted to see Matrimony as Irving sees him. When once they are in the hands of those who have watched both Irving and Co. in the play "The Bells" must recognise that the play as originally written is of secondary interest compared with the personal interpretation of the respective actors. We read our Shakespeare at home with reverence and love and pride, we go to the theatre to see how a particular man or woman will interpret him, and if the player be a really imaginative artist, the dominance of his or her personality is not a drawback, but the very essence of the performance.

Irving was not only an imaginative artist, but a thorough student of every detail and branch of his profession, and a diligent reader of all authorities on Shakespeare criticism. He considered and prepared every gesture and intonation of voice pertaining to every word and line. When rehearsing a new play his room was littered with notes chronicling his decisions as to the appropriate movements of the body accompanying the utterance of the lines. This exquisiteness over minutiae was always kept subservient to a large conception of the character and complete work of art. Very deeply do I regret that I did not keep records of the many thoughtful reflections I have heard him express on Shakespeare's characters. I have, however, discovered the fol-



in my diary, dated at Deal on September 4th, which I transcribe:—

dinner talk turned upon Macbeth. Irving said he thought

most remarkable of the plays in that the character of Macbeth as he it (which he acknowledged was the commonly stated reading) the most naturally poetic Shakespeare. The ally received that Macbeth had enough sol-gedged on to rs by a fiendish n all modesty nsiders wrong y. Macbeth is ning, imagination-arch-hypocrite, ypocrite of-peare.

ere followed cussion as to er Banquo's should be a visibly at banquet or Booth hav-layed Mac-with an seat, from he started in horror. g finally it with a ghost.

common all actors, offered the vantage of his brother s but sel-On the rare ons when he visit a the-her than his is apprecia-and criti-were pene-

I remem-eing with on after he

itnessed one of the numerous Hamlets of the quarter of a century, and he asked me what thought of it, and I, thinking it, no doubt, a

sharp remark, told him I thought it was an excellent penny reading, to which he replied, of course, you know, he had never seen the ghost

\*No on look back the long an-ous Ly period wi associating name of Terry with umphs. N anyone for ment doub her arrival the old Theatre seal upon I career, and to place his manently a head of the atrical work is quite sible to ex-ate the assi he derived the present his side o most winning tress of ou who, beside fascination personal brought to sistance a combinati faultless t wide genera tivation, thorough ledge of thing perta to the pl art. Only who have ha good fortune know them can entirely appreciate how abilities of acted and re-on the other



Poets' Corner, Westminster Abbey, where Sir Henry Irving was buried.

was a great reign, and its glories were rightly shared by its queen.

STEPHEN COLERIDGE



# Letters from Russia.—II.

an Orators—The Fair at Nijni Novgorod—The Volga—Troubles in Moscow—The Fall of Pobyedonostzeff—Death and Funeral of Prince Troubetsky—The Vagaries of the Censor—Waifs and Strays from Sakhalin.

**Sept. 30th.**—The Russian peasant divides the world, so it used to be said, into people who could speak and people who could not. The Russian was intelligible and articulate. The others were unintelligible to the peasant, therefore he was the man who spoke. The others therefore they could not speak—that is, not speak articulately, speak so as to be understood—by the Russians that is. But I am beginning to believe that the Russian is pre-

more valuable qualities remains to be seen. Of minor but important talent of musical, articulate, eloquent speech he is much more richly endowed than the race which founded the Mother Parliaments.

**The Peasant as M.P.**

make a good member of Parliament. It is the fear to abuse the Douma as an absurd burlesque of a national representative assembly, as a rich

The Russian peasant is the handiest man with an axe that the world has ever seen. It remains to be seen whether he will make a good member of Parliament. It is the fear



**Typical Russian Peasant.**  
(A pilgrim.)



**Peasant Village Mayors.**  
(Typical of peasant M.P.s in Douma.)



**Type of well-to-do Peasant**  
(Province of Nijni.)

ly a speaker. I have now been present at meetings, and although I do not know of the language to criticise the speeches as such, my ignorance of Russian in no way diminished my appreciation of the fluency, the power of Russian as a vehicle of self-expression. The Russian is a much more confident speaker than the Englishman. He uses no stutters nor stammers nor draws out long periods. And the result, especially when the speaker is animated by genuine feeling, is a success. If the success of the Douma is to be dependent upon the eloquence of its members, it will be in danger of falling short of the most sanguine expectations of its authors. But in all national assemblies common sense and a capacity to give and receive more valuable than the gift of the gab. The Russian Parliament man will have those

man's preserve, and so forth. But it ought not to be forgotten that the Douma must contain at least one peasant, one from each Government in the Empire, and that it may easily contain 300, or a majority of the whole body. The working classes in the towns are supposed to belong to the peasant class, and therefore they are shut out from the franchise. But the Douma, in a curiously complicated, illogical fashion is in reality based upon household suffrage. By the rural administrative system of Russia every ten peasant householders elect one of their number to sit on the volost or local district council. The members of these volosts, who are elected by household suffrage, who in fact have been already elected before the Douma was thought of, have to elect their representatives to the General District Council, who in turn must elect their delegates to the Electoral College of the province, by whom





The Famous Fair of Nijni Novgorod.

Members for the Douma are actually elected. Every man who takes his seat in the Douma must therefore have been chosen by his fellows four times: (1) when elected to the volost by ten of his neighbours; (2) when elected by the volost to the General District Council; (3) when elected by the General District Council to the Electoral College, and (4) when selected by the Electoral College to be a member of the Douma. Those finally elected after this four-fold winnowing will receive only a day salary when the Douma is sitting. Twenty shillings will not go far in St. Petersburg, but the peasant candidate a pound a day is the wealth of a Croesus. Russia's peasant Parliament, it is safe to say, will be unlike any Parliament that has yet existed; but exactly how it will act no one in Russia seems to have the least idea.

**The Peasant M.P.** On going through the list of the Governments in the Appendix of the Ukase constituting the Douma, I find that in about one-third of the Governments the peasant members of the Electoral Colleges will be able to outvote all the other members. It does not follow that they will do it, but it is within their power to do it if they choose. A peasant in Russia is often a townsman, a working man or a tradesman. He does not cease to be a peasant because he is living in a city or making his money by a trade. Hence it would be a mistake to suppose that the peasant M.P. will of necessity be a simple moujik. He may be a very well-to-do citizen, but he is still technically and legally a peasant. Judging from some of the typical peasants whom you meet in the field or on pilgrimage, the peasant M.P. of the Douma will compare very favourably in physique and manly beauty with the average British member of Parliament.

the epoch of barter. That Nijni Novgorod has kept its own so long with its great fair is an interesting illustration of the persistence of old habits in a conservative community. The turnover at the fair each year is said to have been only £13,000,000. For this amount of business it ought not to be necessary to keep in existence a great town of streets empty nine months in the year and actually under water each month every spring. The Nijni fair is an ancient survival from a time when everybody distrusted everybody else so much that unless he could actually touch, taste and handle the goods which he was buying, he felt sure that he would be cheated. In these days, when everyone has got sufficient elementary honesty to understand what it is to buy in sample, and when he would be punished if the goods are not up to sample specification, it seems incredible that Nijni Fair should have kept going much longer. Its disappearance would be lamented by those who love to keep up the traditions of the past. But it is as much an anachronism as the bow and arrow, the spinning wheel, the stagecoach and the old-fashioned autocracy.

#### The Mississippi of Europe.

**Oct. 5th.**—From Nijni Novgorod I went by steamer down the Volga as far as Saratoff.\* There are not so many castles on the Volga as there are on the Rhine, but the river, as a river, throws the same shade into the sun. Compared with the great art of Eastern Russia the Rhine is but a rivulet. The Volga is the Mississippi and the Kama the Rhine of Europe. The river steamers—almost empty at the end of September—are delightful pleasure boats with excellent cuisine, and hardly any vibration, so that travel from about fifteen miles an hour down the river past a continually changing panorama of surprising

\* When at Saratoff Mr. Stead held a public meeting, and extracts from his speech on that occasion appeared in the *Westminster Gazette* of October 6th.

The  
Vanishing  
Oct. 3rd  
seems to be  
fortune to be  
just when  
fairs are van  
I reached  
World's Fair  
Chicago on  
on which it  
and this year  
missed being  
the death  
great fair of  
Novgorod.  
of the latter  
are antiqua  
stitutions in  
days of rail  
and telegraph  
They belong



ty. The  
 ge on the  
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 ni itself, the  
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 h of the  
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 t, its majes-  
 weep and



The Kremlin of Nijni Novgorod.

ment, exceed those of any river in Europe, with  
 ous islands all along the course of the steamer,  
 s which the Volga fashions as a child makes mud  
 For a term of years the mighty stream amuses  
 oy building up a great island miles long midway  
 en its banks. Grass grows upon it, and the wil-  
 nd at last the island, wood-crowned, seems as  
 nent a feature of the landscape as the river banks.  
 some day or night the river seems to weary of  
 etty plaything, the flood rises over it, and  
 it falls the island has disappeared. Its com-

ponent parts are distributed over a bed of a tho-  
 miles, or are deposited in the Caspian. The fa-  
 the Volga steamers are low, the food cheap, t  
 excellent. The sterlet, the sturgeon, and cavia  
 never be enjoyed so well as on the river. The  
 of the Volga is discoloured by the leakage  
 petroleum barges, which bring thousands of t  
 mineral oil from Baku, and they say this som  
 imparts a disagreeable odour to the fish. I c  
 find this to be the case. Some idea of the imm  
 of the river may be formed from the size  
 marine monsters which frequent it. The ba



Scene on the Volga: Timber Ship broken up after floating down the river. A stone  
 drag is used to assist the steering of the craft.

species of  
 tic sturgeon  
 caught, is  
 opened in  
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 police, who  
 in its inter  
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 remains.  
 baluga is  
 of fresh  
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 is not allo  
 be used as  
 food. Ma  
 eats the ba  
 the baluga  
 eaten man.



### The Troubles in Moscow.

*Oct. 8th.*—The first warning of trouble in Moscow was the news that Prince Serge Troubetskoi, the newly-elected popular Rector of Moscow University, had been compelled to close the University owing to the conduct of the students. The closing was a temporary measure. The students who behaved were a mere handful. There is something in the English mind altogether preposterous about the way in which students are regarded in Russia. They almost appear to think themselves a kind of Third Estate, and the views of the rawest of undergraduates are spoken of as if they were of importance. Students do not like the politics of some of their professors. Away with these professors! Students, some of them, wish to use the University halls as meeting-places for the unemployed, the strikers, the revolutionists, or heaven knows what! If they

are not allowed to do pretty well as they please, they refuse to attend classes, and society leaders at disorders in the universities! It is well that Moscow has got a Rector of unimpeachable Liberalism; but it would seem that the disorderly elements pay as little respect to him as to any of his Conservative predecessors.

The printers have been on strike for days. No newspapers have appeared for a week. The menu for the Slavanski Bazar is now written by hand. The tramways have not been running for a week. The bakers are out on strike, and have emphasised their objection to resume work by dropping heavy stones from the roof of their tenements on the heads of the gendarmes, who reply with volleys from the street below. The roughs—young hooligans mostly—smash plate-glass windows and threaten to blow up the main that supplies the city with water. All citizens have been warned to lay in as large a stock of water as can be stored, in case the supply should be stopped for a couple of days. The strikers and Cossacks have been killing each other in the streets, and the lower classes say that it is to be Baku all over again. Everything points to the absolute necessity for a union of the Tsar and his people for the combating of the Anarchic movement, whose aim, to quote the phrase of M. Taine, is not Revolution but Dissolution. But although all this bloody work

is going on, the placid surface of the life of Moscow is apparently unruffled. A dozen men may be in a hot corner, but in a few minutes their corpses are carried into the nearest yard. No inquests are held, and no one can say ten minutes afterwards anything has happened.

### Church Reform with a Vengeance.

*Oct. 11th.*—The star of Pobozhensky, the star of Pobozhensky is setting in thick darkness, and the Holy Orthodox Church, over which he has reigned with sway for nearly a quarter of a century, is waking from its slumbers. The Emperor has promised that the Church shall be allowed its full preparations are being made for the holding of Councils, and already a Reform party is emerging. From a long talk which I had last night with a zealous and intelligent priest, I gathered that the first demand of the awakened Church will



The University, Moscow.

more I gathered. The present Bishopric is too huge to be properly governed by one man, and the number of Bishops will be multiplied to bring it on a level with the increase of the population, adding a number of Bishops to the existing ones. However, no new Bishops will be appointed until the Reformation programme is complete. The Reform party is the demand that the whole system of appointments to the priesthood should be radically altered by substituting election by the whole body of the faithful of their priests and the election of Bishops by the priests. According to my priest, more spiritually-minded of the clergy favor the introduction of the elective principle into the Church. They say, truly enough, that it is but a reversion to the practice of the primitive Christian Church, and they maintain that the choice of the parishioners is more likely to correspond to the needs of the people than the nominee of a Bishop or a patron. No one may be admitted; but I was not prepared for the deduction which, with characteristic Russian thoroughness, the Reformers draw from this admission. The peasants—for in nine cases out of ten the parishioners—are to be free to choose their spiritual pastors, they must not be troubled by any limitation as to the learning or the age of the candidate of their choice. The priest, said the priest, will not go to the seminaries for

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They will choose one of their own number, not like themselves, a godly man, whose heart is in the service of the Lord. He may not be able to do more than read the services and sign the necessary documents, but if the love of God is in his heart and the care of souls is on his conscience, he will be more good to his flock than much more learned men who have not the spiritual life. The apparition of a peasant priesthood elected on the most primitive democratic Christian basis is a companion picture to the Peasants' Parliament which now looms upon the horizon. Unless something unforeseen happens it is not unlikely that Russia will be the most interesting country in the world for the next fifty years. A distinction is made between what we in England describe as the communicants and the communion. Unless a Russian formally severs himself from the Orthodox Church, or is excommunicated, he remains till his death of the communion into which he has been baptised. It is rather startling to a foreigner to hear the peasants constantly spoken of as Christians. The Russian word for peasant is *mirnik*, just as the old Roman word for countryman was *paganus*. The peasant pagan of old Rome became a peasant Christian of Holy Russia. The Church, like the opera house, is the poor man's opera house. It is the place in a Russian village where the peasant escapes from the mad monotony of his daily toil. Services per day, each lasting a couple of hours, are multiplied two hundred days in the year without any extras.

The Death  
of  
the Rector  
of  
Moscow University.

Oct. 14th. - No one outside Russia, and few outside Moscow, can realise the intensity of the shock that was caused by the sudden death of Prince Serge Troubetskoi, the late Rector of Moscow University. Prince Troubetskoi was only in his forty-fourth year, but had already attained such a commanding position that he was everywhere regarded as the noble Minister of Education in the first Liberal Cabinet. He was one of the leading spirits in the liberal movement, and one of the most conspicuous figures in the famous deputation which in the early years of the century addressed to the Emperor one of the most eloquent and forcible warnings which a Sovereign has ever received from his subjects. When freedom was granted to the Universities, the first use which was made of its liberty was to elect Prince Serge Troubetskoi as its Rector. It was a difficult post, and many who knew how frail a hold he had upon the Government feared that the task would be too much for him. The end, however, came even sooner than was expected. Liberty being established in the Universities, the Rector in vain endeavoured to prevent it being taken advantage of by the outside public. The Government, he said, might use the halls of the University for meetings on any subjects they chose. But non-graduates of the University could not be permitted to

share in the privileges of the students. It was in vain that the Society is not built in watertight compartments. The right of public meeting conceded to the students by them eagerly shared with the miscellaneous public. The Rector, finding expostulation useless, temporarily closed the University and went to St. Petersburg to plead the cause of liberty before the Minister of Education. The excitement proved too great a strain, and he fell dead almost in the presence of the Chief. His death was a cruel blow to the liberal cause. A hot Radical, who telephoned me the news, added: "He is the latest victim. And you ask me to be friends with that Government. Never. It



The late Prince Serge Troubetskoi.

to the death." A few hours after I met the bearer of the ultra-Conservatives. "Is it not terrible," he exclaimed. "The latest victim of the Anarchy which is invading us." Both Radical and Conservative were right. Prince Serge Troubetskoi proved a victim to the internecine war which is raging between the two contending principles - the principle of Repression and the principle of Liberty. The struggle to that struggle is near at hand, but Prince Troubetskoi, who saw it afar off and was glad, died like Moses before his comrades entered into the Promised Land.





The Donskoi Monastery, where Prince Troubetskoi was buried.

#### The Funeral of Serge Troubetskoi.

Oct. 16th. —I have just returned from the funeral of the Rector. It was a scene full of solemn and even tragic. The coffin of the brave "fighter for" was borne on a bier covered with white drawn by six horses draped from head to foot in. There was no band. The procession was exclusively composed of students of the university, many carrying beautiful wreaths with inscriptions. They marched in loose order in four or six files, each with its own precentor. The effect was singular as they tramped slowly through the city on the last long pilgrimage to the monastery. The funeral services had begun at the railway station at seven in the morning. They were continued all day at the church of the university. They were to be continued at the monastery. It was half-past four when I saw the long procession pass. It will be nearly six before the last rite is paid to the dead. Donskoi Monastery, where the Rector is buried, was erected in pious memory of a great victory gained on its site over the forces of the Crimea whose Tartar horde was discomfited according to tradition, by the special interposition of the Virgin Mary. Her ikon, presented by the Cossacks of the Don, is one of the treasures of the shrine. "Not unto us, not unto us, O Lord, be the glory," and every year since the battle was fought just three years after the destruction of the Spanish Armada—the Russians commemorate the anniversary of their deliverance by prayer and psalms of thanksgiving. The monastery, with its massive fortification, recalled the description of Durham, "Half Church of God, half castle 'gainst the Scot." With its cupola of gold, its parapets, the Donskoi is one of the most picturesque of the Russian monasteries. It was

bearing silent but eloquent testimony to the vastness of martial glory. A little further on I passed the white-palisaded, flower-decorated cross which marks the spot where the Grand Duke Serge perished twelve months ago. And so home to the Slav Bazar. What a mingling of memories of the past with the hopes of the present! The youth of the city were singing their marching song on their way to the Rector's grave, and the hoary past looking down at the grim walls of the Kremlin over the sepulchre of Napoleonic ambition. For it was Moscow, Waterloo, that slew the Empire.

#### The Marching Music of the Funeral.

The solemn chant sung by the students was an adaptation of the funeral march of Lermontoff, which is played at the burial of officers throughout the Russian Empire. It is a Russian translation of the famous anonymous poem on the burial of Sir John Moore. "Not a drum heard, not a funeral note"—the words and the metrical swing of the poem are admirably reproduced.



The big gun "Tsar," at the Kremlin, Moscow.

plundered by the French under Napoleon. I passed the back to the dome of the which commemorates the advance of from the in and went to the Kremlin ing by the Gate through which Napoleon rode at the head of his army on the eve of the battle of Moscow. Around were hundreds of cannon captured in the terrible



Lermontoff. The translation was set to music, and it was this music that the students sung. But the music they changed. The poem originally celebrating the death and burial of a British hero in the Crimean War, afterwards converted into the Russian national funeral march, has now undergone a third transformation. As it was sung to-day it was as a revolutionary hymn to Liberty, not without a revolutionary twist. After the speeches had been delivered at the funeral, the immense concourse broke up and streamed in all directions, a turbid stream of youthful enthusiasts

was in the grave. So on the way home they carried themselves up to such a mild revolutionary pitch that they can be evolved from red flags whose color was invisible in the darkness, and the singing of the "Marseillaise" and the "Carmagnole." There were Socialist workmen among the students, and they were having a very good time, when out came the Cossacks. Someone in the crowd fired a revolver at the Cossack. Instantly his comrades drew their revolvers and rode into the crowd, laying on right and left with vigour. No shots were fired, but the Cossacks



(Photograph by)

(C. O. Bullock)

Vast Crowds followed the Funeral Car bearing Prince Troubetskoi's body.

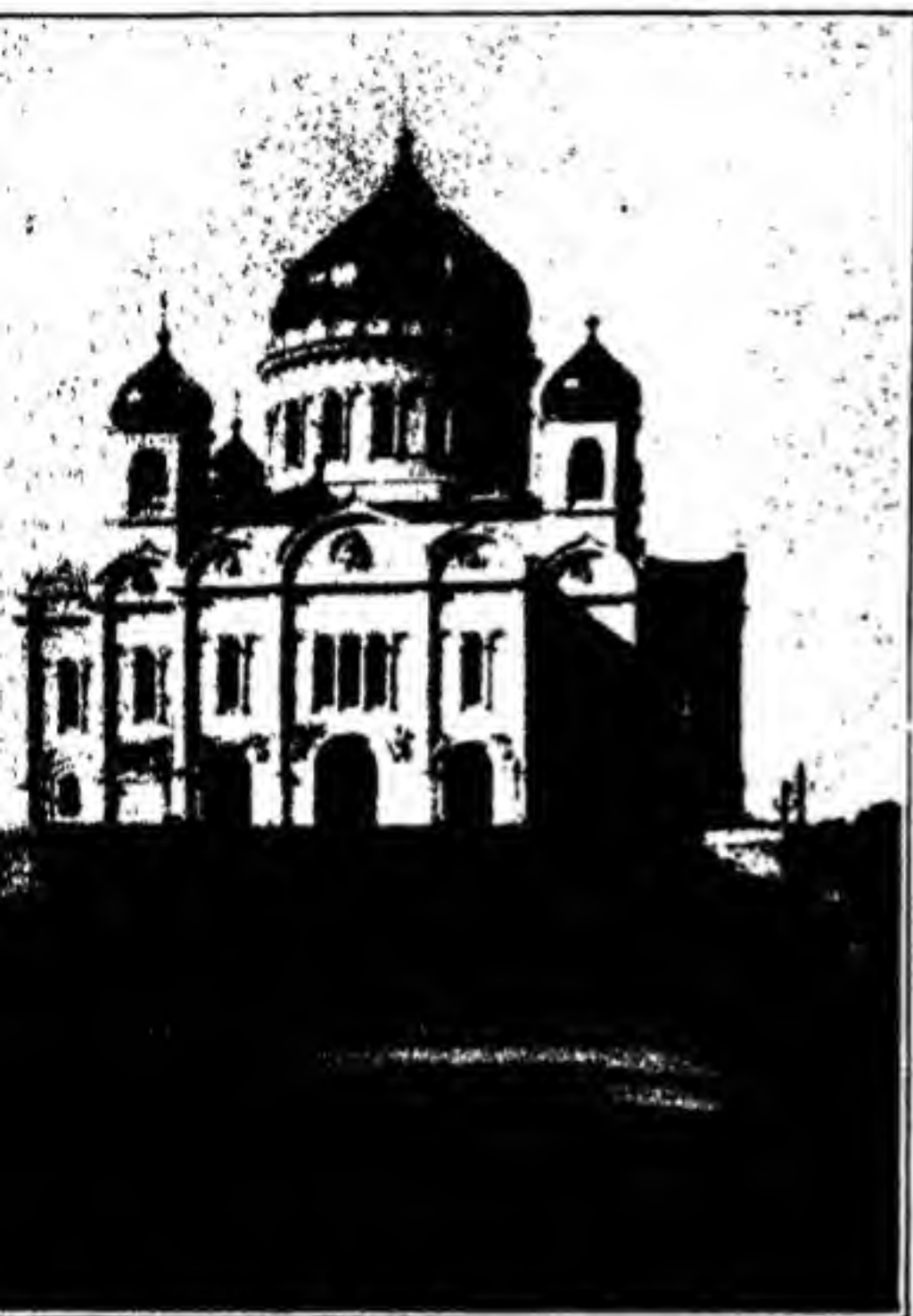
singing the "Marseillaise," while here and there a red flag was flourished by social democratic workmen on the movement to encourage "the Movement." Fortunately the police did not interfere, and everything went off quietly.

The Sequel  
to  
the Funeral.

Oct. 17th. — Even when I was writing the foregoing complacent reference to the funeral, wilder work was going on. The students agreed that beyond the chanting of the variant Lermontoff's funeral-hymn which sings the death of the Decembrists, they would postpone all demonstrations of a political nature till after the body

was leathered into the students and the mob, and, to the enthusiastic words of one who witnessed the scene, "Gave them such a thrashing as would have done all the good in the world to see it." I am very sure I did not see it. Why on earth the Russian authorities in dealing with a mob should always seem to bunch them up into a hunch and then charge, instead of dispersing the crowd by breaking them up into small groups is one of the things which is a standing puzzle to Englishmen. Naturally the Russian is much more human than most men—but this practice of bunching up a crowd of cowboys round up cattle seems to be as much a variance with humanity as it is with common sense.





The Cathedral of St. Sauveur, Moscow.

an Unionists. Oct. '17th. — The extraordinary parallel that exists between the Russian and the British political situations is further exemplified this morning by the appearance of the *Moscow Gazette's* map of Russia as it will be if the Liberals have their way. The Zemstvo Congress, most unwisely, in my opinion, in my opinion which I expressed at the very moment the mistake was made—allowed itself to be misled by the taunt of a Polish member to adjourn the agrarian question in order to discuss the claims of non-Russian provinces to Home Rule. The obvious course of adjourning the discussion until the representatives of these provinces had presented their own proposals, when the Zemstvo Congress could consider them as a whole, was not followed, and after a long debate the Congress committed itself to a wild scheme of Home Rule all round. Only the Russian nationalists of the high old Tory type saw their opportunity. Who has forgotten the Unionist taunt that our Home Rulers wished to "restore the Heptarchy"? The *Moscow Gazette* is true to the same sentiment by producing a map of Russia after the Home Rulers have worked their devastating will upon the Empire. The accom-

panying miniature reproduction of this Unionist campaign document suffices to show how effective the forcing of the Home Rule issue upon the Russian Liberals has played into the hands of the Conservatives. There is a time for all things, and at this moment, in the struggle for liberty, it seems a dangerous piece of Quixotry to confuse the issue by entertaining proposals for which no one was prepared, and which were so dangerously easy to misrepresent.

The Vagaries  
of  
the Censor.

One of the most ancient institutions of Russia ought not to survive by a day the meeting of the Douma. The censor

in Russia is one of the most absurd anachronisms of the Empire full of such. The law prohibiting the publication or circulation in Russia of any unauthorized portrait or caricature of the Emperor imposes upon the censor the painful duty of converting the picture pages of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* just to be printed into a painful burlesque of a chessboard. The illustration of the letterpress under the caricature in *Punch* of Oct. 4th, of Russian soldiers, is blacked out, but the caricature is allowed to remain. One of the oddest freaks of an unfortunate official was his decision that my letter on the emancipation of the Tsar might pass, but the *Times* leader on the letter must be blue-penciled. Fortunately the incongruity of this decision appeared to have struck the man with the black snuffbox, so I got my *Times* without any caviar. A blue pencil across the leading article alone showed that the censor had been at work. The only consolation the Russians have in contemplating





itics is to comfort themselves by the reflection all censors everywhere are the same. In and we have only one censor left—the censor ys—and, judging from “The Spring Chicken,” quite worthy to stand in a line with any of the s whom Russia has produced.

Russian  
caricatures.

The Russian caricatures on post-cards, privately printed and sometimes hand-painted, are often very clever and biting, and occasionally little coarse. The picture of the Swine Bureau—which gorges itself with human blood spilled in St. Petersburg, and then voids the result in dung labelled “the Douma,” is a gem of the St. Petersburg satirist’s gift. The new set of post-cards deal more with caricatures of public men. We have, for instance, General Tseating himself on the throne and placing the imperial crown on his head. Another represents Nicow as a modern Peter the Hermit, riding with the head of Mr. Gringmuth, of the *Viedemosti*. There is a very amusing picture, in which a tiny schoolboy is accused of hitting a gigantic policeman, who could easily put the child into one of his jackboots. Perhaps the simplest and most general in its appeal is the

picture of the woman contemplating Sophie P on the gallows, and asking why the franchise ballot-box should be denied to a sex which is ac the franchise of the gallows.

The  
Baby’s Birthday.

Oct. 18th.—There is joy in the heart of the Moscow people to-day because it is raining. Men do not usually like rain.

but when a public holiday coincides with an exalted state of public sentiment, then, indeed, rain is as welcome as flowers in May. To-day is the Apparent’s birthday. Flags are flying on all public buildings, there is service in some churches, and business is suspended. Thanks ever, to the rain there is no disturbance, and the Cossacks are at peace. The electric trams have begun to run again, the composers have returned to work, and all the newspapers in Moscow read the same. The composers have transferred the strike to Petersburg, where for three days they have demanded that the capital of the Russian Empire shall do without newspapers. Afterwards there is talk of a general strike. These things seem much more formidable in London than they do to those in the midst of whom they are occurring. I see an English newspaper that there is a panic-stricken exodus from Moscow. As a matter of fact, life in Moscow goes on undisturbed by the occasional outbursts of discontent. The theatres are full, the street traffic is undisturbed. You might drive about Moscow all day from morning to night for a week on end without coming upon any evidence of the disorder and violence which are undoubtedly exist. Men have been killed here and there, but the water does not close sooner over a drowned man than the ordinary tide of busy life conceals from view all traces even of a bloody crime. The bullet marks in the plaster are soon filled up, and everything is “as before.”

Walls and Strays  
from  
Sakhalin.

Oct. 19th.—There left Moscow last night, for the estate of M. Narischkin, in the Government of Tver, one of the saddest and

most tragic groups of human derelicts that ever travelled in company. Seventy-five children—boys and girls of all ages—the children of the criminal convicts of Sakhalin, arrived in Moscow this morning, after months’ travel, to be taken charge of by the authorities of this Lady Bountiful. What a handful! brought from the furthest East, motherless and fatherless, to be brought up in a charitable institution in the heart of Russia. “Are you an orphan?” the little girls were asked. “Yes,” she replied, “my mother killed my father.” The sports of these children have been the enacting in play of the crimes which their parents perpetrated in earnest. “I don’t believe anything in heredity!” said a friend with a shudder. “Of course, there is atavism,” said another, “but there is no need for alarm. Crime usually disappears from a generation before it reappears.” One of



any sex does not disqualify me for the gallows, why should it disqualify me for the franchise?"





The Medusa of Revolution.

most interesting features about the pilgrimage of these men of the gaol was the cordiality and affectionate interest which was shown to them by the children of the land. Their progress across the island was one of triumph. Little Japanese boys and girls brought flowers, gave them sweetmeats, and parted with them with a sigh to solace the little Russians—spawned in the East though they were—during their long journey to the West. These returning Muscovites, if no others, brought back nothing but sunny memories from Japan.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 23rd.

I left Moscow on Saturday night at half-past nine o'clock and arrived in St. Petersburg twelve hours later. We considered ourselves very lucky to get off. For an epidemic of strikes had broken out on the railways entering Moscow, and the capital was severed from railway communication with Kasau, Riazau, Yaroslaf and Kursk. There were rumours that the Warsaw line was also to be blocked up, and that leading to Windau. Near Riazau the strikers had cut the telegraph wires, and the lone traveller, embedded in the vast wilderness

of mud, without a railway and without a telegraph wire, was marooned indeed. Our train that was bound for Petersburg was carefully guarded. She crept slowly to the station and proceeded for some miles very slowly, hallowing every now and then with the roar of a monster in pain. There was a good deal of fog, through which the lights shone eerily. Every now and then the train slowed down to a standstill, and then crept slowly, stealthily on like some wild creature stalked by invisible hunters. Fortunately no fog signals were used, or the detonation would have made even the most believing that the line had been blown up.

Droschkies  
for  
London.

The Russian droschkies have been promised for London next year will introduce a new novelty into methods of street locomotion. The droschky, with its six wheels and its taximeter flag, will be in great request when they are fitted with pneumatic tyres, it will be a step to improve upon them for ease of transit. Even in St. Petersburg, and still worse in Moscow, they give them no chance of showing their qualities. A few of them are rubber-tyred, none are pneumatic. The majority—the immense majority—have iron wheels and they rattle over the cobblestones with which the Russian capitals are paved with a jingle and a clatter to which it takes the Westerner some time to become accustomed. The pavement of Moscow, and to a less degree of St. Petersburg, is symbolical of the roughness and rawness of much of Russian life. Constantly you are reminded here that you are in a new country, as new and as undeveloped as the Western States of America, and in nothing more obvious than in the roads. Through the quagmires the droschky toils, over what hill and hole it bumps uncomplaining! The way in which they dash about at midnight through impenetrable lighted streets, with never a lamp of their own to guide their driver or to warn the passer-by of their approach, is a fearsome thing to see. But when pneumatic-tyred droschkies ply along Piccadilly for 6d. a mile with a taximeter to keep tab on the fare and not till then, shall we witness the apotheosis of the droschky as a popular means of locomotion.



For Postscript describing "The Darkest Hour Before the Dawn," see p. 500.



# Impressions of the Theatre.—XI

## (23.)—MY FIRST OPERA: "A LIFE FOR THE TSAR," AT ST. PETERSBURG.

Several years since I had the pleasure of meeting Madame Wagner at Rome. She was kind enough to give me a pressing invitation to go to the Wagner Festival. I excused myself on the ground that I had never been to the theatre, and that I knew nothing whatever about music. "You are a very person who ought to come to Bayreuth," said Madame Wagner decisively, "you are there you will see all the arts combined in one great utterance. Music is there, but it is only

element. Painting, sculpture, poetry, acting, with music parts of a harmonious complete

Even if you were deaf you could not help understand."

DEAF WITHOUT EARS.

I have not yet been to

with; and, as fate

have it, my first

was performed in

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there may be in

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English or even of

lian opera, it is

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lack. I heard the

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at sunrise in May,

all the grove is

lous with the

y of the choristers of morn. It was almost

utiful, and quite as inarticulate. Much of the

music that touches the heart most cannot be put

ords. The distant sound of the pealing bells—

nsong—is not to be translated into syllables, nor

ash of thunder overhead. And there is this to

I also that the Russian language is one of the

autiful and musical of all the languages spoken

n. Turgenieff, in a famous passage, expresses

inion, based in his case upon a wide experience

y tongues, that of all forms of articulate speech

the Russian is the most perfect, most flexible, most expressive, most copious. The Cyrillian characters seem repellent to the Western eye, but when you see the flood of Russian eloquence unloosed, or when you hear the singing of Russian melodies, you realise that Turgenieff was not without some justification. The eulogy, other than the natural partiality of a man for the tongue which he learned to lisp in the cradle.

A CHALLENGE TO THE IMAGINATION.

What, then, is my first impression of my first

My first impression

first play was that

a very challenging

The impression of

my first opera is

is a defiant challenge

the imagination.

all so preposterous

impossible, so puerile

unreal, that you have

keep your wits steady

with the effort to

believe. When you

a play there is a

some attempt to

the fancy and

the senses into a

tary acceptance of

reality of the action

takes place on the

But in the opera

imagination is

much assisted as aff

and defied. The

vention is often p

unbelievably, nonse

No human beings

life ever could or d

with such abandon

force in such c

stances. You have

to make-believe

much, make-believe all the time in order to acc

action of the opera as the natural setting for the

The drama is but the sauce and trimmings of the

The opera, to my untrained observation, seemed

a medley of songs, choruses, and dances serv

with a background of scenery and a modic

dramatic action, which, by incessant make-b

could be considered as forming a coherent who

The subject of my first opera appealed to

Glinka, the father of Russian opera, never com

a more famous piece than that with which the



Schaliopin as Soussanine.

The hero of the opera "A Life for the Tsar.



of 1905 was opened at the Marienska Theatre Petersburg. The air also was electric. When the piece had been last performed at Moscow, the audience listened in stony silence. It was a demonstration of the negative, the response of dissatisfaction to the affirmation on the stage. It was not so formerly.

"The cry went once on thee,  
And still it might, and yet it may again,  
If thou wouldst not entomb thyself alive."

When the opera was announced for St. Petersburg there was a flutter of apprehension among the violins of the orchestra, for it was reported that there was an organised demonstration, not of silence, as at Moscow, but of storm and tempest. It was, however, not so. The students had not returned to the university, and that among the disaffected there were not sufficient willing to pay for the cost of admission to the theatre merely to form an unpopular minority of disgruntled malcontents, who might find themselves unceremoniously bundled out of doors.



Onida, Soussanine's daughter in "A Life for the Tsar."

#### THE ABSENT TSAR.

The theatre, which is a large and airy building well filled, and there was no *scandale*. The Imperial box was empty—the Tsar has never been to the theatre since the beginning of the late war—but it was usual duly protected by the armed guard which after night stand sentinel outside the empty theatre. There was nothing else that struck me as unusual except the way in which the audience, or one of them, took exercise between the acts. They did not retire into the large hall to stand at ease and gossip. They formed themselves into a procession which marched round and round the room with a monotonous regularity of horses in the old-fashioned thrashing-machine. Round and round, round and round they went, as if they were taking regular exercise at a watering-place, and then after a few minutes or a quarter of an hour they began to file off by ones and twos, and return to their places in the theatre. As no one was in full dress, the scene was not as brilliant as it might have been, notwithstanding the presence of a certain number of uniforms. An American resident, Mr. Gaylord, a man who for good works leaves him little leisure to devote to himself in theatres, had asked me to accompany him and the pastor of the British-American Church to see "A Life for the Tsar." With him were some friends and relatives, who obligingly explained the after scene and such things as would otherwise have been unintelligible to the uninstructed foreigner. After this introduction, now for the play itself.

#### RUSSIA'S VIA DOLOROSA.

"A Life for the Tsar" is laid in the stormy history of Russian history when Russia was still struggling for its existence against the Poles in the West and the Tartars in the East. It is the fashion now to speak of Russian disasters in the recent war as if they were a catastrophe. To Russians they are fleabites compared with the long and ghastly series of horrors from which Russia has triumphantly emerged. In the years immediately before the war the peasant hero of the opera gave his life for the Tsar. Moscow had been subject to scourges of war, pestilence, and famine compared with which even the furious conflagration of 1812 was but a picnic. "In 1601," you may read in Russian history, "Moscow was visited by the most appalling famine that has ever devastated the capital of a country. Driven by the pangs of hunger, instances occurred of mothers killing and eaten their own children. Men were trapped into dwellings and killed and eaten. Men made of human flesh were openly sold in the market. One hundred and twenty-seven thousand persons remained for days unburied in the streets, and an eye-witness relates that 500,000 persons were cut off by the awful visitation." Four years later the Tsar was murdered and his throne seized by an impostor. After the fall of the latter, the next Tsar was carried as prisoner to Warsaw, and a Polish



on the Russian throne. A Moscow monument to this day how Minin, the patriot butcher of Novgorod, urged on the boyard Pojarski undertake the deliverance of the country. The patriot men of Nijni rallied the Poles and the Strellizo, and after a slaughter as great as any of those which Rider has delighted to describe, the Poles were driven from the Kremlin, and the Zemski Sobor, or the Douma of Russia, elected Michael Romanoff, the son of the Metropolitan of Moscow, to be the Tsar of Russia. He was then only sixteen, and he reigned over Russia for thirty-three years. The Poles, from whom Minin and Pojarski had wrested the capital of Russia, still like ravening wolves outside the fold, and once at Moscow they marched in blood and rapine to the walls of Moscow. It was during this period of storm and strife while the first of the Romanoffs was fighting to safeguard the newly won independence of Russia, and while the Russians were still in the fierce, patriotic fervour of the war of deliverance, the incident commemorated in the opera is said to have occurred. "Said to have occurred," because the cankerworms of scepticism have relegated the legend to the limbo where reposes the legend of the Fall of Troy and the tale of Troy divine.

## A LIKELY STORY.

They could not have kept their sacrilegious hands off this narrative, the Father of Lies alone can do that. There is nothing intrinsically improbable in the story. What more natural than that a peasant, with the enthusiasm which made the butcher immortal, should have elected to give his life for the newly elected boy Tsar of Muscovy rather than betray him to the hands of the Poles. Millions of Russians even to-day, when enthusiasm for the Tsar is far from being at high-water mark, would die of death under such circumstances as a benefactor from Heaven. What, then, more probable than that a peasant of the seventeenth century, who had with his own eyes witnessed his country invaded by the Polish invaders, should gladly give his life for the Tsar?

## THE OPENING SCENE.

The opera opens with a village scene, in which the singing of the peasants makes an effective *tableau*.

A gay company of Russian peasants of both sexes, all in their holiday attire, are discussing the news from Moscow. Once again the holy city, the heart of the Russian land, is girdled by the fire and sword of the conquering Pole. For a long time the city had been kept up, and the peasants wondered how long even now the capital had not fallen.

The heroine, a peasant girl, advances to the front of the peasants, who are still busily engaged in singing in dumb show the news of the day, and at length concerning her absent lover, who, it is said, is at the wars, while she remains at home to

count the days till his return. So, at least, I was told, but I in vain endeavoured to infer, from the action of the songstress, whether she was bewailing unrequited love or singing the praises of her betrothed. At the end of her song, which, enough, was sung straight to the audience, her fellow-actors being apparently oblivious of song and drama alike, there is a stir at the back of the stage, and is seen approaching in the distance. The peasants eagerly rush to the river bank and assist the travellers to land. They have hardly landed when another boatload approaches. This time among the passengers is the lover fresh from the wars. He holds the news that although Moscow is sore beset, it holds out against the Pole, whereat there is patriotic rejoicing, in the midst of which the two lovers meet and sing at each other, as lovers never do, never could, in the presence of all the crowd. The heroine, who interested me but little, and her fellow-actors who interested me still less, were superfluous to the action of the play, and their parts might have been omitted so far as the drama was concerned. To



Mademoiselle Zbrouhever as Vania.



so would, however, have spoiled the concert. Mme. for the pair had to sing a certain number of monologues or duets, which, I must confess, did not appeal to me in the least. The chorus of peasants, all in their Sunday best, was effective, the grouping excellent; but the Russian appearance would be considerably brighter than to-day if the gay costumes of the stage were oftener seen upon the moujiks and wives.

#### SECOND ACT A KALEIDOSCOPE OF COLOUR.

The second act transported us to the Polish Palace, where the Polish Chief holds high revel with his courtiers. It is chiefly important that it introduces the three Polish dances, the Mazurka, the Cracovienne, and the famous Mazurka. The chief thing that interested me about the whirling kaleidoscope of colour presented by these dances was the statement that the *première danseuse*, who was dancing it so merrily with all the grace of a lissom nymph and all the abandon of a woodland nymph, was no less than sixty-two years of age. Such examples as to how victoriously the decrees of old Time with his rheumatics and cardiac troubles may occasionally be defied, are full of comfort to those of us who are on the shady side of fifty. The dancing throng burst steel-clad men bring news from the camp. The Russian Tsar is in their toils. He must be seized, and then—The curtain falls when they disperse to the great coup.

The third scene introduces us to the interior of the peasant's hut. The heroine's father, Soussanine, the peasant hero of the piece, who is destined to die gloriously giving his life for the Tsar, was acted, not by the famous singer Schaliopin, who made the part his own, but by another who had the voice of a Stentor, and whose singing was loud enough to have waked the dead. He, however, was not the centre of interest in the opera. It was in Vania that the real charm of the piece was to be found. When the third act opens Vania is covered whittling sticks, singing to himself alone. He is a lad buxom and well-favoured, in peasant dress. His heart is sore within him at the thought that, a mere boy, he can do nothing for his Tsar. He can go and fight and die for Russia and for her, but he must pine at home, eating out his heart with the thought of his impotence. To him, after a while, enters the old peasant, and then they argue with each other, battledore and shuttlecock fashion, each giving back at the other versified arguments. At last why Vania should and why he should not be allowed to risk his neck for the Tsar. The lovers come in, and after due exercise in the balance scales, they are betrothed and blessed, and appointed for the wedding. But although all for the moment goes happy as a marriage bell, 'tis not for

#### A PLOT TO SAVE THE TSAR.

The tramp of mailed men is heard outside. We see through the window of the hut the Polish troops hurrying to the door. Another moment and their leader bursts into the room. Their errand is soon stated. They have reason to believe that the old peasant knows where the Tsar Michael lies hidden—which information, as it happens, is correct. The Tsar is concealed in a fortress monastery in the neighbourhood of Moscow, and there it is the object of the Poles to seize him. The Polish captain calls upon the peasant to lead them to the hiding-place of the Tsar. At first he refuses, in heroic music, to betray the anointed of the Lord. They threaten him with death if he will not do their bidding. The old peasant thinks better of it. The Poles withdraw to one side of the stage while the peasant with the Stentor voice soliloquises in the hearing of all the vast audience as to his determination to save the Tsar and to overwhelm his enemies with confusion. Possibly they did not understand Russian as it was sung by the people, although they sung it themselves. This suggests no other excuse with which to make-believe that they did not hear all that the old peasant proclaimed that he was up to. Then, having made the matter of his house his confidant, he summons Vania and tells him, in an operative whisper, of which also the old peasant now blind as well as deaf, takes no notice. He hastens to the monastery and warns the Tsar of the danger, while he himself will lead the Poles into the depths of the forest and leave them to die. Vania is flushed with joy at finding that he was, after all, to do something for his Tsar, accepts the commission. The old peasant then announces that he is ready to lead the Polish troops to their prey. They march off with their guide. His daughter rushes to the window to catch a last glimpse of her father as he passes under his self-elected doom. Then she sits down and weeps. The lamentation was the best and most natural thing she did. Upon her, thus dissolved in tears, descended a bevy of village damsels, who have come in Russian fashion to greet the bride. To their dismay they find instead of being arrayed in smiles, is drowned in tears; and they learn from her how it is that the house of feasting has been turned into the house of lamentation and their merriment is transformed into lamentation.

#### HOW VANIA GOT BEYOND THE GATE.

The next scene is that which made the deepest impression upon me. It represents the peasant boy, before the massive gates of the fortified monastery within which the Tsar is sheltered. The night is dark, and the stage is wrapped in darkness. It is winter time, and the snow is cold outside the gate. The eager, enthusiastic boy has at last reached the end of his journey. He has the fateful message on his lips. A thousand times he has repeated it to himself. A thousand times he has wondered whether, after all his speed, he may be too late. At last, God! at last he sees the monastery, its walls



massive gate barring the approach of any foe. In a moment of joy he flings himself upon the door, he rings the bell, and waits for the gloomy portal to open. He waits in vain. No answering sound is heard from the gate. The massive door frowns down as impenetrable to the messenger of salvation as to the faces of the enemy. Incredulous and amazed, he waits, and then again with clanging peal wakes the stillness of the night. No answer. Again he rings the bell. Again he pounds with impatient fist the iron-bound gates. The place is as the city is dead. All his labour has been for nought and in vain. Within the monastery, inaccessible as if he were buried in the depths of the earth, sleeps the Tsar, knowing of the peril which ere morn may be upon him, and outside the gate in passionate despair wails and cries Vania, "Let me come in! Let me come in!" He might as well have cried to the sullen rocks or the distant cloud. Is there nothing for it but to wait for the Tsar to his doom?

Suddenly Vania turns from the door and flings himself upon his knees. In vain has he appealed to the keepers of the postern. In vain has he rung the bell and beaten on the gate. The Tsar sleeps oblivious of approaching doom. But Vania, bitterly conscious that there is no help of man, prays to God in His high heaven to have mercy, to hear, and to save. "Hear, O God, in Heaven Thy dwelling-place." And the prayer is heard. For when Vania, rising to his feet, his more rouses the stringent clamour of the ringing bell, there is a sound within of trampling feet, the monastery gates open and the guard advance to deliver Vania to the Tsar. It was a splendid piece of acting and singing, for which I shall never cease to be grateful to Mademoiselle Zbrouhever, who played Vania with wonderful realism and simplicity. It was to me more than a mere piece of stage acting. It was a vivid parable of the central truth of the most pressing problem of contemporary Russia.

While the Tsar is being delivered by the faithful Vania from his impending death, the old peasant Soussanine is in a moment nearing his end. The next act shows a patriotic Russian leading the trusting Polish soldiers into the unfathomed depths of the dense forest where even the crows have to carry their bones, so that no note is it from all food or sustenance. The snow is falling heavily upon the steel helmets of the Polish soldiers, who walk wearily behind their faithful guide, as he leads them ever deeper and deeper into the thicket. The frost grows keener, the sunset fades out of the sky, the Polish soldiers, wracked with hunger and with cold, wrap their cloaks around them and try to snatch a few hours' slumber under the trees, which afford them scant shelter from the piercing wind.

#### SOUSSANINE SINGS HIS DEATH SONG.

A sentinel paces to and fro, while Soussanine, who alone is awake, sings his death song. He sings so lustily and he sings so long that the Poles had been as sound asleep as the Sleepers they must have been awakened. But even the wakeful sentinel discovers that their leader is having a concert all to himself alone under the trees amid the falling snow. The peasant sings again, and yet again; never was there such a quantity of melodious monologues. It is his last chance, and he makes the most of it. At last even his voice grows weary, and he lies down to sleep. Grey morn comes, the Poles awake, and their leader angrily asks the peasant where he has taken them. Hungry and cold, bitten, they are in no mood to parley with a traitor. Nevertheless, they allow him to sing to them the melodious stanzas the fact that they are all traitors; that instead of taking them to the Tsar he has lured them into the depths of the forest, where they will perish miserably. The doomed Poles talk with intelligence like gentlemen. They answer the traitor not with sword thrusts, but with music, which he again replies in like fashion. Even in an opera such an interchange between betrayed soldiers and their betrayer could not last for ever, and the last bellowing swan song from Soussanine, the aggrieved Poles hustle him into the background, singing, and then, amid flashing swords and the shuffling of mailed men, Soussanine falls dead, having given his life for the Tsar.

The last act is an after-climax. Vania, no longer in peasant garb, but tricked out in the uniform of one of the Emperor's pages, tells the story of Soussanine's martyrdom. The heroine and her lover are happily married, and the curtain falls on the triumphal procession of the delivered Tsar into his capital. It was an effective pageant. In the last half the opera was pageant.

#### A CURIOUS COINCIDENCE.

I left the theatre remembering only little Vania, who sang and prayed outside the gate, and wondering whether after all I should be fortunate enough to see the Tsar. The reception had been promised and was off. The visit of the Shah and the conclusion of peace had postponed everything, and some of the Germans were lugubriously declaring the appointment was off. When I reached the hotel the hall porter gave me a pencilled scrap of paper—a message that had come over the telephone. No one could decipher it but the lift man. He read it out from Russia to a German. "The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Lamsdorff, informs Mr. Stead that his receipt for the Emperor is fixed for to-morrow at six, at Peterhof. It was a curious coincidence. And I went away rejoicing that I was no longer without the gate."



# Interviews on Topics of the Month.

## X.—THE HUNGARIAN CRISIS: COUNT ALBERT APPONYI

It is difficult for anyone living in a country whose history of national destruction ceased centuries ago to understand the crisis in Hungary—that land, swept by the Turks, assailed by the Tartars, still in the storm of Europe, and with a national existence yet to be made secure. The crisis there is no longer merely the "Hungarian Squabble"; it is of International importance. The situation is far too serious to be handled with. I found Count Apponyi in Vienna deeply concerned about the outcome. Realising the gravity of the position, I was fortunate in spending several days in an intimate association with one of the best-known Hungarian leaders, Count Albert Apponyi. After staying with him at his home in Budapest, I accompanied him to Szobadka, where he presided over the meeting of the King's counsellors. There, 10,000 Hungarians were present, who enthusiastically carried a resolution and by these leaders for their lives."

Count Apponyi, after emphasising the fact that he and his associates did not desire separation from Austria, stated that it was a triumph for Christianity that the day would come when a vital issue could be fought to a finish without an appeal to force, but could find a peaceful solution in the realm of reason, and by the voluntary recognition of just

our train, had started back to Buda Pesth, Count Apponyi turned to me and said: "You could see such meetings repeated all over Hungary. The nation leaders expect to win a crushing victory for the Court party at the impending elections, and they witness understandingly the self-possessed, serene, solemn attitude of the masses of the people, their manifestation of confidence in the leaders, and doubt the final outcome."

"Do you think the leaders can control the people?"

"I am confident they can. Not one of us desires separation from Austria. Everyone of us recognises that Hungary's interest necessitates the preservation of the Union and the strengthening of its machinery in order that both nations may confidently approach the days that are ahead."

"Loving our country, desiring the welfare of the people, sinking party and party considerations, we are resolved to meet the crisis through the nation through the crisis peaceably, with constitutional guarantees, our liberties made stronger and clearer, and with the power of our nation increased, to perform its duty in the mutual security which our union with Austria exists."

"We are resolved not to take away one farthing worth of the King's prerogative, and not to surrender one particle of the people's rights, to keep the struggle in the realm of reason, Right does in the end make Might. We will not be provoked into abandoning the field of scrupulous legality. There must be a contest, but one is such a contest for constitutional government, ever various the means through which the issue may pass before it is decided."

"If you can control the people so as to prevent

resort to force, can you count on the people's continued loyalty to the King after the victory?"

"Yes; the aroused national sentiment of the people will become operative for the King as soon as he accedes to the legitimate demands of the nation."

"If the verdict of these elections is accepted in good faith, and the settled will of the people is put to effect to in suitable political machinery, peace between the King and the nation will soon be restored. If satisfaction will have disappeared, Hungary will be greatly strengthened by the crisis itself, by the leaders and its masses having been raised to a



*Photograph by]*

*[Koller Károly, Budapest.*

**Count Albert Apponyi.**





Count Apponyi Addressing a Popular Demonstration.

level by the firm and self-sacrificing resolutions were required to take. Austria, too, will be stronger, and the joint power of the two nations, the dynasty at the head of both, will attain a never before witnessed."

"Then you place no confidence in the argument the programme of the coalition will weaken the of the Dual Alliance."

"Consider that by carrying out the plan of the on the power of the alliance will be greatly ed. Its forms will be more effectual, and the r sentiment back of those forms—which after what gives the power to political machinery— greater than ever in the history of our union Austria. There is nothing in Hungary's ds which is not equally advantageous to Austria. viewed in the true light of a desire to

Hungary's national being in all its parts, g harmoniously in co-operation with Austria. one royal head, for the purposes contemplated original Union—mutual preservation, without ing the powers or parts of either nation— ans will understand that there is no danger, but y for them, in the King of Hungary acceding will of the Hungarian people. This will is demand for strict fulfilment of the compact ch the Emperor of Austria has lawful right to g of Hungary."

Does not the name of Kossuth increase the h of the false belief that granting the present ds of Hungary means early separation?"

"Perhaps so. But since Kossuth came back to ry—ten years ago—he has succeeded not only ing himself at the head of Hungarian politics, s won the confidence of the King more than

any of our coalition leaders able to do during our whole spent in Hungary and in most of the time."

"Then Kossuth is not a ratist and Revolutionist?"

"On the contrary," Count Apponyi, who has been in Parliament over years, "he is more Conservative than some of the rest of us is capable of a prodigious amount of labour. In a busy life he found time to edit his works. He loves the grand principles of political liberty as his father did. He has seen errors were made which redidastously for the Hungarian people in the past. He is capable of taking care of the Hungarian people's welfare sees that it lies in perfectly defining Hungary's Parliamentary stitutional, national body, and

same head as the Austrian empire, but with A unsubordinated to Hungary, and with H relieved of some oppressive Royal practices centuries of vicissitudes have never quite des since they were first introduced contrary to the by which the Hapsburgs were given the right sitting on the throne of Hungary."

"Do you think the plan of the Government to introduce universal suffrage will wean away from coalition any members of Parliament, and re-



Francis Kossuth acknowledging the popular ap-



newly enfranchised people returning your  
nents to power?"

I do not. The proposition comes too late for

The question now is not the army question,  
the government of the nation according to the  
stitution, against an unlawful attempt to govern it  
ary to its provisions. People who were not  
us on the army question have joined us against  
attempt of the King's advisers to remain in power  
stitutionally. We vote 'censure of the Govern-  
' Instead of resigning and ordering new  
ions, or sending for someone in agreement with  
majority in Parliament, the King is induced to hold  
Ministry opposed to the majority, and continue  
rogue Parliament unconstitutionally, in accord-  
with advices of an unlawful Ministry.

This is solidifying the nation behind the coalition.  
one thing the whole nation will unite on is the  
uct of the Government in accordance with  
amentary and Constitutional laws. All personal  
party differences disappear before the unconstitu-  
l conduct of the Government."

But won't the new voters give the Government  
a majority, as there are 4,000,000 adult males  
only 1,000,000 now have the franchise?"

No, and for two reasons: First, the consent of  
ament is necessary to enfranchise new voters. We  
pass no Bill introduced by an unconstitutional  
stry. It is clear, therefore, that the voters can  
enfranchised only by our Act, or, after an appeal  
e country, by a new Parliament. Second, we have  
laboured with the party that has been in power  
1867 to reform the suffrage. We could never  
that party to listen to us while it had a majority.  
that it is swept off its feet by a great wave  
ational feeling, it makes an unconstitutional  
to remain in power by proposing what we  
red in vain to persuade it to do."

are the people of Hungary incapable of seeing  
gh that?"

"They know who their friends are. And when  
go to the country we will say to the people  
we approve of the extension of the suffrage;  
will not need to remind them that they have heard  
say so before. What will our adversaries say?  
Nothing which the people can hear and heed  
self-respect. And the only result of this move-  
simply this—the proposition for extending  
suffrage, made by the unconstitutional ministry,  
become a part of our programme; we will make it  
perfect if it is not properly designed, and we will  
have decreased one iota of our former demand  
proper and perfect recognition of the people's nat-  
rights."

"And the outcome?"

"The outcome is this: A King can resist a pas-  
impulse of the people. He can take lawful mea-  
of ascertaining what is a passing impulse and what  
is the resolute fixed will of the people. When  
fixed will of the people is ascertained, a king must  
give effect to it. Even lawful arbitrary power cannot  
endure in our day. And arbitrary power, attempted  
unlawfully by the Crown, and persisted in despite  
continued protest of the people, as well as of their  
representatives, is impossible."

"Then you consider that the programme of  
coalition represents the settled purpose of the people,  
which cannot be altered?"

"I do; and I may add that for various reasons  
the leaders would gladly have postponed the settlement  
of this issue to another time. Commercial treaties  
are expiring and need to be renewed, after much  
earnest study of economic and commercial con-  
tions. But the act of the Government in attempt-  
unlawfully to put closure on debate precipitated  
struggle. The people spoke, at the election which  
followed, in a way that surprised us all. The Gov-  
ment ignored the results, and attempts still to re-  
power unconstitutionally, after an overwhelming  
defeat—the first since 1867." HAYNE DAVIDSON

## X.-THE VISIT OF THE PARIS COUNCILLORS TO LONDON. DR. PAUL BROUSSE.

THE reception by the King of Dr. Paul Brousse,  
President of the Paris Town Council, is not without  
antic and even dramatic interest. The doctor,  
is the founder of the Possibilist School in Socialism,  
man of commanding presence, sturdy in build, of  
am height, broad forehead, piercing but kindly  
dark hair slightly touched with grey, shaggy  
brows and flowing beard. His face is easily recog-  
nised from the portraits that have appeared in the  
and betokens a strong and marked personality  
which is certainly not belied by his career.

Of aristocratic parentage, he very early in life  
became dissatisfied with the existing social order.  
At one time he professed the doctrines of Anarchism.

This stage passed, and later on he became a  
convinced Socialist, sacrificing friends, position,  
prospects for the cause of which he has been  
since so devoted and so distinguished an advocate.  
After the Commune he was expelled from France  
and sought refuge in Spain. Driven from Spain  
he fled to Belgium, but even there he found no shelter  
and on his expulsion from Belgium he came to  
England, under circumstances very different indeed  
from those of his present visit. It would be difficult  
to imagine a much more romantic turn of fortune  
in his wheel. Dr. Brousse, not only a Socialist, but  
a hunted Socialist, pursued from pillar to post with  
every accompaniment of contumely, and suffering



for the sake of his principles every imaginable risk and loss, is now raised by the votes of his fellow-citizens to the highest municipal honour they can confer, and amidst the enthusiastic plaudits of the whole people is publicly welcomed by the King of France, and is the honoured guest of the London Municipal Council.

French Municipal Councillors went through so much of a programme that, in spite of a previous engagement, the genial doctor had the utmost difficulty in snatching a few moments from the business of the day to give me a hurried interview. He was in the best of spirits, and delighted with the reception accorded to the French Councillors.

What has impressed you most during your stay in London?

"Well, I think, perhaps the opportunity we have had of seeing the homes of the English people. We have been greatly touched by the generous hospitality of our hosts in making us their personal guests and in bringing us into the intimacy of their home life. Meetings and receptions are the same all over the world, and they would never have given us such an insight into English character and custom."

The testimony of the President was endorsed by all the other Councillors, both French and English. It was an open secret that when Mr. Cornwall, the Mayor of the London County Council, first suggested this procedure the gravest misgivings were felt on both sides. Home life, though quite as real in France as in England, is so different in the two countries that there was some reason for fearing the experiment might prove a failure. Fortunately, the nature about which the organisers of this interchange of municipal courtesies felt most fear has been met with striking success.

"We have been greatly impressed also," continued Dr. Brousse, "by the courtesy and cordiality of the King. We know that, in a measure, his cordiality is of course, official. At the same time we remember his old-time love of France, and reciprocate warmly his kindly feelings towards us. Our reception by the people astonished us most of all. The day they were not so demonstrative, but after the enthusiasm of their welcome surpassed all our expectations."

"Then you think, doctor, the *entente cordiale* is really something more than official phrasing, and has gone down to the very heart of the people?"

"Most assuredly. There is every evidence of it. It is a drawing together of the two nations, of the democracies themselves. Things can never be the same again." And one recalled the beautiful expression that had fallen from the speaker's lips the day before: "This is a family reconciliation."

"What do you consider to be the chief value of this visit?"

"It brings the nations into closer touch, we learn of each other better, we shall learn from each other's work; besides all which it will undoubtedly strengthen the popular sentiment on both sides in favour of the *entente cordiale*."

"And what are the matters in which you think we are ahead of us?"

"Ah!" said he, with a deprecatory shrug, "it is difficult to form any conclusions or to make any comparisons in so short a time. We have seen a great deal more than we can take in. Two things strike me. I think our organisation is especially in the management of our water supply. We have a staff of experts, both doctors and chemists, whose duty it is to ensure the purity of the

supply. Our first indication of anything wrong is to take steps are taken to prevent the development of disease. I do not think this is done so carefully as in London. Our sewerage system again, a branch of civic enterprise which we are proud, and which appears to be rather better than anything we have seen here. Of course, we attach great importance to the feeding of



graph by]

The Paris Municipal Council in London.

W. H. Park.



ren. Funds raised for purpose in different dis- and the ne- ry amount ade up by s from the eil, so that hildren are and in many are also ed, gratuit- . We do for their and our We do not any at- to recover money from parents. It

s to us a terrible thing to send children to school ry."

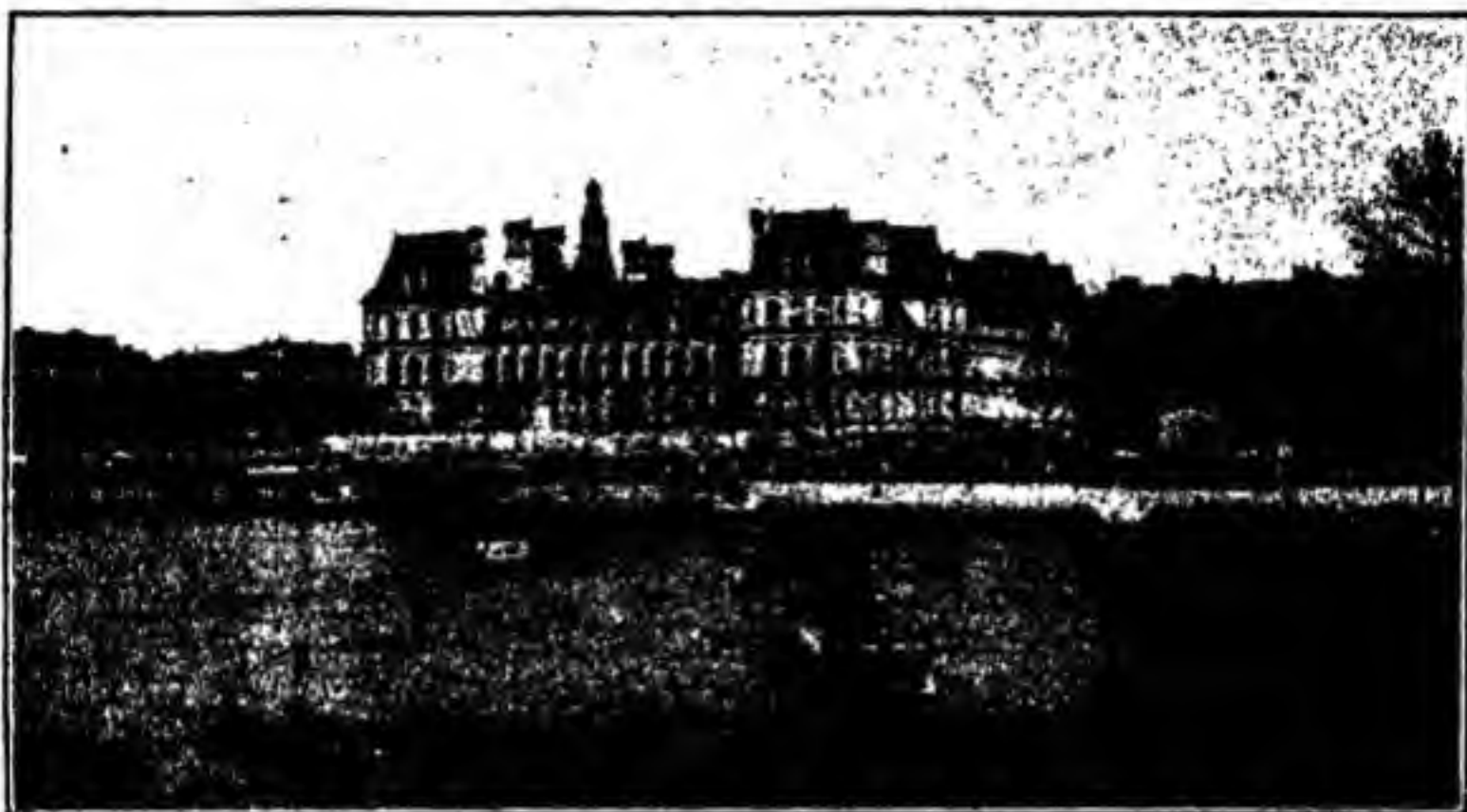
. Brousse was disinclined to make any com- on between education in the two countries, both ary and secondary, saying that he had hardly icient data to go upon. Some of his colleagues less reticent, and their conclusions are those ed by most Englishmen who know anything the question; the intellectual training in France measurably superior to that given in England. matters of parks, open-air exercise, and play- ds English children have the advantage; h Mr. Adolphe Smith, the doctor's secretary, red emphatically in favour of the French system yysical culture, especially the Swedish exercises, asium, and fencing.

another point," continued Dr. Brousse, "in which ave a distinct advantage is in the educational sion we make for adults. After leaving school going through their university course, they can ue their studies in practically any branch of ledge they wish. We establish Chairs in biology, xample, or in any other subject, technical or etical, which we think is needed. The Govern- sends us a suitable professor or lecturer, and we is salary. This system is an immense boon to eople."

What about the things, doctor, in which London to you to lead the way?"

Well, we greatly admire your magnificent tramway n, and the depôt at New Cross is simply amazing. e never seen anything like it. Your means of yance generally are quicker, more comfortable, lighted and gayer in every way than ours in

The control of the traffic by your police ities is, of course, one of the features that every visitor to London. Another matter in you teach us a most important lesson is in the g of the working classes. Carrington House is nificant example to us all of what might be



The Hôtel de Ville : Home of the Paris Municipal Council.

done. W shelters, houses, an ing place by privat ividuals, \* have noth this, wit comfort, ness, chea and other tages."

Evident rington and the L County Co experimen the provis decent hon the peopl give their

*confrères* a great stimulus in this direction, and furnish a text for many a sermon.

After the luncheon in Carrington House Cornwall, who has looked after his guests with solicitude, generously spared me a few moments.

"Let me congratulate you, Mr. Cornwall, upon the splendid success of the last few days! I understand you are the *fons et origo* of it all."

"Hardly," said the modest Chairman of the County Council; "Sir Thomas Barclay deserves credit of making the suggestion that perhaps an invitation from our County Council might not be unacceptable. From the moment he suggested it, I have done all I could to bring it about and to make it a success. Undoubtedly our French visitors have enjoyed themselves very much, thanks to the small degree to the King, the fine weather, and the welcome of the man in the street. We have been equally delighted to have them with us. Of course the visit is not primarily of political significance, though it must of necessity do a great deal to strengthen the understanding between England and France. We have met for definite practical work in the interests of the people. The French Council and ourselves are men face to face with the problems. We meet not for oratory or show, but for mutual help in the working out of those great problems which are our common task. We in the London County Council are not anxious for people to discuss our political labels, but we are anxious for them to see what we are doing. If Paris and London lead the way the rest of the world will follow. The exchange of international municipal courtesy is involved in the visit of our French neighbours, and necessarily arouse interest in these civic questions. A week ago its success had to be proved; now it is assured. I do not doubt this visit will have deep far-reaching consequences we cannot now see."

Mr. Cornwall added that every expense of the visit was borne by private individuals.

G. E.



# The Chance of the Russian Mikado

By WILLIAM T. STEAD.

Following article was written in Moscow on October 8th, before the "passive insurrection" had absorbed the nation and paralysed the bureaucracy, and before the Tsar had issued his world-historic decree.

MOSCOW, Oct. 8th, 1905.

RUSSIA in the time of Peter the Great had 14,000,000 inhabitants. In those days life was simple. Society was reduced almost to primitive elements. The serfs were almost as important politically as their horses. Any super-energy that remained after the unending war for existence was worked off in foreign wars. The story told of Peter the Great and the lawyers illustrates the elemental simplicity of the internal life in those days. "What are these men?" asked Peter when he was being shown over Westminster Hall, which was full of men with gowns and wigs. "Lawyers, Sire," replied Lord Carmarthen. "Lawyers!" Peter exclaimed in amazement, "why, but two in all my dominions, and I believe I have not met one of them the moment I get home." Russia, which then had only 14,000,000 inhabitants and no lawyers, has now become an Empire whose population at last census was 143,000,000. If the population has multiplied by ten, the lawyers have multiplied by ten thousand. Life has become in the Empire as complex as in any Western State. Serfdom has been abolished nearly half a century since. Since the Revolution fled homeward from the charred ruins of the East no invader has ever crossed the Russian frontier, except when the allies besieged Sebastopol. War, which was a constant preoccupation in Peter's time, has become a more and more remote and occasional horror, a thing heard of rather than seen. The telegraph, telephones, steamers and newspapers have carried into the remotest Governments the inspiration of modern civilisation.

## PERSONAL RULE IMPOSSIBLE.

The present unrest is the result of this enormous increase of the Russian people. A system of government which sufficed well enough for a handful of simple farming and fighting folk has hopelessly broken down when employed for the governance and guidance of an Empire which spans two continents and has more inhabitants than any other European or American State. Even if Society had preserved its primitive simplicity, the tenfold increase of the number of its units would have baffled the resourcefulness of Peter himself. As things are, the attempt of one man, no matter how energetic and untiring, to cope with the enormous multiplicity of affairs must be dealt with by the Government, is as impossible as would be the effort of a single packhorse to carry the traffic of the Great Western Railway. Personal rule under such circumstances is absolutely impossible. No one person, be he never so much of a despot, can deal with all the affairs of such a

## THE SUPERSESSION OF THE TSAR.

The first Nicholas once angrily declared that although he was supposed to be the Tsar, the Government of Russia consisted of 40,000 heads of families before whom he was quite powerless. Nevertheless the imposing fiction of the Autocracy has been continuously kept up, and Russia is still supposed to be governed in accordance with the fundamental principle of the Empire by an anointed Tsar. It is in Russia to-day very much as it was in Japan before 1868, when the heaven-descended Emperors, whose dynasty went back to 660 B.C., had become mere ciphers in the land. For centuries all power was wielded by the Shoguns, who were everywhere recognised as the *de facto* sovereigns of Japan. What the Shogun was to the Mikado down to the Meiji restoration, the revival of Japan, that the Bureaucracy is to the Tsardom in Russia to-day. The supersession of the Tsar is not quite so complete as was that of the Mikado, but it has gone far enough to make the comparison parallel suggestive although not yet complete. The Tsar has been practically a captive in the hands of the *de facto* rulers of the Empire. But the hope for the future is that Russia will re-establish the authority of her rightful Emperor by reducing the usurping Bureaucracy to its true subordinate position. When that is done Russia, like Japan, will advance in the world by the rapidity of its progress and the marvellous development of its enormous resources.

## WORKING FOR THE TSARDOM.

The significance of the evolution that is now taking place in Russia is not realised for the most part even by those who are in the midst of it. The movement is obscured because the Russian Shoguns have been careful to preserve the fiction of the autocracy of the Tsar. Behind that painted mask they have governed the country for a hundred years, and now they are governing it to-day. Hence the popular movement for the overthrow of their power is often conceived to be a revolt against the Autocracy, whereas its essence it is quite the reverse. Although the active leaders of the movement would be hard to be told that they are working for the revival of the Tsardom and the rescue of the Autocracy from the usurping Tchinovnik, that is in truth what they are doing. The clear-sighted of them are beginning to perceive that when that fact is generally recognised the domination of the Russian Shogunate will disappear, and under her old Emperors will emerge, as did the old Empire under its Mikado, a modern State, abreast of the most advanced civilisation, and fully equipped with all the resources of triumphant democracy. \*



## THE LOYALTY OF THE PEASANTS.

popular movement in Russia for the elementary rights of civilised communities is compromised, but in the cities, by a natural but mistaken antipathy to Autocracy. Among the peasants, who form upwards of at least of the 143,000,000 of Russian subjects, the ancient ideal of the anointed Tsar, acting as regent of the *bon Dieu* for the protection of the people among his people and the punishment of those who do them wrong, still holds unquestioned sway. There may be a few who have sorrowfully discovered that the Tchinovniks have captured the Tsar: there are many who, without being able to explain how they are gloomily conscious that the Tsar seems to be unable to help them; but there are none who deny that everything would be for the best in this world of sorrow if the anointed Tsar were but able to do what God placed him on the throne to accomplish for the peasants.

## A REPUBLIC UNTHINKABLE.

Is this belief—superstition, if you will—is still alive among the peasantry, there are few even among the most advanced Liberals and Radicals who do not believe that a Tsar is, at present at all events, an indispensable element in any conceivable Russian government. A republic in Russia is unthinkable even by those who, if it were possible, would gladly see all Tchinovniks relegated to Limbo. Hence the absurdity of the inconsiderate hotheads who play the game of attacking the Tchinovnik by giving the popular movement the appearance of an attack upon the Autocracy. The true line of advance is not to assail the Autocracy, which at present does not exist, but to use the prestige belonging to the person of the Emperor in order to rally all the popular forces in an attack upon the present superannuated, inefficient, and altogether intolerable domination of the Tchinovnik Clerk.

## AUTOCRATIC DESPOTISM A PHYSICAL IMPOSSIBILITY.

The perception of this truth, now slowly dawning upon the popular mind, is obscured by the general, but very erroneous, belief that autocracy is identical with the arbitrary despotism of a single person. But owing to the complexity and immensity of the work of government in a modern state, autocracy in that sense is a physical impossibility—there can be no foundation of an absolute and unlimited autocracy. If the Emperor were to receive a charter direct from Heaven, giving him absolute ownership and sole disposition of the lives and properties of all his subjects, this very first step would of necessity be the transfer of the major portion of this immense responsibility to other shoulders. In other words, in order to enjoy any power at all, he must divest himself of a part of it. He must, by his own will, limit his authority by sharing it with other people. All autocracies are, therefore, limited by the very necessities of the case. Limitation is the condition of the

exercise of autocratic power beyond the narrow limits which lies directly under the control and with the vision of the autocrat. In the case of the Tchinovniks they limited it by entrusting its exercise to their servants, who, in a very brief space of time, became their masters. In the case of other absolute monarchs they limited it by entrusting a large share of the authority to the elected representatives of the people, or, as in the feudal system, by creating what was practically a series of vice-kings, each reigning with more or less absolute delegated authority over manageable areas of territory. But the power of the autocrat, whether he be called emperor or king, however unlimited it may be in theory, is really always limited in fact either by bureaucracy, by democracy, or by aristocracy. We see the possibility of limiting autocracy in Russia by a bureaucracy. The Tsar is in a fair way to become almost as much a cipher as was the Mikado before 1868.

## THE IMPORTANCE OF THE DOUMA.

In the revival of the Tsardom, the Autocrat must be restored from the usurpation of the Tchinovniks in order to be placed at the service of the nation. This can only be done in a populous state by the creation of freely elected representative assemblies. It is of the supreme importance of the Douma, an institution which, however imperfect it may be in itself, is nevertheless the first step towards the revival of the Tsardom and the reconstitution of the Autocracy on such a basis that the freely expressed will of the nation will for ever render impossible a return to the tyranny of the Tchinovnik.

## RUSSIA RULED BY CLERKS.

There is much that is exaggerated, and even a little untrue, in the prevalent form of criticising the Bureaucracy. The Russian Civil Service is composed of men who have sprung from the loins of the nation. Most of them have spent their college days in fierce denunciations of the Tchinovniks, into whose ranks they have nevertheless show no indisposition to enrol themselves. They are not bad men, nor even stupid. They are probably quite as honest and as intelligent as their neighbours. But they are officials, permanent officials, entered for life as inmates of an official world, cogs in a great administrative machine, owing their promotion to the skill with which they adapt themselves to the views of their superiors. Gradually they grow more and more apart from the rough, free, vigorous outside life of the nation. They see everything through official spectacles; their lives are swathed in red tape, and when, as in Russia, they are carefully secluded and fenced off from the keen, free breath of public criticism, they become a private caste, punctual in the payment of the mint, anxious to cummin on the altar of Routine to the idols of the Bureau, but who are apt to become oblivious of the weightier matters of the law and the questions which concern the life of the nation. The only check upon their abuse of authority is the autocrat. And



It is only one man, with but one pair of eyes, the Tchinovniks are numbered by the tens of thousands, they are practically uncontrolled. It is great hidebound, red tape, routine-ridden close ration of permanent clerks which to-day governs in the name of the Autocracy whose authority is usurped. There is no way of terminating its domination but by the co-operation of the Emperor's subjects in achieving the revival of the Tsar on a modern basis of civil liberty and representative institutions.

#### AUTOCRACY AND ABSOLUTISM.

The chief difficulty in the way of a frank acceptance of the formula "The Tsar and the people" is due to the fact that the administration of Russian government by the Bureaucracy has made the very name of Autocracy stink in the nostrils of many of the best of the Tsar's subjects. To them autocracy is a word of evil omen. They cannot disassociate it from despotism. Under that sign have been perpetrated, and are still being perpetrated, all those outrages against the fundamental liberties of free citizens which shock every Western observer with amazement and horror. They debit the Tsardom with all the crimes which have been committed in its name, and identify the domination of Russia with the overthrow of autocracy. Even when they are sufficiently impartial to admit that the Autocracy was in bygone centuries as the Sledge Hammer of the Gods, for welding together the substantial unity the diverse peoples and principalities which inhabit the Slavonian lands, they maintain that the day of the Autocracy is over. Its usefulness has long since been exhausted, and it is not only noxious and hurtful to the national growth, but in their opinion the Autocracy, which in former ages have been as the Brazen Serpent with which Moses healed the Children of Israel in the Wilderness, has now become a very Nehushtan, an accursed thing which our reforming Hezekiahs must grind to powder and utterly destroy. "Away with it! Away with it! Smother it, smother it the earth?"

#### GIVE US BACK OUR LIBERTIES!

The Autocracy—as usurped by the Bureaucracy—is in evil odour with many who have scant sympathy with Liberals, because of its failure in the recent war. Many Russians have not grudged the loss of their liberties, providing they received compensation in the form of military glory and Imperial pride. The great disasters which attended Russian arms alike on land and sea had an immense effect everywhere. They have taken our liberties. You have denied us the fundamental rights of free men. You have branded us, alone among the nations, as the serf of civilization, unfit even to offer counsel to her Lord and Master in things pertaining to her own welfare. And now, as the price for all these things, you have sold us the Lordship of the Pacific, the dominion of Continents, the majesty and might of the Empire. And now, when we ask for our compensa-

tion, you offer us—Mukden and Tsushima!" cannot pay in other coin than this—"give us back our liberties, our rights, our self-government!" the cry, which even the gag of the censor is unable to stifle, rises hoarsely from all parts of Russia, "with the Autocracy!"

#### DO NOT DESTROY, BUT RESTORE.

If the Autocracy in the future is to be a rational and bureaucratic Autocracy has been in the past, there is no Western who can refrain from responding with a hearty "Amen!" A system which is incompatible with civil liberties, civic freedom, and national government needs no words of condemnation. It has its own sentence of doom written in its breast. A brand of Cain flames upon its brow. But before coming to this grave and momentous conclusion it may be well to think once, and even twice. It is a painful thing to break irrevocably with the past. There is often a healthy vitality in old institutions only revealed when they have been rid of the canker of despotism which has obscured their usefulness. Even our House of Commons in 1832 needed to be radically reformed in order that it might cease to be the antechamber of the Peers. As our reformers do not allow their sacred wrath against close borough nomination to hurry them into a wholesale attack against the House of Commons, so Russian reformers may discover that not in the destruction of the Autocracy, but rather in its restoration to its proper purpose as the effective instrument of the nation—the mighty servant of the common weal—is to be found the clue to the emancipation and deliverance of Russia.

There are two conditions without which the restoration of the Tsardom is impossible and the restoration of the Autocracy undesirable. The first is that the Tsar himself should be emancipated, the second that the Autocracy should be restored to efficiency by removing the limitations subjected, by the will of the Autocrat himself, to the limitations without which it is daily becoming more and more impotent for good and potent only for evil.

#### LIVING IN OUTER DARKNESS.

Of the emancipation of the Tsar I have said a good deal already, but of one phase of his captivity I have said but little. That is the condition of outer darkness in which every absolute monarch is almost of necessity doomed to live. It is a darkness due to the fact that which any mortal armed with power of life and death generates in those subject to his authority. A Russian Minister of Justice, himself a brave and honest man, frankly bemoaned the fact that the dread of his Sovereign exercised a paralysing influence upon his tongue. "When I think that the shape on the other side of the table can banish life to Siberia by a word, or take off my head as easily as he can frown, I cannot rid myself of a terror which renders it impossible for me to speak to him as I would to any other man." The instinct to flatter the great, thus powerfully reinforced by a dread



leasing the holder of the issues of life and death, states as a double guarantee against the Tsar hearing the truth. Everyone tries to say pleasant things, to conceal disagreeable facts, and to lull the unfortunate Sovereign into a fool's paradise, from which he can be aroused save by the bomb of the assassin or the thunder-peal of war. Only by divesting himself of his arbitrary prerogative, which he never uses, Nicholas II. can let the light stream freely through the palace windows. There will be plenty of stained glass even then. But the shutters will be down.

#### BORDERING ON ANARCHY.

Of the necessity for restoring the Autocracy to efficiency by imposing limitations upon the arbitrary exercise of autocratic power there is so much to be said that it is impossible to do more than briefly state some of the more outstanding arguments. The first and most decisive is the extent to which the principle of authority has been weakened in Russia by the abuse of arbitrary power. As Governor Morris observed in 1789 in Paris, so many people are saying now in Russia:—"This country is actually as near anarchy as any society can come without going to anarchy." I met the other day in Moscow a well-known publicist who has for years maintained, and still maintains with uncompromising vigour, the force of the ultra-Conservative views of the "Real Russian men" who see in autocracy and orthodoxy the pillars of the Empire. He spoke very frankly, though not without bitterness, of the present situation. He said:—

"I must admit that I am in utter despair. No more do I see any hope. Authority has disappeared, there is no control anywhere. People talk about the French Revolution, but, although there is a resemblance, there are also differences which make the position much worse. Our Emperor is as amiable as anxious to conciliate people as was the French King. But the King had at his back the two strongest forces of his realm—the Nobility and the Church. Here the majority of the nobles are against Autocracy, and the minority is either inactive or silent. And as for the Church"—here an expressive shrug of the shoulders spoke more eloquently than words his sense of utter hopelessness of help from that quarter. He went on:—

"Not only is the Autocracy without defenders, but assailants are far more powerful than those who threw the Ancien Régime in 1789. In that year monarchy was assailed by the bourgeoisie. In 1848 it was the turn of the Socialists. In 1871 Paris was the Commune. In France there were thus three distinct stages in the revolutionary advance. To-day in Russia all three revolutionary forces have massed their strength for a joint attack. So we have a three-on-one slaughter and practically no defence."

#### THE CONSERVATIVES LIKE BOMBAY BULLDOGS.

I went to see a leading prelate of the Church, who has been described as the Peter the Hermit of a

crusade in favour of the Autocracy. I found an amiable and religious ecclesiastic who disclaimed any political designs, and certainly seemed the last person to head a crusade. He said that the times were evil; there were few in the Church who could be relied upon to move. The Church was waiting for the commanding word from the Autocrat; but all that could be hoped for was that when this storm was over the Russian nation would in, say, a hundred years once more believe in the Russian Church and the Russian Tsar. The Liberals were infidels, the Socialists were threatening the foundations of society. The outlook was very black, but of hope of any vigorous defence of the threatened position he saw none. It is natural that it should be so. The paralysis is due to the atrophy born of disuse. The Bombay bulldogs, which had native servants to carry them upstairs, lost the capacity to climb steps, so the Conservative classes in Church and State, accustomed to find themselves taken care of and protected by the Government, are of all men the most helpless when they are suddenly called upon to assist in the defence of social order.

#### AUTOCRACY THE SUPREME LAW BREAKER.

When we ask how it comes to pass that, as Mr. Menshikoff the other day declared in the *Vremya*, "Russia is not in Revolution, but in the prologue of a Revolution," the answer is that respect for authority has been destroyed by the prevalence of arbitrary rule. License is the worst enemy of liberty. Arbitrary power is the deadly enemy of authority. In the hands of the Bureaucracy Autocracy, instead of being the supreme representative of the authority of the law, has come to be the supreme law breaker. Autocracy being confounded with lawless arbitrariness, has been flung across the track of advancing civilisation with results as disastrous to autocracy as those which followed the history of France when she came into collision with an express train. Authority is like a millstream, which is only effective when it is rigorously confined within its limits. When it overflows its banks it can sweep away a vast expanse of low-lying country, making life unportable for the inhabitants—but it drives no mill. That is just what has happened in Russia. The refining limits of law have long since been burst. The result is that while authority appears to be everywhere breeding irritation, discontent, and anarchy is in force nowhere. There is enough authority to hurt, but there is no moral force behind it sufficient to give confidence to the public or security to the nation.

#### SPAWN OF THE ANARCH ELD.

The analogy may be carried one step further. When inundations devastate the lowlands, fertile fields which once bore rich crops become malarious swamps, the haunt of noxious reptiles and the breeding place of mosquitoes. So the excess and overgrowth of authority in Russia has filled vast regions with



ment in which anarchists, terrorists breed like flies in the primal slime, while the air is filled with swarms of stinging gnats. They increase on every side because the conditions favourable to their multiplication are created by the absence of other checks than the arbitrary will of invisible and unknown despots. If Russia to-day is infested by a brood of anarchists it is because they have been spawned at great Anarch—Arbitrary Rule. If anarchy is the antithesis to the Reign of Law, then in Russia to-day is seen nothing but a death grapple between two anarchies—the Anarchy of Arbitrary Rule acting in the name of autocracy, and the Anarchy of not less Arbitrary Terrorism acting in the name of revolution.

It is about as much use to go gunning against the flies as to attempt to cope with this crisis by attacking terrorists. The only thing to be done is to drain the marsh in which they breed. In other words, in order effectively to assert authority it is necessary to limit authority. And so the first condition of the restoration of autocracy is to confine it within well-defined legal limits.

#### EVERYTHING NOT AUTHORISED, FORBIDDEN.

It would be unjust to the Permanent Clerks who administer the Russian Empire not to admit that their constant habit of overriding the law has partly been due to the impossibility of carrying on from day to day under the intolerable burden of the restrictions placed by the Russian law upon the freedom of individual action. To an English observer three-fourths of the mischief results from a perversion of the true principle of government. In the States everything is permitted that is not expressly forbidden. In Russia everything is forbidden which is not expressly authorised. Hence, as a Russian notable complained somewhat bitterly the other day, "We have to use up ninety-nine per cent. of our energy in evading the restrictions which the law places on our liberty, and we have only one per cent. left with which to do our work." Hence the constant temptation of officials armed with autocratic authority to use that authority to cut the Gordian knots of all difficulties. But the result of yielding to this temptation has been to bring both the Autocracy and the law into contempt. And especially has it brought into question the fundamental laws of the Empire, into conflict with the Autocracy itself.

#### LIMITING AUTOCRACY.

To restore authority to law it is necessary to place restrictions upon the arbitrary exercise of autocratic power. It is unnecessary to argue with those who maintain that a limited autocracy is a contradiction in terms. The action of Nicholas II. in self-limiting his autocracy by establishing the Douma is a sufficient answer to the sophistries of those who, like the late Emperor, argued that the autocrat was so autocratic that he could not even, by his own autocratic will, limit his autocracy. It is obvious that if the autocrat

could not bind himself to undertake and only incur charge obligations which imposed limitations upon his arbitrary freedom of action from which he could free himself by the exercise of his autocratic will, he was reduced to the position of a lunatic or a madman who, being incapable of entering into a contract, could command no credit, and therefore, live from hand to mouth from day to day. Such a doctrine, applied to Russian bonds, would bring down with a crash the whole edifice of Russian finance. Every despotism is tempered by assassination and limited by the clock. Nor can there be any difficulty in still further defining the limitations which are necessary to restore freedom of action to the driven autocrat, and to give his authority that force of which it has been bereft by the lawlessness of his officials.

#### A DIFFERENCE IN LABELS.

It will be asked what is the difference between an autocracy thus limited and a constitutional monarchy. To which the answer is: there is this essential difference, that one is attainable in Russia without a Revolution and the other is not. In essence the difference is one of nomenclature. But how many nations have been drenched in blood by disputes about labels rather than about the substance of things labelled! The less substantial difference may be between an autocracy self-limited by the will of the autocrat and a constitutional monarchy. For more reason there is for accepting the title which divides the least and unites the most.

The Emperor Nicholas II., as his decision in favour of the Douma shows, has no objection to the limitation of his autocracy. But he would consider it less consistent with his coronation oath to maintain the proposition that the ancient Autocracy of Sovereignty, which he inherited from his father, should be transformed into a Constitutional monarchy. The autocracy which he received from Alexander III. he is bound to hand down to his son. To persist, therefore, in demanding a new constitution might alienate the strongest force which could be used to limit the Autocracy, and would compel the Emperor once more to take refuge behind the ranks of the Bureaucracy. It is like trying to batter at a locked door when an open door offers you free access to your own house.

#### AUTOCRACY, ORTHODOXY, AND NATIONALITY.

The Emperor was brought up from his childhood to believe that the greatness of Russia was bound up with the three principles—Autocracy, Orthodoxy, and Nationality. It has taken him ten years to learn, by bitter experience, that to preserve autocracy it is necessary to disassociate it from arbitrary despotism; to save orthodoxy, it is necessary to declare religious liberty; and to defend nationality, it is necessary to abandon the attempt to Russianise other races. The lesson is being learned, and the new Rus-



## THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

threshold of which we are standing, will renew its under the shade of a limited autocracy, a sort of orthodoxy, and a nationalism which is content with being *primus inter pares*—the predominant partner in the great union of free and contented peoples.

**THE AUTOCRAT THE FINAL APPEAL.**  
There is a not less weighty reason in the need for the autocratic power, if only as a reserve force like the power of the Crown in our own country, in order to overcome constitutional and legal difficulties otherwise insoluble. But the autocrat, as the *Deus ex machinâ*, should only be invoked when all other agencies have failed. He should not be constantly called in as a stop-gap or a fall-work to the Bureaucracy.

**THE TSAR'S CHANCE.**  
The need for the reserved power of the autocrat—its necessity during the transition stages of the regenerative process—is illustrated by the fact that it is the autocrat alone, who can now by his own authority secure for the Russian nation that freedom of action without which the Douma will be a delusion and a snare. Everywhere a timorous and routine Bureaucracy is hindering the frank, unre-

served concession of the necessary liberties. The new law of public meetings is full of restrictions. There is no liberty as yet conceded to the press. The right of arbitrary arrest is maintained in the name of terror. There has been no amnesty for political offenders. The result is that the Liberals and the Radicals are necessarily driven more and more into the arms of the Tsar. The Tsar will become more and more the helpless bond slave of the Bureaucracy, which is behind it neither faith, nor courage, nor power of support. To persist much longer in this policy of indecision may have fatal consequences. Deliberate and irresolute good intentions may very soon plunge Russia into a domestic catastrophe the ultimate sequences of which will be disastrous.

The issue rests with the Tsar. No one can free him but himself.

The way of escape from the thickening danger is so plain that it is impossible to miss it. The union of the Tsar and his people on a platform of liberty, guaranteed by the union of autocracy and democracy, can alone save Russia from convulsion.

## AT THE DARKEST HOUR BEFORE THE DAWN.

Postscript to Letters from Russia.

HELSINGFORS, *Saturday, Oct. 28th, 1905.*  
YESTERDAY in St. Petersburg was a day of gloom and despair. All day long the most alarming rumours were current. Bands of strikers went from shop to shop and even from bank to bank ordering them to close their doors. There was a report that the Tsar had fled to Copenhagen, and there were persistent reports that that night the most terrible massacre of modern times would take place at the University. On Thursday night thousands of people had crowded the University, making the most violent speeches, declaring they would guillotine the Tsar and generally put up everybody and everything. Everybody was in a ferment. The price of food was doubled. Everybody was buying meat and bread. Rations of tinned and dried food were provided for the hospitals. The doctors were struck, so that the people could not get medicines. Five carloads of bombs were brought in, it was said, from Finland. Young ladies in the University publicly expounded how it was to manufacture the most deadly explosives. General Trepoff signalled his appointment as Commander-in-chief, in place of the Grand Duke Nicholas, by a proclamation that if there was any resistance the troops were to act with energy, they were not to use blank cartridges, and they were not to spare cartridges. The University, which has practically been in possession of the strikers, was ordered to be closed last night, and there were said to be 50,000 men armed and ordered to hold a meeting there at all costs. If there were bloodshed it was declared it would be the end of the autocracy, of the Tsar, and of all government. Then it was announced that the Finland railway was to be closed. The *ivostchiks* (cabmen) were

threatening to strike, the police were grumbling, and were preparing to hold a meeting to proclaim their grievances. It was loudly asserted that the army could not be depended upon, and that the artillery would not fire upon the people. The workmen in the Westinghouse Electric works went on strike, saying that they would not return until there was an end of autocracy. The workmen in the great jewellers' shops struck, saying they had no confidence of any kind, but they could not continue to work when their brothers all over Russia were striking for liberty. Six hundred and fifty thousand railway men were on strike. Moscow and St. Petersburg were like besieged cities. It was at first thought that Petersburg would be fed by sea, but the stevedores struck and the cargoes could not be landed. As the day came on it was evident that the streets were to be half lighted. The gas lamps were lit, but all the electric lights were out. In private houses supplied by the Helios Electric Company all the lights were out. A wild rush was made for candles and lamp candlesticks. No one knew how long the gas would continue to burn. Imagine a city of 1,500,000 people with its fair proportion of criminal classes suddenly plunged into dense darkness. Nearly all the ways were struck. Fortunately the telephones still worked. There was a fever in the air which affected everybody. An English correspondent I met was almost hysterical. He declared that if the Tsar went to the Winter Palace he would be torn limb by limb, that nothing in the world but a constitutional universal suffrage granted at once would avert the immediate overthrow of the government and the establishment of a republic. W. T. ST.



# LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS

## AN BUDDHISM AND CHRISTIANITY BE COMBINED?

BY A JAPANESE PROFESSOR.

*Hibbert Journal* is rendering a great service to progress of religion and charity by inviting missions of Christianity from the points of view of non-Christian religions. The first in the series is an article by a Jew. The second appears in the next number. It is entitled "How Christianity is seen to a Japanese Buddhist." The writer is Ino Enryaku, Professor of the Philosophy of Religion at the Imperial University of Japan. It is certainly a fine production, as able as it is unexpected. The article begins by saying that the different forms of religion prevalent in Christianity are not incompatible in their unity. The "grand harmony of various religions of all nations," however, remains to be achieved.

### WHY NOT A HARMONY OF BOTH FAITHS?

The argument of many Churches in one faith the writer extends to the two religions in one world. He

Christianity is an absolute religion, not in its actual visible form, but owing to the universality of its Gospel, Buddhism is in the same as possessing a similarly universal ideal.

He asks:—

Is the harmony of these two absolute religions not as much a part of the future as is the harmony of various forms of religion? Speaking more concretely, should Buddhism yield its claim and mission to Christianity? Can a nation contribute nothing to the civilisation of the world and to the progress of humanity without being converted to Christianity? Might she not remain Buddhist and be civilised in spirit, and, in this way, enter into the world of the future civilisation? On the other side, is it impossible that the Christian nations and the Christian civilisation, owing to Christianity, should keep harmony with the non-Christian nations and the Buddhist civilisation?

### WHEREIN THE TWO RELIGIONS DIFFER.

The writer next considers the fundamental characters of the two religions, and says:—

The difference between these two, which calls our attention, is the intellectual character of Buddhism and the emotional one of Christianity. If we characterise the former as a religion of resignation, we may call the latter a religion of hope and faith.

In tracing the Brahman and Hebrew antecedents of the two faiths, he says:—

There lies an unmistakable difference between the religions of Buddhism and Christ. The one has grown out of and completed a religion of a serene, intellectual release from the evil of this world, and the other has likewise grown out of and completed a religion of a passionate love of the Father in heaven, each respectively in its most universal and complete form. The two religions, in their respective historical sources, show two uncoming, if not contradictory, aspects of the religious experience of mankind.

### WHEREIN THEY ARE ONE.

The writer finds the common element in both religions in the personification of their highest ideal in

the Founder. As a personification or incarnation of the Dharma, Buddha dared to teach that "he was the Dharma sees me." "His teaching and his personality were nothing but what he himself was in the essence of his personality." Similarly, "Christ is the Son of God, not merely because He loved God as Father, but because He was from eternity the Word of God by which God manifested Himself in each religion—

The centre of gravity in the religious consciousness is the personality of the founder, living among men and pointing them to the One who has sent him, or to the ideal which he represents face to face. Faith in a person like this means belief through him, one with the Truth he represents and lives in him in love. That all may be one, one with the Father, with the Son, and one with them, is not only the kernel of Christian faith, but the very essence of Buddhist belief.

### CAN THERE BE TWO ABSOLUTE RELIGIONS?

Having explored the difference and affinity of the two faiths, the writer proceeds on a yet more general argument. He says:—

Christianity is certainly the absolute religion—the religion which requires for its existence no other assistance than its own truth, and the religion which teaches the only way to God by faith in Christ. Does this absoluteness necessarily exclude the truth and absoluteness of another? The co-existence of two absolute religions is seemingly a contradiction, but it seems that the claims of the one can only be established by the sacrifice of the other.

But, he argues, according to the doctrine of the Trinity, there are three absolutes in Christianity. These three neither exclude one another nor melt into one. They are three in person but one in substance. He asks:—

Does the absoluteness of the Christian religion necessarily exclude the same claim of another religion, whose fundamental faith is belief in a divine master? Anyone who accepts the personality as the true moral evidence of religious faith must admit, or at least sympathise with, the Buddhist faith in Buddha. One who sees Buddha sees the Dharma, the eternal Truth, unmade, unchangeable, and the source of immortality. If there were any difference between the Christian concept of God and the Buddhist Dharma, the fundamental essential identity of the beliefs of both in the incarnate Christ could not be left out of account. The differences are the consequences of the historical circumstances in which the two religions have grown up, and of the different demands of the peoples they were intended to lead; but the religious foundation of both is the same. If we call the Buddhist faith in Christ the person the Christianity in Buddhism, we may, with perfect right, see in the Christian doctrine of the Logos the equivalent in Christianity.

### A PREPARATION FOR CHRISTIANITY.

In a note the writer adds that

Japan, where these forms of Buddhism are most influential, furnishing a good soil for the acceptance of Christianity, is no exaggeration to say that Christianity was prepared for in Japan before the introduction of the Cross. On the other hand, no Buddhist will remain unastonished on noticing the Buddhist expression of Christianity, as shown in Tertullian's *Imitation* or in St. Francis' religion of humility and meekness.



grants that the time may come when all the will accept the Christian religion, but Easterns will hardly lose thoroughly their inheritance of meditative faith. "There may grow in a form of Christianity without Pope and without Synod, but Buddhism will nevertheless hold its own therein for ever." He then indulges in a paradox which will strike the average man as a daring paradox: "In short, we Buddhists are ready to accept Christianity; nay, more, our faith in Buddha is faith in Christ. *We see Christ because we see Buddha.*"

#### THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST.

The question of the future depends, he says, on whether the followers of the two Lords understand each other, and how East and West can harmonise in the progress of humanity. He says:—

As at the fountain-heads of these two streams there is the Truth in flesh, the Faith in person, the realisation of harmony in love and faith needs an incarnate person, a representative of humanity. The person may be a powerful individual or a nation. If the appearance of Christ or Buddha has been in vain, if the two streams of civilisation have been as ephemeral, then we shall hope not in vain for the advent of Christ or the appearance of the future Buddha.

Coming from these speculative heights, the writer descends to art, which is, he says, the most visible and tangible product of religion:—

The Eastern peoples were shown the artistic side of Christianity, and began to talk with pious Christians heart to heart. Through Christian art, they would be found far more ready to appreciate Christianity than the experiences of life have led them to expect.

In ethics, he finds nothing to add to Christ's teaching, that "None is good save one, even God." He criticises that endeavour to exclude the idea of God as *summum bonum* are bankrupt. He shrewdly criticises "Modern European civilisation has too many and too great possessions to follow Him whom we are destined to die in order to live."

#### SHINTOISM, BUDDHISM, CHRISTIANITY.

The so-called ancestor-worship of the Japanese is, he explains, intended "to invoke the aid of the dead, but rather to offer our homage to them and to communicate our faith and merit to them." The alleged worship of clan or local deities is something similar to the hero-worship of the Greeks, or the saint-worship of the Catholics. Again the writer surprises one by this remark:—

I now content myself by saying that our primitive faith is much elevated by Buddhism, and still has enough to be purified by a more decidedly monotheistic religion, Christianity.

It is rather singular that Christians have not tried this purification and elevation of the Japanese moral and religious ideas by the love of the Heavenly Father, which is the root of all love and absolute obedience toward the Lord of heaven and earth, which is the root of all loyalty.

He sums up his personal conviction by saying:—

Where there is the faith in Buddha, there may grow the faith in Christ. The two religions may preserve their respective characteristics, but they must share in the deep root of religious faith.

#### A HINT FOR THE KAISER.

Being asked by the Editor to point out defects of Christian morality, he refers to the Kaiser's address to his troops going to China as by no means a product of true Christianity, but only, remaining so through Jewish bigotry. He closes by saying:—

The harmony and concert of the world's religions and nations are made impossible by this un-Christian Christianity. If we should be threatened by a bigotry like this, we are ready to stand against it in the name not only of Buddha but of Christ Himself.

#### JAPAN'S CHALLENGE TO CHRISTENDOM.

##### ARE CHRISTIAN MORALS THE HIGHEST?

THE Editor of the *Hibbert Journal*, in the October number, raises the question, Is the moral supremacy of Christendom in danger? He recalls how nearly Christendom assimilated of Greek, Roman, and Gothic religions, but then asks, What has it assimilated from Buddhism? For more than eight hundred years Christendom has, he says, been self-contained, and a whole unvisited by any shock from without.

##### A SHOCK TO CHRISTIAN COMPLACENCY.

Now, however, he says, it seems likely that Christendom is about to experience a return of the conditions she had to face at the beginning. She has received a shock from without. The rise of Japan affects her claim to be the universal teacher of mankind:—

Christendom, as a whole, long accustomed to treat all other races as morally inferior to herself, now stands confronted by a non-Christian civilisation, of vast power and splendid progress, whose claim to moral equality, at least, cannot be disregarded except by those who are morally blind. Through the rise of Japan a fresh term of comparison has come into existence in the presence of which the self-estimates of all Christian nations and of Christianity itself will have to be revised.

##### WHICH PRODUCES THE BEST MEN?

The hold of Christianity on the Western world, the writer maintains, rooted in the conviction that it is the religion which produces the best men. Supposing now, he says, that a race of non-Christian should appear who, when judged by accepted standards of character, should be at once pronounced moral superiors of the Christian races, such an event would make all religious differences inside of Christendom irrelevant, and would then drive men back to ask, What has Christ Himself to say to these new conditions? Then "it would be seen that the coming of this new religion was nothing other than the second advent of the universal Christ Himself. The sense of exclusiveness would vanish, and a Christian religion worthy of its name, a genuine open brotherhood of the children of the Spirit, might at last appear in the world."

Very rightly the Editor points out that "the notion that Christians are necessarily the best sort of men has not helped Christendom to see the eternal necessity to make herself better." "It has become the plain duty of Christendom to realise her hold on the moral supremacy of the world is so secure."



## LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

### THE YELLOW PERIL IN ETHICS.

One of the greatest forces now moving the minds of men is the deep dissatisfaction with the failure of the West to justify the Christian ideal of moral excellence:—

Outside the pale of Christendom there should arise the life of a saner, nobler, more rational, more joyous, more self-controlled way of life than the West has so far achieved, the minds of men are prepared to greet its appearance not as an act of presumption, but as a divine fulfilment of the needs of mankind.

A pungent parallel is drawn by the writer between the self-complacent confidence of inconsistent Christendom with the similar boast of the inconsistent Jew satirised by the Apostle Paul. The faithlessness of Christendom to its own moral ideal has, he continues, been so obstinate, so long-continued, so unshamed, that one might well look for the call to the creation of a more faithful nation. The Editor avows that he regards the rise of Japan as the most important event in religious history since the coming of the Gentiles. "The 'Yellow peril' is an actual phenomenon."

### A DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT.

Man, says the writer, challenges the world in the strength of character rather than in the strength of arms.

She has not made a spectacle of her fight for life; she has called no reporters to witness the shedding of heroic blood, but, as though some terrible operation of surgery were in progress, she had repulsed the sightseer and locked the door. In these respects she has not copied an example previously set, but has set a new one to the civilised world.

The working classes have found her a new reason for trusting the moral efficacy of the Christian ideal. A new point has been given to the arrows of the sceptic:—

The astounding divorce between the ethical ideals of Christendom and its normal practice, the liberty of interpretation with which the first principles of Christian morality are misapplied to social life; the freedom, amounting to effrontery, with which one thing is professed and the opposite practised; the useful sophisms by which the Christian conscience is taught to be blind to its own faithlessness—these and many other truths of the nature, once apprehended only by a small and neglected minority, have during the last three years been revealed in their fullness to tens of thousands of persons who never thought of them before. Who can doubt that the crisis which has so long been in preparation for Christianity has been brought immeasurably nearer by these things—so near, perhaps, as to be knocking at the doors?

### THE EFFECT OF ART AND BUSHIDÔ.

In extolling the qualities with which Japan has won the admiration of mankind—"the far-reaching grasp of conditions needed for its fulfilment, the unswerving pursuit of the goal, the communion of millions of wills into one, and the readiness to endure every sacrifice at the call of duty"—the writer goes on to say that, according to Buddhism, individuality is a sheer illusion. Yet the influence of Buddhism entering into the life-blood of the West "instead of crippling individual endeavour, has quickened the operation of personal selfishness." The

education of Japan is directed to promoting fidelity, fealty, filial piety, self-control and veracity; beautiful with Japan is daily meat and drink; it is merely an adornment and a luxury. The East ascribes the Japanese quality of self-poise to the national love of beauty, both in Nature and in art, the love of the beauty of simple things and a refinement in the fine arts has sharpened her discernment and strengthened her spring. The strength of Japan lies in the existence among the people at large of a disciplined moral will and in the fact that religion and art are national interests. The Christian nations, he laments, does not control the great Western energy. The Christian nations have thrown their backs upon the Christian ideal, with the result of subsequent demoralisation and decay of the will:—

Bushidô may be a poor thing—I do not think so—would one give for a breath of Bushidô among the vicious, anæmic youths who throng the lighted thoroughfares of the great towns, among the idle rich, among the drunken throngs of Glasgow, Liverpool, Birmingham, or the East End.

### A HAPPY DIVERSION OF FORCE.

The writer hopes that the rise of Japan will check the jealousies of the great Powers, will check the race for increased armaments, and establish the prospect of a long-continued European peace. He says:—

When the Christian states of Europe have given their thought to securing the conditions of a decent manhood for the masses of the population as they have hitherto spent in mutual mischief for each other, it will be time to decide whether the social problem is beyond the wit of man.

### THE UNION OF BUDDHISM WITH CHRISTIANITY.

Yet this remarkable article, which has voiced a feeling that has been growing in the minds of thousands, ends with an optimistic note:—

It is, indeed, the conviction of the writer that the present hour is the fullest of hope for humanity which the world has ever seen for long ages. Not the least element of that hope is the prospect of a union between the forces of Christianity and Buddhism for the uplifting of mankind. For these two religions, in their highest expressions, are not estranged. They are approaching each other; and their approach is the dawn of a better age.

The article is a striking counterpart to M. A. Williams' judgment of Christianity from the standpoint of the Japanese Buddhist, which appears in the same issue. The Japanese Buddhist seems to acknowledge the ethical superiority of Christianity. The Christian seems to lament the ethical inferiority of Christendom. One admires the ideal of the Christian, the other the practice of the Buddhist. Both are expecting great gain to humanity from a union of the forces of Christendom and Buddhism.

A VERY odd little book, "A Woman's View of Genesis ii. 18—25," by Ellen S. Gaskell (Aldine Press, 132, Upper Richmond Road, East Sheen), sets forth a woman's view of the comparative position of the sexes. She glorifies sex as the "outer manifestation of the creative energy that is of the very essence and glory of the God whose name is Love." So much that is mystical and biblical in her exposition that the authoress is a most uncompromising champion of the innate, indestructible superiority of the fig-tree over that very wild "vine" the man.





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1805-1905.

ADMIRAL LORD NELSON: "My ships have passed away, but the spirit of my men remains."



## THE CENTENARY OF TRAFALGAR.

PROFESSOR LAUGHTON, in the *Quarterly Review*, succinctly traces the consequences of Nelson's victory. It was the battle which, he says, made too inevitable and the continuance of Napoleon's impossible:—

Because he could not strike directly at England, Napoleon himself "compelled" to undertake the conquest of Europe. "Compulsion" was still stronger after Trafalgar had finally ended his hopes of invasion. Out of this grew the Continental System and its tremendous strain on France and her the successive annexations of the coast-line of all Europe; the refusal of Portugal to submit; the Peninsular, rendered possible only by the assured command of the sea; the defection of Russia, the invasion, the retreat from Moscow; the Leipzig campaign; Elba; Waterloo and St. Helena. These were all consequents of the great battle of which we have been speaking. It is this, the downfall of tyranny and oppression, the saving of Great Britain, and the liberation of Europe, that we now celebrate under the name of Trafalgar.

## CAPTAIN MAHAN'S TRIBUTE TO NELSON.

In the *National Review* Captain A. T. Mahan contributes a paper on the strength of Nelson, which was read on Trafalgar Day in Boston before a Japanese Attaché and Sir Edward Seymour. The paper is replete with deep religious emotion. He describes Nelson's unique individuality by saying that it is broken through the barriers of convention and the which separate us one from another, and that it is itself in direct contact with the inner selves, of contemporaries only, but of us who never find him in the body." Captain Mahan finds notes of Nelson's character in his devotion to duty, his trust in others, and his faith. Duty was not with him a conquest of the will. It was his inborn nature. His consideration for others and his confidence in them is beautifully illustrated. But the most and strongest of all inborn qualities was his conviction, his trust in the Unseen. This confidence Captain Mahan finds to envelop Nelson's life like an atmosphere. Some of the finest things that Captain Mahan has ever said are said in this paper. "As I conceive it, there is no genius greater than his." And again, in an almost Elizabethan style, he says, "The Majesty on High is far above all praise, yet it is good to praise for the essence of praise is not the homage of lips, but the recognition of excellence; and when real, elevates, ennobles."

## A CENTENARY SURVEY OF OUR NAVY.

In the November number of the *United Service Review* the Navy in 1905 is the subject of a paper by Captain, R.N. He insists that not only the "first-class standard," but also a considerable reserve is necessary. He says that the Navy of Trafalgar finds our fleet more perfectly equipped for war than has been the case any time since 1815. "If the German Empire to-day is the perfect military machine in existence, so is the Navy of Great Britain at the present time the most formidable instrument of war on the sea which has

ever been forged." He regrets the withdrawal of battleships from Chinese waters and from the Atlantic. He observes that this year has seen the last of the old sailing training brigs paid off. In them goes the last trace of the old training in sailing ship. He regrets that steps have not been taken to prevent the art of handling ships under sail from being entirely lost to our Navy. He remarks on the gulf which has now grown up between the Royal Navy and the mercantile marine, so far as training is concerned. He considers the introduction of a continuous or long service system in the Navy productive of great good. But "there is absolutely nothing in common to-day between the smart educated man-o'-war's man and the merchant seaman." The Naval Reserve is being made more popular. It has begun the enrolment of Newfoundlanders, Australian seamen and fishermen. He regrets the recent introduction of the short service system, but the excellence and efficiency of the present system is unquestioned.

## THE NEW LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

IN the *Young Man*, which is a good newspaper containing papers on Scientific Life Assurance, Mr. Budgett Meakin, on Advertising as a profession, and some reminiscences of Richard Jefferies, the Wiltshire naturalist, there is a sketch of Alderman W. Vaughan Morgan, the new Lord Mayor of the Mansion House, a bachelor, a mason of distinction, and an old Bluecoat boy, with lifelong associations with Christ's Hospital. Although he has passed the three-score years and ten, he is still so hard a worker that he appointed nine o'clock a.m. for his interview. His career has been mainly commercial and municipal. He left Christ's Hospital at fifteen, and became astonishingly soon chief cashier in a large bank in Manchester, where he left to join his five brothers as general manager and bankers. He believes firmly in emigration as a career for young men, a career to which more of them must turn their attention.



[Photograph by]

[A. M.]

The New Lord Mayor of L





## ANTI-GERMANISM: FOR AND AGAINST.

BY WELL-KNOWN PUBLICISTS.

the *Fortnightly Review* Mr. J. A. Spenderours to play the part of moderator in theis between Great Britain and Germany, andthe rôle with admirable good sense andality. He reminds us, to begin with, that asn England and Germany, each side brings the same charges against the other. He saysis embittered feeling is quite a new thing.ix years ago Mr. Chamberlain declared thatural alliance was between ourselves and theerman Empire. Now the Kaiser filis in ours the place which was formerly filled by theor Napoleon III. He suggests several causeschange: the exposure of Bismarckian methodsch, the use of Germany by the tariff reformersapital instance of a dangerous trade rival, theg of the German navy, the German patronageultan, and the Kaiser's personality. schemes of the Pan-Germans Mr. Spender disby saying that Chauvinism on this scale reduces absurdity. It strikes at the vital interests of Austria, Italy, and the United States, as wellt Britain. He adds this shrewd remark conthe Pan-German agitators: "The strongestmay be used against Great Britain, butongest measures are apparently reserved forearer neighbours." But all the lines of developuggested by forward parties in Germany arel by the most formidable obstacles, and "whaterman diplomacy may be, German action has been moderate." Mr. Spender denounces navalations as of all things the most fruitless andal. He says:—

ermans are perfectly entitled to build what fleet theyand we are absolutely bound to be superior to them, buterpetually complaining of what we cannot prevent isy impolitic, and argues timidity where we ought to beed self-confident.

aments that—

and counter-scare the alarmists of both countries arely playing into each other's hands and providing eachh plausible justification for fresh demands on the public

e same time Mr. Spender has a word in seasonmany. He thinks her intervention in Morocco clumsy stroke. He regrets that Germany extraordinary power of creating panic. Threeince 1871—in 1875, in 1887 and now again in she has persuaded vast numbers of people thats meditating an attack upon France. Mr. hopes that the German Government will see s method is exhausted. He also remarks e extreme sensitiveness about being consulted ry old tradition of the German Foreign Office. hatatically declares:—

not believe in the German conspiracy against Great or in a British conspiracy against Germany; I believe ne of the people in both countries would make short the conspirators if they existed, and that the relations countries would be immeasurably improved, to the

benefit of both and of Europe in general, if a little sense and Christian charity could be imported into their with each other. That two nations which particularly themselves on their good sense and unemotional habits and which in character and ideals have more in common almost any other nations in Europe, should readily believe legends which in each country are current about the other is the real credulity.

The practical point of Mr. Spender's paper we should omit no courtesy, give no anti-G bias to any new understandings, or leave Ge ground for supposing we wish to thwart their And "let us have done with the undignified complaints and panics about the German Navy." Anglo-German *rapprochement* may not be desired. What is needed is "not to make understandings a diplomatic sense, but to remove misunderstandings in the ordinary sense."

DILLON ANTIGERMANISSIMUS.

Dr. E. J. Dillon writes in the *Contemporary* Russia and Germany. He represents Germany pretty well the international Author of Evil traces her sinister influence in practically all European embroilments since 1863. Three times it was the objective of this Teutonic crusade—in 1877, in 1905; twice England, during the War and in December, 1904. He states that defence is always offensive. "The essence of Germany's policy towards Denmark, Austria, France, England would seem to have been to profess a found fear of aggression from that one of them turn to be crippled had come, and then to p herself by an early and sudden attack." He sums up his indictment:—

Germany's policy reckons with a complete disturbance of balance of power in Europe and postulates this. Her war-lords have been making ready for campaigns and diplomats arranging coalitions, securing benevolent neutrality and settling the most powerful and pacific States on wild chases in the East. The experience of Russia, in her case as Germany's ally, has been especially bitter. A mere ally under Bismarck, she was induced to make heavy sacrifices in order to raise up a formidable rival to herself, to accept a payment for inestimable services worthless parchment or coin, the utterance of which brought her into conflict with the Powers. Thus she was decoyed from Europe to Asia and the result was foreseen disaster and forced inactivity for a decade. During several years Alexander III., the patriotic Tsar, saved her from all baleful entanglements; after his death she was moved to give up Asia Minor to her German ally, and wildly to set upon the "Yellow Peril." The result of that adventure was a still more costly disaster, which has crippled her for ten or it may be twenty years, while to Germany it brought the undisturbed possession of a fertile province of China. And now she is adjured to turn her neighbour once more in a coalition which, if successful, would end in the Prussianisation of Europe and the banishment of Russia to Asia.

Dr. Dillon thus shortly indicates what he thinks the right course to follow:—

If it be true, as the French and many Russians maintain, that the Kaiser's steady aim is to enable Germany to dominate Europe the part which Prussia is playing in Germany, of course, the dictates of Europeanism, being identical with the promptings of enlightened national interests, should hinder the projected coalition. This doctrine of Europeanism is



## LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

selfishness nor genuine morality, but a *tertium quia* tends to merge itself in ethics.

### RUSSIAN TESTIMONY.

Dillon quotes from the *Slovo* as follows :—

staunchest and most loyal Press defender of German in Russia, the organ of Grand Duke Alexanderovich, writes:—"Germany is manifestly tending the annihilation of the all-world naval domination of England. And that is by no means a transitory or casual German policy. On the contrary, it is the vital concern of the entire political and economic life of the German Empire and in virtue of history the German people cannot renounce it. . . . Russia, very fortunately for herself, without binding herself by any obligations, give material assistance to Germany in this route."

quotes also from the *Messenger of Europe*, which describes as the most solid, moderate, and impartial of Russian reviews :—

Germany they absolutely encouraged our dash in the Far East to-day, after the unparalleled smash-up of our military forces, they are again endeavouring to inveigle us into new international combinations, directed against England, on the pretext that close ties bind us to Germany.

## WHO IS THE CULPRIT?

Mr. Avebury, calling attention to our excessive expenditure in the *Nineteenth Century*, says we have no important question open with Russia, and is friendly, "there can surely be no question between us and Germany. Yet we are arming as we have never armed before. In doing so we not weaken ourselves, but incur the moral responsibility. I might say the guilt, of additional armaments to Europe":—

often said that our increased expenditure has been forced by that of foreign countries. Those who say so have not studied the figures.

own case there has been on the Army an increase of 2,000, and on the Navy an increase of £25,000,000; putting the two together, in round figures an increase of not less than £50,000,000, of which, however, only £39,000,000 is in the ordinary estimates. In other words, while Italy decreased her naval and military expenditure by £1,500,000; Germany, £10,800,000; Germany, £8,700,000; and France, £10,000,000, we have increased ours by £50,000,000. Thus our great countries put together show an increase of 2,000, while ours by itself is £50,000,000, or nearly that of Russia, Germany, France, and Italy put together. Justification have we for this enormous increase?

### A GERMAN MODERATOR.

Blind speaks up for his native country to his country in the *Nineteenth Century*. He says that Danes and Germans have never crossed swords in any array on the battlefield, that they have stood side by side as allies, and he deeply deploras the stirring up of jealousy, hatred, and downright enmity between two kindred races. The demand for a German Navy, he reminds us, dates back to the revolutionary period of 1848. Germany, he says, needs her fleet to protect her coasts on the Baltic and North Ocean, and her oversea trade, and her colonies. If she became a Republic, her naval policy would remain the same. The writer is very emphatic:—

There were any intention on the part of the German Government to attack England, I would be the first to denounce such a move. The German people itself would rise against the mad policy. But there is no such intention, no such desire. Every-where Germany laughs at the false alarm.

He deplores any suggestion from England of cession of Alsace-Lorraine. He recalls the attitude of Englishmen to Germany in the German war and in the Schleswig-Holstein war laughs at Herr Niemann's "Coming Conquest of England" as a novel not to be taken seriously. "No person in his right mind dreams there of an invasion of this country." It is to be ranked with "The Invasion of Dorking." Despite all clamour, Germany preserved the peace in Europe for more than twenty years. He would be glad to see Germany and England in mutual goodwill and friendship.

### AN ITALIAN STATESMAN'S VIEW.

An Italian Statesman writes in the *National* on the influence of the Far Eastern War on the European situation. He says that friendship with England and friendship for Germany are two principles of Italian foreign policy, but Italy is naturally rendered anxious by the ever-increasing tension between the British and German nations. 'It goes on to say that though their interests may differ in their judgment, it is undoubtedly the opinion of Italian statesmen that there is no vital political conflict likely to lead to a serious conflict of interests between Germany and Great Britain.' He says, quite definitely, that the German Navy is a somewhat artificial creation which could never seriously compromise British naval superiority or security. 'He affirms, from personal knowledge, that the more serious politicians in Germany, especially in the Liberal parties, hold optimistic views as to the future relations between Great Britain and Germany.'

## THE DISAPPOINTMENTS OF GERMANY.

In the *Fortnightly Review* Mr. Archibald speaking of the Anglo-Japanese fleets and tries to help us to understand German irritation he considers natural, by saying :—

Years ago she hoped to found a Colonial Empire in Great Britain seized all the territory worth having, many had to be content with what was left. A decade since her hopes shifted to the west. She has planned colonies in South America, under foreign flags. The States was brought to a realisation of the danger that she might find a convenient excuse to seize territory in America and enforce a protectorate. The realisation of this risk was immediately followed by determined action. Britain subscribing to the Monroe doctrine—which checked German ambition in this direction. The United States has been strengthened, and the German Government recognised that the scheme can be pursued only at the cost of war. Repulsed in Africa and in America, Germany, in the last years, has been turning to the Far East, and her action has spoken louder than the assurances of her desire to maintain the integrity of the Chinese Empire. By the signing of the agreement between Great Britain and Japan all schemes of territorial expansion in China by European Powers have for the time been rendered futile, except, again, at the cost of war—absolutely hopeless war in the present circumstances.

KARL STORCK, writing in *Westermann* for on the Musical Education of the People, notes the work of Emile Jaques-Dalcroze, the Swiss composer. His ideas for the reform of the method of musical instruction imparted to children are to be carried out at the Geneva Conservatoire, where he is a teacher.



## THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

### M. DELCASSE'S DISMISSAL.

#### ITS TRUE INWARDNESS.

the *Fortnightly Review* "Perseus" writes on and the Equipoise of Europe. The writer at our own naval expenditure, now standing at 50,000 annually, cannot be indefinitely increased. Prophecies that a moment will almost certainly in the course of the next few decades when will hold the casting vote between England and Germany. Germany's aim is to be predominant, by sea and land. Against this European menace Delcassé had, the writer maintains, employed in the interests of his own country the traditions of Prussian statesmanship, "and gradually brought the whole methods of German mechanism to a complete standstill." M. Delcassé, it is recalled, ruled power during seven years marked by crises and some danger. He took office on the eve of the Dreyfus crisis, when the Dreyfus affair had lowered the prestige of the Republic to the lowest point. His record has been more distinguished and more controversial than that of any other French statesman. He had no aim to isolate France, but worked to restore the power and prestige of France as well as the general peace. The Entente Cordiale, the French Convention, the *entente cordiale*, and the exclusion of Russia from Manchuria foiled German policy of promoting antagonism between France and England, or England and Russia. The Dreyfus question was merely an occasion. Germany was to hit a hard blow somewhere.

#### THE QUESTION BEFORE THE FRENCH CABINET.

The writer says:—

"You give way to-day, you will be obliged to give way to-morrow; you will always be obliged to give way." These words of which the authenticity is questioned, the truth or falsehood of these are not. The French Cabinet of June 6th might face to face with the reality of the moral and diplomatic situation created by the fact that there is a nation of 50,000,000 on one side of the Vosges and a nation of 61,000,000 on the other. In this crisis M. Delcassé and his colleagues considered (1) whether war would probably occur if the French will were resisted; and (2) whether the conditions of peace would justify French statesmen in incurring it.

The writer opines:—

"Certain that England, were France attacked as a consequence of the agreement between them, would have been bound to support the Republic the whole of her support. The Kaiser at that time would have had no assistance from any Continental power for the purpose of crushing France. At the worst, the intervention of Russia, at least for the purpose of saving France, would have been inevitable. We must conclude upon the whole that the French Cabinet Council of June 6th had another alternative and had France stood firm behind her Minister, war would not have occurred; and the Republic would have realised that electrifying return of self-confidence which, if it comes again to the French temperament, will make a new man in a day.

#### DR. DILLON'S VERSION.

Dr. Dillon, writing in the *Contemporary*, has no doubt as to what happened in June. He says war was steadily and circumspectly prepared for ever since Prussia had herself identified with Germany.

The only question was whether the objective was to be France first and Britain afterwards, or *vice versa*. Of many instances he says:—

The most striking of all was perhaps the latest: war broke up the Anglo-French *entente*. That understanding for peace, as everybody knew. Count von Bülow had said so himself in the Reichstag. Yet it was in order to secure that guarantee of peace that Germany was about to declare against France, relying upon England's aloofness. No then shall be made in Western or Central Europe without the Kaiser's sanction? From a well-informed ambassador Delcassé learned that Wilhelm II. would regard an attack on the French Alliance as a *casus belli*. And it was not long before "If you wish to become England's ally," the Kaiser said, "my troops will invade your territory."

Again he says:—

War with France was again in sight, the alternative being dissolution of peace guarantees as embodied in the Anglo-French understanding and the virtual dictation by Germany of French foreign policy in future. This time Great Britain's friendship and loyalty stood the French people in good stead. The understanding passed between M. Cambon and Lord Lansdowne is unique, but it is virtually certain that France received an assurance similar to that which Russia gave her in 1875 and 1887. Many, informed of this decision, which she had not exchanged her tactics radically. That same week the long negotiations between France and her adversary came to a satisfactory end, and within another week gall was turned to honey and Prince von Bülow, whose Press messages had been spreading dismay throughout Europe, formally declared journalistic hodmen that the policy of his august Sovereign was inspired solely by love of peace, and even by exaggerated regard for the rights of others.

#### A STATESMAN BENT ON WAR.

Mr. Karl Blind, writing in the *Nineteenth Century*, is very explicit on the causes of the rupture. He says:—

To uphold peaceful relations with France has been the constant aim of the German nation and its Government. Even the opponents of the latter at home are quite aware that to bring about war, in alliance with England, has been the well-avowed aim of M. Delcassé's Moroccan policy. This was known months ago, immediately after his fall, to a man who had a trustworthy report of what had occurred in the Cabinet Council at Paris, which ended in the instantaneous dismissal of that Minister. M. Delcassé himself, in a view afterwards, made a tolerably frank confession in this sense. He prided himself on his fatal design.

#### Tropical Industry by Torchlight.

IN a recent number of the *Quiver* Mr. D. L. W. describes mission work in British Honduras, and gives a deplorable picture of impiety and profanity. Mahogany has been one of the leading products of the Colony. The negroes "usually require several oxen to steer to draw each low truck, which convey the mahogany tree. Owing to the heat, the work is done at night as well as in the cooler parts of the day. A procession winding down a truck pass to bring their spoil is, in the opinion of Mr. Robinson, the most picturesque sights he has ever seen. The driver holds a pine torch to light the way; but the tall, well-set-up black forms come into view and their voices can be heard calling the oxen each by its name."



## LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

### THE LESSONS OF TSUSHIMA.

The *Edinburgh Review* contains an important article on the battle of the Japan Sea, which gives a clear and succinct account of this great naval encounter. The reviewer remarks that in nothing throughout the war have the Japanese shown more ability than in watching their enemy and gaining information about his movements. The progress of the Russian Fleet was shadowed by Japanese look-outs, and even when the advance guard of both fleets first came into touch, Admiral Togo was kept informed of everything by means of the telegraph. He says:—

"In spite of the thick mist which confined the vision to within a few miles, the information thus received enabled me at once to form a vivid picture in my mind of the condition of the enemy."

### THE RUSSIAN BLUNDER.

The tactical mistake made by Admiral Rojdestvensky which practically decided the Japanese victory is thus described:—

"The movement of Togo's fleet across the Russians' line of battle, from which it resulted in heading them off, gave him a tactical advantage, an advantage, be it observed, made in the first place, and then continued by the tactics employed by Rojdestvensky. The Russian formation in two columns had the immediate effect of masking the fire of some of his own ships, which were at no greater distance from some of the Japanese leading ships than several consortships of the latter, and had only the masking Russian column to deal with, were the last-named body. The chief vice of Rojdestvensky's method, however, was his contempt of the principle that a line should be formed as nearly as possible at right angles to the direction in which the enemy bears from you. In principle Togo respected, with the important consequence as he says, he was able to 'concentrate a fierce fire on a few warships which were at the head of the enemy's line.'"

"By concentrating the fire of his fleet on the first vessels in the Russian line Admiral Togo was enabled to take the Russian Fleet piecemeal, and so, within seven minutes after the commencement of the battle, Togo saw that the issue of the day was already decided."

"The idea of these floating fortresses of steel being only sent to the bottom, some in two or three blows, is apt to suggest an awful loss of life. Yet, in fact, the loss of life was small. Out of 10,000 Russians engaged only 3,279 were killed or wounded. The Japanese record was only 115 killed and 31 wounded."

### "THE GREAT LESSON OF THE BATTLE."

The writer does not think the tactics of the Russian fleet its weakest point. He says:—

"The point in which the Russians were conspicuously inferior to the Japanese was in gun-fire. Had the Russian tactics been the same, the Japanese would still have won a victory. Gun for gun, the Japanese fire was the more effective. Togo did not open his cannonade till he was within effective range of his enemy, and by the concentration of the fire on a few he overwhelmed his immediate opponents. At the beginning of the action the Russians seemed

to be making what bystanders at target practice are called 'good shots.' Their projectiles fell near their targets. The Japanese, on the other hand, hit the ships they fired. Herein lies the difference between well-trained and imperfectly trained captains of guns. A very few well-trained captains suffice to make a yokel send a shot near a target, but the well-trained shooter that hits the bull's-eye."

"The Japanese fire, more accurate than that of the Russians, was made still more effective by greater rapidity of fire, and especially by the concentration of a large number of guns on a particular ship or small group of ships. This, in fact, was the great lesson of the battle."

### GUNS, TORPEDOES, MEN.

The belief pertinaciously cherished by some that great size would prevent or, at least, retard destruction by gun-fire, is not supported by the experience of modern naval war. Great size gives no more immunity from rapid sinking than moderate dimensions. The reviewer recalls that the *Edinburgh* more than twenty years ago insisted on the predominance of gun-power as opposed to the ram. He quotes also an article of the *Edinburgh* at that time that the local use of the torpedo would be found highly useful as a means of delivering the *coup de grâce* to an obstinate enemy. The battle of Tsushima verified this estimate. Russian ships were disabled by the Japanese gun-fire, and then fell a prey to the torpedo. As to the respective merits of the men on both sides, the reviewer says:—

"In training, intelligence, and experience the Japanese were indisputably superior to their enemy. In courage there was nothing to choose between them. The unswerving courage with which the Russian seamen continued to play their part, which, from an early period, they must have seen they could not hope to win, deserves our highest admiration. They must have been but little heart for the work in hand, and a suspicion of neighbours. Knowledge of the moral condition of the Russian ships' companies carries with it the conviction that in his expedition Admiral Rojdestvensky was sent by his superiors on a duty impossible to perform."

### THE MINIMAL FUNCTIONS OF GOVERNMENT.

THE study of popular Governments, which is the subject of the *Quarterly Review*, contains in the present number the following list of the "services" which will generally be admitted every civilised Government ought to render, and by the presence or absence of which its success may be tested:—

Defence against foreign aggression.

Security for life and property.

The maintenance of the Constitution and the administration of justice, against violence, and the suppression of disorders or rebellions.

An administration of civil and criminal justice, pure and cheap.

Laws suited to the condition of the community and abreast of its progress.

Taxation so devised as not to cripple industry or prey on the poor.

An honest and efficient civil service.

As few restrictions as possible on the condition of the community, upon freedom of speech and writing, and upon free industrial development, industrial, commercial, intellectual and moral.

Responsiveness on the part of the legislative and executive authorities to demands for redress of grievances or amendment of the laws.



## THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

### AFTER THE WAR. EFFECT ON ASIA.

SYDNEY BROOKS describes "Some Results of" in the *North American Review*. He concludes that the peace will endure. Russia is not to disturb it. Japan, he thinks, is a Power firmly established." In a tone of familiar opinion he says:—

placed a million soldiers on the mainland of Asia, one of those soldiers seems to be a Bayard. Their undiminished and passionate contempt for death, their capacity to endure every extreme of climate and every kind of fatigue, their intelligence and their bravery, make the experts regard them as units the Japanese soldiers have, or ever have had, superiors. We have seen, too, that Japan can display administrative efficiency which is not only unique in Asiatic history, except perhaps in Germany, unrivalled anywhere.

### IN PERSIA AND INDIA.

Let us now say:—

England and America have also to face and acknowledge a questionable and staggering fact, that Asia has found out that something like a thrill of recognition and understanding has passed from Cape Comorin to London. I read a few months ago the translation of an article in a well-known Persian newspaper by a patriot. In it the writer suggested to his countrymen the advantages of a commercial alliance between Japan and Persia; of making their military purchases in Japan; of sending Persian students to Japan for military, naval and scientific education; and of requisitioning the services of Japanese officers for the training of Persian troops in the arts of warfare. In India the effect of the rise of Japan has been only to increase the number of Indian students who go to Tokyo for instruction, but to suggest a parallel that the rulers of the country cannot view without some disquiet.

Indian opinion has, I believe, warmly approved the Japanese Alliance as an example of English liberality and a preference for the realities over the shams of civilisation. Undoubtedly, the Japanese successes have very widely created the idea that, if they too were "free," Indians might do what the Japanese have done. But it is, of course, in China that the effect of the victory of Japan will be deepest and most

### JAPAN'S ELIZABETHAN EPOCH.

The dignity of Japan, he says, will prevent her quiescing in the exclusion laws enforced against her in Australia, British Columbia, Hawaii and the United States. She might not fight to get the laws repealed, but might boycott the trade or refuse to trade with the excluding Powers. But she has no aggressive intentions. The writer closes with a pessimistic remark:—

She may come when she may look back upon to-day as the best moment of her history. The materialism of progress, the success, and the class contentiousness that it swiftly creates are the foes from whom she has most to fear. They are the foes of the national fibre, make inroads on that sense of cohesion now so proudly vivid, and place a set of lower competition with the spirit of pristine patriotism. This is the Elizabethan epoch. We shall not know till she has been tried by generations of success whether the self-indulgence, the party spirit, and the party spirit of the Victorian Age are here.

The October number of *Velhaven* Friedrich Falz-Feuer at Ascania Nova, in South Russia, comes in with a description. The owner of the collection is a Russian, but partly of German extraction.

### IS SOUTH AFRICA UNIFYING?

MR. G. SEYMOUR FORT writes in the *Fortnightly Review* on the situation in South Africa. The reviewer declares that "mere emotionalists like Mr. Stead, whose passion for minor nationalities blind them to every other consideration, maintain that the Boer is really an open book which he who runs may read, whereas a man who has lived amongst Boer families for the past twenty-seven years is only just beginning to understand them at the end. Mr. Stead is willing to admit that the Boer is a book sealed with seven seals to those who view him from the so-called Loyalist standpoint, which has been too often a point of mingled truculence, timidity, and mendacity. But sympathy and frank recognition of equality will see further into the Boer's mind in twenty-seven years than suspicion in as many years.

### DR. JAMESON'S CHARM.

However, Mr. Fort evidently desires to convey a cheering impression of progress in South Africa. He says:—

In Cape Colony a better and more companionable feeling has prevailed between the two political parties, the Progressives and the Bond, during this session than for many years past. All this reflects a decrease of racial bitterness and unneighborliness throughout the country—it has undoubtedly been stimulated by the House of Assembly by Dr. Jameson's wonderful personal charm and untiring tact, which has won him respect, and in some measure more than respect, from all sorts and conditions of men.

But the Bond itself, under the influence of the Secretary of State, De Waal, appears to be altering its principles in the direction of a national Afrikaner policy, in order to represent the views of all those, whether British or Dutch, whose children will be citizens of the country.

In the Cape Colony, therefore, he reckons we may expect an improvement of feeling between the two races.

### "A HAPPY FAMILY" IN ORANGIA.

In the Orange River Colony good rains and a good crop prospects have deepened a desire for peace and rest. The editor of the *Friend*, an opponent of Mr. Milner's policy, has declared that race animosities and party distinctions are vanishing, the Colony is beginning to be a happy family. No doubt the writer avers, there are a considerable number of Boer volkiers, "especially those who made money during the war, who in the back of their minds intend to fight again if opportunity offers." But He is simply a military organisation for commanding the votes.

The paper seems intended to serve two purposes, one electoral, the other financial. To quote the writer's own words (italics our own):—

The new Redistribution Bill must be passed in the Cape every nerve strained to obtain a Progressive majority in the Transvaal.

The experiment of Representative Government under these conditions is a difficult one, and any ill-timed interference in the next few months, especially in the matter of a war contribution from the people of the Transvaal, is likely to do indefinitely the ranks of those fighting for the permanent progress of the country, and to give direct support to the forces of disloyal intrigue and a racial antagonism based on tribal ideas.



### LORD ROBERTS OR MR. BALFOUR: WHICH TO BELIEVE AS TO NATIONAL SAFETY.

The *Edinburgh Review* closes with a thoughtful opinion on national defence suggested by the contrasted views of Mr. Balfour and Earl Roberts. The review achieves distinction at the outset by saying a word for the War Office in the conduct of the war. "The nation was not ready in 1899 and to send to the front an army four times as large as statesmen had deemed it necessary for the nation to maintain." This fault should be laid on the country, on the Parliament, on the nation, but not on the Department. The writer then proceeds to discuss the question of defence raised by the South African War. The Empire, he points out, is only vulnerable by land in India and North America. For its defence our self-governing colonies are being more and more to their own loyalty and resources.

#### IS AN INVASION POSSIBLE?

The writer thinks Mr. Balfour not convincing when he declares invasion of the home country all but impossible. Lord Roberts is declared to be unjustification at the present moment bearing a taxation of armaments that would have staggered statesmen years ago. With the general emphasis on the sea as our first line of defence the writer entirely agrees, but urges that the Army will still remain as a necessary factor. "If we contemplate future war on any scale at all, let us not shut our eyes to the fact as heretofore, our British Army will have to do its share of the fighting." The writer stands valiantly by the Volunteers. He says:—

It is always taken for granted that our first line of defence is the Navy. Surely with proper organisation and with competent leadership our auxiliary forces should be strong enough, with a very small nucleus of regular troops, to constitute a sufficient second line of defence for the British Islands. If so, in case of emergency we should be able to spare substantially our whole Army for service elsewhere.

#### COLD WATER FOR THE ALARMISTS.

Alarmists are then treated to a cold douche of very plain criticism. He says:—

If we compare the present time with the past it is not easy to see what respect our national security has been lessened. There has never been any period of peace in the history of our country during which such extensive preparations have been made to defend the country in time of war. Yet there probably was a time when it would have been less safe for a European nation to attack us.

In America our happy relations with the United States have precluded the idea of conflict. In Europe the fall of the French Empire has told for peace, and the warm spirit of friendliness between France and England further strengthens the prospects of peace. The rise of the Italian nation and a powerful Italian fleet in the Mediterranean have been regarded with more than complacency by most Englishmen.

#### THE FOLLY OF A WAR WITH GERMANY.

On the anti-German scare the writer has wise words to say. War between Great Britain and Germany would be a monstrous folly, unrequired by their

material interests, and only possible through mutual antipathies. He says:—

A strong Germany, the great central Power of the Continent is in itself in no way a danger to the British Empire. The Germans have developed into a great industrial and commercial Power, as they have acquired distant colonies, and have covered the seas with their merchantmen, so that they have given fresh pledges for peace, largely, not to all Europe, but in a very high degree indeed to the predominant naval Power of the world. An Englishman must indeed be an alarmist who dreads at the hands of Germany either the destruction of commerce, or loss of colonies!

So for Europe he sums up the position thus:—

An almost unassailable position at home, freedom from ambitions in Europe, a love of peace both for its own sake and for its material advantages, constitute favourable conditions which should surely enable our statesman to preserve the peace with honour, even if they do not suffice as yet to make Britain the trusted arbiter of Europe.

#### THE NEW SITUATION IN ASIA.

Asia is pointed out by Lord Roberts and others as the quarter of the globe where peace will certainly be broken, but "the heavy defeat of 1905 has, it can hardly be doubted, enormously increased the probability henceforth of continued peace in the East, and in addition to all this comes the Treaty of Amity between Great Britain and Japan." The review closes his survey of the situation by saying:—

The hopelessness of any attack upon India is the basis upon which future good relations with Russia can be founded. When we take a general survey of our own position in the Eastern hemisphere, we are quite unable to see that it necessitates the taking of such gigantic measures as are recommended to

#### THE KAISER AND PRINCE BISMARCK.

##### WHY THE CHANCELLOR WAS DISMISSED.

BARON HECKEDORN contributes to *La Revue* on October 15th a character sketch of the late Emperor.

About fifteen years ago came the dismissal of Bismarck, and as no one has ever been able to give a satisfactory explanation of the real cause, the reviewer offers one "hitherto unpublished." It comes from Dr. Roth, a Swiss diplomatist.

The Federal Council, writes Baron Heckedorf, had taken the initiative in proposing an International Conference for the Protection of Labour to be held at Berne in 1890. No sooner did the Kaiser hear of it than he demanded that the Conference should be held at Berlin. Bismarck did not approve of the Kaiser's plan, and when all failed, he asked the German Ambassador to persuade his Government to persist in its original proposal. Whether Dr. Roth did so or not is not stated, but probably not, as the Congress assembled at Berlin in due course.

A few days after, the news of the Chancellor's dismissal reached the ears of the Kaiser, who was furious. He had a long conversation with the Chancellor, and on March 19th, and everyone knows Bismarck was dismissed on the 20th. Also, the writer states that the Kaiser not long after presented his portrait to Dr. Roth, with the dedication "To Dr. Roth, my souvenir of March 19th, 1890. Wilhelm I.R."



## THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

### RAISE AN ARMY OF THREE MILLIONS

#### SCHHEME OF UNIVERSAL MILITARY SERVICE

first article in the *Quarterly Review* is one on "Price of Peace." The writer takes our military elements as comprised under three heads—the land, the sea, permanent garrisons for overseas stations, and sufficient land forces for a great war. That the Naval Reserve is not large, the Navy is missed as satisfactory. For garrison duty abroad an absolute minimum required is, according to the writer, 106,000 men. The "striking force" required for small wars and emergencies might be put at 200,000 men. The total infantry force required would be 400,000 for depot troops, amount to 1,340,000. Our regular infantry now numbers 172,000, leaving in men is thus 38,000, or fifty-seven battalions less than we now possess. Passing to the land forces necessary for a great war, the writer says we have in round numbers, regulars and reserve, 220,000, Yeomanry, 27,000 and Volunteers, 104,000, a total of nearly 600,000, chiefly infantry, many practically untrained, with little organisation and a distressing deficiency of trained officers, only 220,000 are liable for service abroad, in time of war. The Yeomanry might be included with the regulars, the Militia he does not consider fit for the line of battle, but of use behind fortifications. The Volunteers he pronounces as not fit for any military operations, those of a guerrilla type. Our effective field force in case of invasion would amount to possibly 200,000 men. "If our enemy, a great Continental power, gained command of the sea, we might be obliged to face an invading force of 200,000 trained men. A century ago Napoleon was able to throw 150,000 men into England, if he had command of the Channel. For offensive operations, which the writer considers necessary to command naval victories, our Army is pronounced to be grossly inadequate. The writer then boldly advocates conscription, and argues that universal military service is for liberty and for peace.

#### DRILL BOYS AND GIRLS

Then he elaborates his scheme, which begins with the citizen in early life —

In all schools ought, as part of the educational system, to take its place in the standards with other branches of education. This preliminary training should be given to both boys and girls. There is no reason why girls should be excluded from a curriculum so valuable as to be worthy of universal adoption, merely because it has a double value for boys. The outline of the "new model" is as follows:—The duration of preliminary training in schools might be from the age of about thirteen the latter age being taken as the average of compulsory education under our present educational system. This should follow the period of secondary training. Boys should be formed into cadet-corps, those who remain in school corps, those who leave school in corps of the army in which they reside. Each "contingent" of the same school should form a separate section or company or battalion of the corps, and should always exercise together. The amount of training need not be more than two exercises of two hours

each every week. In this way the same set of instructors could deal with three different contingents of the ages, say, of sixteen, fifteen, and sixteen. The instruction should cover company and battalion drill, and miniature musketry in ranges. For the musketry the ordinary shooting gallery in proportion of "saloon" firearms should be sufficient. At the age of seventeen or eighteen, the third and most important of the training would be undertaken. The whole of the "contingent," on attaining the age selected, would spend five months in camp, undergoing a thorough course of training from the completion of this course to the end of the two-year year, the training should attain about the same standard as at present in force for the Volunteers. At the age of twenty the trained soldier would be dismissed from drill, and would be liable henceforward only to an annual course of musketry to recall to active service.

#### OUR ANNUAL CROP OF FOOD FOR POWDER

The writer reckons that the annual contingent of the British Isles is probably 380,000, less 10 per cent for unfitness. This is what he would do with the

A possible distribution would be roughly 6,000 to Cavalry, Mounted Rifles, 16,000 to Artillery, 10,000 each to the Engineers and Army Service Corps, and 25,000 to the Reserve (in which number would be included boys recruited for long service in the Navy), with 8,000 to the medical service, shore and afloat. The total of about 75,000 when deducted from the contingent of 342,000 (380,000 less 10 per cent) leaves us with 267,000 annually for the Infantry, or just 2,300 per regiment. From the age of twenty onwards there would be no training except in musketry, which could be done out by each contingent under its company officers.

The writer would make the franchise to some extent dependent on military service —

Every efficient Militiaman, during and after his period of liability for service, should have a vote without possessing any other qualification. Those excused for physical unfitness should require the ordinary qualification.

### THE CURZON-KITCHENER EPISODE.

"ANGLICAN," writing in the *North American Review*, declares that Lord Curzon's retirement indicates the establishment of a military autocracy in India, and adds that a Commander in Chief could seriously suggest that there should be no field batteries is hardly calculated to inspire confidence. Of the effect produced on the people of India, the writer declares that it has undoubtedly humbled and weakened the Viceroy, the Governor and provincial government. It has made the Commander in Chief a military autocrat. The interests of India have been subordinated to those of the Empire. This is his explanation of the episode —

There are those—competent and experienced men—who would prove that the old system was equal to any demand which the requirements of India could make. It is obvious that the necessities of the defence of the Empire have dictated the change, or rather this entire destruction of existing administration, for there has been no real construction. India, under the eyes of Lord Kitchener, is destined to fight the battle which the British conscript shrinks. It is an Imperial idea, it is the Imperialism of a decadent democracy. Lord Curzon, who knows well the secrets of Indian finance, and knows and sympathises with the crying needs of Indian administration, sees how the revenues will be spent, he sees the money required for education, irrigation, railways and police clutched by the confident Commander in Chief.

Then follows a glowing eulogy of the retiring Viceroy.



**SPENDTHRIFT JOHN BULL.**

Lord AVEBURY, in the *Nineteenth Century*, writes of excessive national expenditure of this country. He says that in the last ten years our total of exports and imports have increased by £220,000,000, our exports by £75,000,000 in ten years. And our commerce has increased from £17 in 1894 to £21 in 1904. Unfortunately pauperism has increased in that period from 260 per 10,000 of the population to 263.

**RATES.**

Local expenditure in the sixties was about £100,000; in 1901-2 it was £144,000,000. The rate per head has risen in England and Wales 10 per cent., the average debt 95 per cent., the rate per pound of valuation 61 per cent. Rates paid by railways have increased 200 per cent. in twelve years. Yet local authorities are not following their way.

**TAXES.**

Taxes have gone up with appalling rapidity:—The following figures, taken from the "Statistical Abstract" show how rapid the increase has been:—

	National Expenditure.
1801 .....	£88,500,000
1845 .....	94,500,000
1890-1900 .....	133,700,000
1901-5 .....	142,000,000

These add amounts intercepted and not paid in to the Exchequer, the total State expenditure last year was £76,953,000. After analysing these figures, his Lordship proceeds:—

The most serious item of all is undoubtedly the increase in military and naval expenditure, which has risen from £10,000,000 ten years ago to no less than £86,600,000, an increase of £50,000,000.

**THE CURSE OF AN ARMED PEACE.**

In 1898-9 the Army expense has risen by the sum of £9,156,000. All this means a loss of £100,000,000 in financial reserve. "As we are spending £100,000,000, paying 1s. Income Tax, and borrowing £2,000,000 in time of peace, what is the result in time of war?" These crushing burdens give manufacturers in the United States and colonies an advantage of something like 15 per cent. over those at home. After pointing out that we have increased our fighting expenditure in ten years by an amount nearly double that of Russia, France, and Italy put together, he says:—

"Gigantic armaments injure us in three ways—firstly, by increased taxation they involve; secondly, from their effect on the moral character of the nation; and thirdly, by tempting other countries to follow our example we impoverish them, and make them to be less valuable customers for our products."

**"THE REALLY RULING DEITY."**

Let us follow some very wise words:—

In common sense there is no foreign country. The Governments are separate and independent, but our interests are all one. If France has a good vintage we get better wine at a lower price, and the French are thus able to buy more of our goods. The greatest British interest is the peace, and I think the prosperity of the world.

A Japanese statesman is reported to have said that as long as

they only sent us beautiful works of art we looked on Japan as a semi-barbarous country; now that they have shot thousands of Russians we recognise them as a truly civilised nation. We claim that Europe is Christian, but the really ruling deity is Mars—the heathen God of War. Europe is an armed camp. We have most of the evils of war (except bloodshed) even in times of peace. In fact, we have no real peace; it is a truce, embittered by jealousy and suspicion.

No wonder, he says, that unemployment is increasing, if we spend 130 millions sterling in armaments and taxes more than was spent thirty years ago. We have that amount less to spend on ordinary employment and power.

**THE QUESTION OF CONTROL.**

Lord Avebury laments that the House of Commons has no control over the national expenditure has been much weakened, even fatally reduced. In the *Independent Review* Reginald McKenna, M.P., deplores the decay of Treasury control over our growing expenditure. It is a superstition to suppose that the House of Commons exercises this control. The late Lord Salisbury said that the Treasury had obtained a position like that of the House of Commons in the reign of the Stuart dynasty; it has the power of the purse. Latterly, however, it seems that the protests of the Treasury are overborne by masterful Prime Ministers. Mr. McKenna says:—

Against this pressure the Treasury has nothing but its moral authority to assert; it gets no backing, as it might, from the support of a committee of the House. The only financial committee which we have at present is the Public Accounts Committee, the very fact of whose existence, apart from the admirable manner in which it does its work, greatly strengthens the hands of the Comptroller and Auditor-General. Its duties relate solely to the audit of the accounts; the money has been voted and spent long before it comes under the Committee's purview. An equally strong committee, whether permanent or set up for particular occasions only, might be appointed, with advantage, to advise the Chancellor of the Exchequer on such matters relating to the Estimates as he might think it expedient to lay before it.

**The Over-laudation of Japan.**

In *Blackwood's Magazine* the writer of "Moral without Method" protests against the fashion of regarding Japan as the embodiment of all perfections. He would institute a comparison between ourselves, and find that Japanese is to set at nought the lessons of his own country. Japan has thriven on imitation, and for that reason she can never be a model to the older nations.

But there are other reasons why Japan can never be an example to the Western nations. In the first place, her citizens have that fine contempt of death which comes only from a contempt of life. In the second place, Japan, with all her enlightenment and adaptability, has remained an absolute tyranny.

MR. EDWYN ANTHONY'S useful and informing volume on the "Decimal Coinage and Metric System" (Routledge, 2s. 6d.) has now gone into a second edition. It is an encyclopædia of information upon the subject with which it deals. Those who appreciate a daily message from some great writer and thinker will be glad to possess a little book just issued by H. R. Allen, entitled "A Daily Message From Many Minds" (2s. 6d.). A page of thoughts is devoted to each day of the year.



**DUNRAVEN ON THE IRISH DEADLOCK.**

Irish Land Purchase deadlock is the subject of comprehensive survey by the Earl of Dunraven in *Fortnightly Review*. He complains that the Government neglected to give the Commissioners efficient help, and installed them in meagre offices in

**WANT OF STAFF.**

rush of applications for sale was so great as to overwhelm the Commissioners. On the first of the 10,000 agreements had not been posted in registers, as there was not the staff to do the work. The money was not regularly and punctually collected or paid over:—

Years have elapsed since the Land Act was placed on the statute book, and at the end of July last the number of pending applications was so great that the Commissioners require a sum of over £24,659,299 to carry them into effect, while at this date sales to the extent of only £6,902,584 had been completed.

**WANT OF CASH.**

The deadlock is due to the restriction imposed by the Land Act, to the effect that during the first three years not more than five millions' worth of land stock can be floated annually. This lack of money prevents the tenant from paying more than the 3½ per cent. purchase price by way of purchase annuity. The landlord also suffers:—

In Ireland is heavily mortgaged, the rate of interest being from 4 per cent. to 6 per cent. Until a landlord, or his agent, can handle the purchase-money and pay off mortgages, he may have to find 6 per cent., whereas he is receiving from his tenants only 3½ per cent. on the purchase-price minus expenses.

He cannot afford to make a loss of the difference, and is driven either to refuse to sell or to demand excessive terms from his tenants. In this waiting period there is besides to all concerned great confusion and delay.

**NO EXODUS OF LANDED GENTRY.**

In the interim report of the Estates Commissioners is, however, one gratifying statement:—

Locally in all cases owners are retaining their houses and lands, and the Commissioners note that there is no sign of whatever of an exodus on the part of the landed gentry after the sale of their estates. This welcome statement dispels the fears which were entertained that as soon as the tenants of Ireland had obtained the purchase-money for their land, they would shake the dust of their native country from their feet, and settle down and spend their incomes elsewhere, a result which, for financial and other reasons, would be a most grievous disaster to the country.

**EVICTED TENANTS AND CONGESTED DISTRICTS.**

As to the reinstatement of evicted tenants, out of the 151 applications received only 151 tenants had been reinstated. The Act is making little progress in the districts where conditions are most painful. Connaught has the most applications numbering 5,107 as against 1,000 from Ulster. By insisting that no vendor or class of vendors shall be given preference over any other vendor or class of vendors, priority has been given to the applications for sale by the landlord direct

to the tenant, to the exclusion of the more important cases of bankrupt estates or estates sold to the Commissioners for resale to tenants.

**REPEAL BY ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER.**

As regards migration, the regulation of the Executive has practically repealed the Act. His lordship makes the following significant remark:—

Only in Ireland could the administrators of an Act be behind the intention of Parliament, and rob a statute of its legitimate meaning and intention. Such a proceeding would not be attempted in England; if it were, it would not be tolerated for a moment.

**"THE ONLY REMEDY."**

Lord Dunraven next points out the national disaster and the costliness of delay. While land purchase is incomplete, the Land Judges' Court goes on costing £135,000 a year, the Land Commission costs £178,000 a year, the Congested Districts Board costs £178,000 a year, the Congested Districts Board involving expense. He adds:—

My impression is that if the whole transfer of the land in Ireland could be completed in the next ten or fifteen years, and if the annual sum requisite to pay interest on, and provide a sinking fund for, the amount of loss sustained on floating necessary loans were placed upon the votes, the addition to the Estimates would be to a large extent, perhaps entirely, neutralised by the economy effected by natural extinction of various Courts and Boards.

The writer insists that "Cash is the only remedy." Even under the new arrangement made with the Treasury, "by the end of 1906 cash will have been provided to satisfy agreements entered into up to the end of 1904. The Treasury will be two years in arrears, and fresh agreements will have piled up. The Act is a partial failure, chiefly for lack of money."

**IRELAND SLIPPING BACKWARD.**

His lordship declares that Ireland is undergoing a moral set-back:—

Much was expected of the Land Act. Now it is "hung fire," and, in the meantime, Ireland is slipping backward. Year by year her population is decreasing; year by year emigrants are taking the best of her people, mentally and physically away from her shores; and year by year an increasing proportion of the population is wending its way into the lunatic asylums, and tuberculosis is writing the death-warrant on the faces of thousands. I do not for a moment claim the Land Act as a potential remedy for all Ireland's ills. It is an essential and preliminary of a cure.

**A HINT.**

What that cure is to be is hinted at in the closing lines of the article:—

The Act proved the inestimable value of the legislative and the goodwill of Parliament and of the British people. The administration indicates the inefficiency of bureaucratic and departmental government, and the necessity of such reform will give Irishmen a direct and effective voice in the management of Irish affairs.

*Scribner's Magazine* for November opens with extracts from President Roosevelt's forthcoming book describing "A Wolf Hunt in Oklahoma," very well illustrated, of course. Striking colour illustrations accompany the paper on an Impressionist's New York. The Letters and Diaries of George Bancroft, dealing with Paris from 1847 to 1849, are continued.



## PLEA FOR AN ANGLO-FRENCH-AMERICAN ENTENTE.

By MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE.

In the *North American Review* the great onaire states the case for the establishment of Anglo-French-American understanding. With a characteristic eye to the economic factor, Mr. Carnegie points out that the natural genius of the French is artistic. In the products of art she stands alone and unrivalled. Britain and America produce the coarser articles needed by the world, and therefore come into no competition with her. France is drawn to France by lasting gratitude for help at the birthtime of the Republic. The separation of Church and State in France is adduced by Mr. Carnegie as another influence which has strengthened the bonds between the two nations. Mr. Carnegie proceeds to develop the reasons for an Anglo-American *entente*. America will not, within a reasonable time, compete with France or with Britain in the finest grades of textile manufactures. Her industry is at present "to manufacture common necessities for the masses." Britain's refusal to take sides with the other Powers against America in the Anglo-American war, Mr. Carnegie says, impressed the American people as no other act of the Home Government had done—"fairly captured the heart of the American people."

### THREE REPUBLICS!

Mr. Carnegie thus sums up his contention:—

For then we have a trio of the leading nations of the world, united to preserve lasting peace among themselves; built on the surest of all foundations—different careers, each best adapted to its conditions and national genius; with similar institutions based upon the same formula—"Government of the people, for the people, and by the people"—the creed and the practice of republicanism, two uncrowned Republics where man's privilege is every man's right, one crowned Republic in which the rule of the people is as clearly the supreme law as in the uncrowned Republics. The King, sitting by virtue of the sanction of Parliament and subject to it, holds one of the few perfect positions in Europe with which no Republican can quarrel. It is, therefore, of three Republics we are treating—another of supreme importance, as shielding them from the influences of hereditary dynasties and from the autocratic rule of kings, and leading them more directly to peaceful and industrial development.

From every point of view, no two of the other great Powers have so much in common or are so free from antagonistic or conflicting aims as Britain, France and America. No other three Powers are so entirely complementary in aims and destiny.

In this triad Mr. Carnegie sees a potent lever for the elevation of the world from war to peace. He writes:—

When the world once saw clearly, for instance, that these three nations stood for peace through arbitration instead of war, other nations would be attracted to their side from time to time until their appeal became too powerful to be disregarded. The combination of France, Britain and America, a unit for all that concerns peace among nations and for higher civilisation, is not likely to be one of the distinctive notes in the world politics of the Twentieth Century.

### AND WHY NOT GERMANY TOO?

He would fain include Germany also, and does

not shrink from hoping "peaceful things" of the Kaiser:—

Would we could flatter ourselves that there would be to this peaceful union, some day soon, the Teutonic kindred with Britain and America—that we might feel between Germany and France, America, or Britain, an unthinkable as it has become between the three latter. Militarism would then have received its death-blow, and we would soon be as free from its huge armies as America.

## DOUBTS ABOUT THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

### A PROOF OF ENGLAND'S DECADENCE.

"PRO PATRIA," in the *Contemporary Review*, expresses grave doubts about the Anglo-Japanese Treaty. He is dismayed to find this Alliance, made by a moderate Government, hastily blessed by Liberal leaders. He regards it as confession to the world that Britain is afraid of some Power, and for India needs an ally. He thinks that this is a proof of decadence in the governing classes rather than of the people as a whole. He asks how the Treaty will affect the Province of Shantung, to which Germany lays claim. He laments that the Eastern provinces once in our hands, are now being captured from our countrymen by those supported by German Consuls. We have, he says, "abdicated our pre-eminence of bold and fearless nationhood in the whole Eastern world by engaging in an alliance wherein we have secured Orientals to fight our battles." We could have turned Russia out of Port Arthur without resistance on their part, but we did not; hence the Russo-Japanese war, and other wars. The writer deploras our various fits of unreasoning passion for this and that nation. "Not so long ago we were believers in the perfection of everything German. To-day it is the Japan craze." We know very little of Japan:—

Whether England will profit commercially by the alliance is open to the gravest doubt; the trade plums will really go to Japan and to America. But we are to get our *quid pro quo* for Japan is to help us to fight our battles for India. This arrangement is a pitiable object-lesson for our 300,000,000 fellow-subjects, not to speak of the rest of humanity. In that part of the British Empire many millions of brave warrior races—Pathans, Sikhs, and Ghoorkas. These, if properly handled, could repel any disturber or invader in India. Looked at from many aspects, it is a disadvantageous alliance. Has the British Empire, like that of old Rome, become enervated by luxury, solicitous for allies and the support of mercenary legions?

In the Alliance, the writer maintains, lurk dangers. There is a truce rather than a perfect peace between Russia and Japan. Korea may give trouble to China, "that overwhelming nation," may war with the Germans are in Kiaochow. The Japanese are hated by nearly all their nearest neighbours. With even the most powerful Power trying to find markets in the East, will there be no cause for quarrel? "The British people, if they were to think, would refuse to go to war with Japan, even on behalf of the Japanese." It is, he concludes, an unrestrained, dangerous Alliance.



## HOW TO FOUND AN IRISH UNIVERSITY.

SOPHIE BRYANT contributes to the *University* a very straight and sensible paper on the of University education in Ireland. She writes of a Irishwoman brought up "in the bosom of the Protestant ascendancy."

### PROTESTANT ASCENDENCY AT AN END.

She welcomes the fact that the Catholics of Ireland have immensely improved their relative position during the last quarter of a century. She says:—

"Secondary Education, their large supply from the religious of unpaid labourers, with genuine love of knowledge and teaching gift, has enabled them to take their full share of the benefit from the system administered by the Intermediate Education Board. It is a striking fact that about seventy-four per cent. of the prizes awarded on the result of the Intermediate examinations are gained by the pupils of Catholic schools, and there is no indication among many that the Protestant ascendancy phase is coming, or has come, to an end."

### THE CATHOLIC CLAIM.

She faces the facts and thus states them:—

"Of the members of the Episcopalian Church of Ireland, more than 100,000 receive University Education; of Presbyterians, about 100,000 receive University Education; of Roman Catholics, 1,000,000 receive University Education."

"The Irish Catholic claim is, she says, no longer for recognition either by Bishops or the Jesuits:—

"A National University, representative and self-governing, which shall give all the intellectual needs, interests, and aspirations of the Irish people, and without religious tests, that is now demanded."

"The plea has her complete sympathy."

### THE NEW-IRELAND SENTIMENT.

She adds:—

"The effect of the latter phase of new-Ireland sentiment is that it has become, and is becoming more than ever before, a religion for all sorts of Irish people. The material progress of Ireland, the revival of Irish Art, Language, and Literature, and, above all, the faith in ourselves and the mission of the new Ireland—these ideas seize and hold and dominate all Irish minds."

"Whatever views may be held as to the character of the Irish union, she observes with pleasure—

"It is a matter of personal impression, the very satisfactory progress of higher education among Irish women has certainly had considerable effect in dissolving away the barrier of religious differences."

### DR. BRYANT'S PLAN.

"Dr. Bryant would transform the Queen's University of Belfast, into the University of Ulster, self-governing, representative of Ulster. She would transform the Royal University into the teaching University required to preside in Dublin, which should be liberal and democratic, Catholic *de facto* but not *de jure*. She asks, Why should Ireland wait longer on the removal of prejudices of the British Parliament? Why should she not start her University as the new Universities in England have been created? She thinks that there should be formed a committee, composed of the natural Irish Catholic leaders, the members of the Irish Nationalist party, and of poli-

tics from the opposite camp, and the Protestants who care for education:—

"Make a representative committee out of all that is typical, all that is weightiest, all that is most alive in Irish life, and call together in Dublin, from every corner of Ireland, a great conference of sympathisers, with delegates from every town and county council on the platform. Send out the appeal for funds to Irish kin beyond the seas as well as to Irish at home. The ratepayers will subscribe through their county councils, the parishes will subscribe through their churches, the rich will contribute by cheque with the poor man's mite. Let the Charter be framed up on the accepted modern lines, which do, as a matter of fact, satisfy the abstract principle, satisfy the ideas of the English people, and will, under the circumstances, as a matter of course, give the Irish people all the essential securities which they require. Let a charter be asked for on those lines, though there may be some minor points to adjust, or even a dispute, such as the proposal for a Board of Visitors, in the case of such a charter must be granted."

### University Extension and the Free Library.

DR. ROBERTS, of the University Extension Board, writes in the *University Review* on the inwardness of the University Extension Movement. During the last few years in London alone very nearly three thousand courses of lectures have been delivered, attended by more than a quarter of a million persons, and involving an expenditure of above £100,000. The keynote of the system is sound teaching, so as to cultivate habits of accurate thinking. Not more than fifteen to twenty per cent. of the hearers are serious students, but they form the backbone of the movement. Dr. Roberts describes the progress marked by the sessional course with a required attendance of at least twenty lectures and classes in one subject, and its sessional certificate. This, he says, revolutionised the London work. In 1888 the courses were nearly all ten lectures. Now about three-fourths of the London work is sessional work. A further step has been taken by the London Senate granting an advanced certificate in the Humanities involving at least four years' work. The Cambridge University takes a three years' course of extension work equivalent to a year's work in the University. Dr. Roberts records the proposal of the Association for the Extension of Education of Working Men to co-ordinate extension lectures, reading circles, and evening continuation schools, and suggests that the free library would be a suitable centre for such combined work. "The free library should have a lecture-room attached to it, in which the University Extension Course for evening students could be carried on."

### The New Consumption Cure.

DR. C. W. SALEEBY writes, in the *World's* paper, on Von Behring's consumption cure. This is all we can say at present:—

"Von Behring kills tubercle bacilli, removes their poison, leaves behind a substance which he calls TR. He converts these dead and disarmed bacilli into an unorganised mass, and he injects into his animal patients. Their white blood, what a triumph for Metchnikoff!—appear to take up the dead and to develop, in consequence, a novel affinity for acid and a new power of destroying the living tubercle bacilli in their encounter."



## LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS

### WHAT JAPAN OWES TO FRANCE.

#### JAPAN UNDER FRENCH LAWS.

YORI KATO, a Japanese, contributes to *La Revue* October 1st an article entitled "What Japan Owes France."

The modes of Western civilisation adopted and imitated by Japan, says the writer, are so many and so various that it is anything but an easy matter to single out the nation to which the island kingdom of the Far East is under the deepest obligation. Many nations, perhaps, have played the largest part in the recent developments of Japan, but among the nations of the West France is the country towards which Japan ought to have the liveliest feelings of gratitude, and it was to an eminent Frenchman that Japan owes her position in the concert of nations.

#### THE CODE NAPOLEON.

M. Boissonade may be considered the Lafayette of the history of Japan. Not only did he elaborate the civil and criminal code, but he made the majority of the Japanese lawyers of renown. He introduced the criminal procedure and publicity for all cases on the basis of the Code Napoléon, and his reforms effected nothing less than a revolution in the existing organisation of justice. The presidents and judges of the tribunals at Tokio and Osaka now occupy more important positions than the Records of London or New York, and the magistrates and all the members of the Japanese Bar owe their training to M. Boissonade. He ought to be proud to see her system of jurisprudence transplanted in Japan and practised in such a noble manner by students of the French law schools.

Personal security and security of property in Japan are now guaranteed by the same laws which protect the same in France, but with certain modifications. Capital punishment, for instance, takes the form of hanging instead of the guillotine.

Formerly there was no distinction between the innocent and the condemned in Japanese procedure; since the more humane system of the French has been introduced, Japan has adopted a more liberal mode of treating the accused, and he is considered innocent until he has been proved guilty. French procedure, even in the colonies, has been made the basis of many improvements which Japan has made in her system of justice.

#### JAPAN SAVED FROM NATIONAL DISASTER.

It was when Japan was revising her treaties that an attempt was made on the life of Count Okuma, Minister of Foreign Affairs. In revising the treaties he had decided to adopt the institution of a mixed court in the Supreme Tribunal, and the object of the assassin was to spare Japan the calamity which would result from the adoption of such a system. The attempt on the Count's life, therefore, came at the crucial moment and prevented the accomplishment of the scheme, and the Count resigned. As M. Boissonade was the only man to make representa-

tations to the Japanese Government that the realisation of a system of mixed courts would be a fatal blow to a national disaster, the honour of saving Japan from so imminent a danger is due to him. A few years later, when Japan was admitted in the ranks of nations, M. Boissonade again placed his services at the service of Japan.

The writer considers the adoption of these reforms in the diplomatic system of Japan as having placed her on a footing of equality with the European Powers was a much greater event, and has had an important bearing on the history of Japan, than the triumph over China in 1895 or the favourable result of the recent conflict with Russia.

### IN THE ISLAND OF SAKHALIN.

In the *Imperial and Asiatic Quarterly Review* Mr. L. V. Dalton describes Sakhalin, or Karafuto. Sakhalin is a Chinese word meaning black, and the first word in the Chinese description of the island is "black half of the island," as "cliffs or rocks at the mouth of the black river." The northern half was held by the Chinese, the southern half by the Japanese, and they called it Karafuto. In 1855 Russia took the northern half belonging to China, and in 1875 the remainder of the island has by no means such a damp, foggy, and miserable climate as is generally supposed. Dalton says:—

Not only does the visitor to the island in summer enjoy some of the finest weather he could wish for, but the meteorological records show the same for past years. In June and September the days are often very hot, though at night the temperature falls to nearly freezing-point; but it is in October that the first snow appears on the hilltops, and winter begins with its dry, healthy cold, like that of the north, lasting till the following April or May.

Of Sakhalin in general Mr. Dalton says:—

The island is about 600 miles long and 16 to 100 miles wide, giving an area approximately equal to that of Great Britain. A mountainous ridge runs along the island for the whole length, flanked by low sandstone hills to the east and west, of greater extent on the east. There are two principal rivers, both reaching the sea on the east—the Tim, flowing northwards into Niyi Bay to Okhotsk Sea, and the Nemura, flowing southwards into Patience Gulf, towards the Pacific. The scenery of the two coasts is dissimilar in some respects; on the western, the warmer side, the forest stretches down to the sea, but on the eastern, as one approaches the Okhotsk Sea, whence come cold, piercing winds, the *taiga* (Siberian forest) gives place to hills covered with white reindeer moss and but few trees, or to broad stretches of tundra near the river mouths. Both hills and valleys in the interior are in the most part, clad with dense pine-forest, three-quarters of the island being so covered. The flora shows a strange admixture of polar and subtropical species, the latter being more evident in evidence in the south-west of the island, where the vegetation and scenery resemble that of Northern Japan. The forests to the north are composed chiefly of larch, pine, birch, and other north temperate or polar species, with wild raspberry, myrtle, and other undergrowth. On the coasts, on the stretches of Siberian tundra, occur various small polar plants. To the south are maple, oak, ash, bamboo, cork-tree and other sub-tropical trees or shrubs. The fauna shows a similar mixture.

The writer states that the convict, when his term of imprisonment has expired, mostly prefers to remain as a peasant on the island.



## THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

### THE RURAL PROSPERITY OF FRANCE.

AN OBJECT-LESSON FOR ENGLAND.

The *Contemporary Review* Mr. O. Eltzbacher writes a paper full of fact and suggestion on the rural prosperity of France. The great wealth of France is almost entirely agricultural; manufactures are few. Before the Revolution the French country was perhaps the poorest peasantry in Europe, and French agriculture was neglected. Then rural France resembled rural Ireland, or, perhaps still more, rural Ireland in the present day. In spite of the fearful loss in life and the consequent on the Napoleonic wars,

agriculture started on its upward movement as soon as the peasants were given a sufficiency of land and stability of tenure, and taxes were imposed in accordance with the ability of the individual to pay them. The democratisation of agriculture laid the foundation of France's wealth.

### THE MENACE OF AMERICAN COMPETITION.

The largest crop is the wheat crop, and the area of wheat rose between 1815 and 1869 from four million half millions of hectares to nearly eight million hectares. The German war reduced the area, and the influx of American corn, but only slightly. The average yield of wheat per hectare has sprung from 22 hectolitre in 1816-20 to 15.63 hectolitre in 1902-5. When the United States in Argentina began to pour in grain, France determined to protect her principal and almost only industry by imposing protective duties :—

Tariffs of 1885, 1887, and 1894 have completely changed the effect of France's foreign trade in agricultural products. During the last few years the excess of imports of agricultural products has disappeared and has given place to an excess of agricultural exports. Hence we find in 1900 an excess of agricultural exports of 100,000,000 francs, in 1901 an excess of 152,000,000 francs, in 1902 an excess of 212,000,000 francs, in 1903 an excess of 62,000,000 francs, in 1904 an excess of 100,000,000 francs. These figures make it clear that the tariff has saved the rural industries from decay.

### THE MAINSTAY OF THE COUNTRY.

French holdings are not so small as they are generally supposed to be :—

2.68 per cent. of the rural land is owned by men who possess less than 2½ acres, whilst more than 50 per cent. is held by small peasants who own from 2½ to 100 acres, and who, on average, possess about twenty acres. The large peasants own two-thirds of the agricultural area of France. The average work of agricultural France is not the small peasant, but the man who works from ten to fifty acres of freehold land. In France, as in other countries on the Continent, it has been found that both very small peasant properties and very large estates are economically wasteful.

The French vine crop, which yields well-nigh half the world's wine, has suffered terribly from the phylloxera; but the American vine, which is comparatively immune to these insects' ravages, has replaced the French vine. The live stock of France and cattle suffered greatly from the war, but has recovered, both in quality and quantity.

### STATE HELP AND VOLUNTARY CO-OPERATION.

Why, asks the writer, has French agriculture so fully overcome all its difficulties, whilst British agriculture has decayed? He finds the reason, first in the intelligent fostering of agriculture by the State, through its Ministry of Agriculture spent two million sterling in this way, in experimental stations, subsidies, prizes, etc., and in reafforesting; the area under forest has been increased by more than ten per cent. between 1882 and 1892. There is no great movement of population to the cities :—

The attractions of French towns are quite as great as the attractions of English towns; and as all the able-bodied men spend several years of their lives in towns, whilst they are in the army, they return with a thorough knowledge of town life to their native village, which, not unnaturally, they find less repulsive. Hence it is the ideal of every French peasant to live in Paris. Nevertheless the peasants do not frequent their property and come to town.

The difficulties of obtaining the use of expensive labour-saving machinery, of cheap transportation, of easy credit have been overcome by the principle of co-operation. The first Co-operative Agricultural Society was founded in 1883. In 1902 there were 2,529. Through co-operative dealing the peasants have become stronger, richer, and more business-like than the middlemen, and they can hold out for better prices. Half the butter and half the cheese produced in France are produced by Co-operative Societies. Transport rates on canals and railways have been advantageously reduced. The French cultivator borrows on the security of his land through his credit societies more cheaply than an Englishman. The best security from the biggest banks in London and the indebtedness of the French peasant has decreased.

### THE WOEFUL CONTRAST IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Eltzbacher contrasts the condition of British agriculture, the decay of which has caused a loss of capital amounting to seventeen hundred millions :—

Labour remains a disinherited, landless vagrant, it is socially estranged and divorced from the land, and the labourers of the land are driven from the land into the slums of the towns. The wealth of the nation and the health, strength and vitality of the race are simultaneously being destroyed. The nation decays, since no longer it strikes its roots in the land, but has become an artificial and unnatural growth.

### NATIONAL LANDLESSNESS.

The main moral of the contrast is a reform of our land laws :—

The mediæval system of our land tenure has remained unchanged in democracy, although the peasants have been freed in France, Germany, in Austria-Hungary, in Belgium, in Holland, in Denmark, in Norway, in Japan, and even in Russia. In France where may the farmer and the peasant own land, except in England, where he works on sufferance. Our system of land tenure possibly be maintained among people who can read and write, and the sooner it is reformed the better will it be for the owners and for the nation. Surely the system of national landlessness is one which is not in consonance with the character of democracy or with the character of the English people.



## THE CHARACTER OF OUR FRENCH FRIENDS.

VERY important addition to the satisfaction derived by the Anglo-French understanding is suggested by Mr. W. Lawler-Wilson's article in the *Lightly Review* on "Life and Literature in France." He hopes that the English mind is at last on the point of gaining real insight into the nature and temperament of the French people. As an epigram summarising up the psychology of the French race, he accepts Mr. Henry Houssaye's description of France as "a nation of artists and soldiers." He shows, however, we find the complexity of the study heightened by its many paradoxes:—

We find the French our superiors in refinement, but not in action. Endowed with greater delicacy than ourselves, we have far less tenderness or compassion. Their conceptions of duty are something broader than ours, and their manners more charming; yet in the actual contact with the various peoples of the world we are easily successful where they fail. Their intellect shines with a more brilliant light, but lacks the English qualities of maturity, and depth of colouring. If we compare our social classes, we find the same kind of subtle contradictions; the French displaying higher intelligence, but less common sense, more adaptability but inferior manual skill. Most remarkable of all, the French have an extraordinary singleness of character; within the boundaries of their own conception of duty are wonderfully consistent and perfect; but the English, striving for a larger life, have far more unity of purpose. Each nation seems providentially designed to be the complement, the corrective, and the fascination of the other.

### AN ETHICAL REFORMATION.

The writer traces back to Waterloo the rankling wound of undeserved, or of at least not wholly deserved, suffering from which the French people is still recovering. But it is the moral recovery to which the writer next alludes that will deepen the sympathy with which the British matron and the conformist conscience will come to regard the *cordiale*:—

And the rancour of the old wound has not subsided, Europe is profoundly thankful—though not wholly unconcerned—the work of healing well advanced. A great and almost complete change has come over the spirit of French literature in the past decade and a half. The madness, the poison, the vice which bore their terrible blossom but fifteen years ago no longer flourish.

In this vile slough, in which so many not ignoble spirits were engulfed, the literature of France has since all but completely emerged; and the fact is clear evidence that the immorality and corruption of the period were not ingrained in the French character. A health-giving breeze has blown over the literary field, and the young authors of the day, far from wasting their talents by attempting to outvie Baudelaire, Gautier, and Zola in their own province, seem rather to prefer manufacturing wholesome, ingenious, and exciting, if somewhat foolish, books for the greatly increasing army of general readers.

### "THE DIVINER SORT" OF FRENCHWOMAN.

In a current catalogue, ninety-five out of the ninety-seven recent publications are marked with the asterisk, which indicates that the volume so marked "can be put into the hands of all." The writer next observes the rare opportunities Englishmen have of observing the more essential and intimate aspects of French life. For example:—

Those marvellous types of women and children we are

occasionally privileged to meet in the quieter French towns—so delicate and fragile from generations of refined breeding—they seem to be of a nature almost above the human—has found its way into our literature. In "Les Deux Femmes" M. Bourget has caught and fixed something of the grace of this type, so dignified, so adorable, and so gentle. The Sapphos and *cornifantes* of French literature are as well known here as in their native land, but the diviner women—the grave and loving beings of infinite sweetness—the best Frenchmen revere as types of their own mothers and daughters—these, for the most part, our French English public leaves unadmired in the less-known works of Feuilleton and other authors.

## THE ABORIGINES OF AUSTRALIA.

MR. ANDREW LANG contributes to the *Quarterly Review* a critical article based upon eight books which have recently appeared upon the native races of Australia. Mr. Lang quotes chiefly from that on the Central blacks by Messrs. Spencer and Gillen, and that on the south-eastern native tribes by the veteran explorer A. W. Howitt, the discoverer of the remains of the Burke and Wells expedition, and a member of the Federal Commission who reported on the Federal Commission site. Another of his authorities is W. E. R. S. Queensland, whose report on the treatment of the natives in West Australia created such a sensation recently.

### WAR FOR TERRITORY UNKNOWN.

After generalising upon the natives and their customs, Mr. Lang says:—

Between tribe and tribe war for purposes of territorial acquisition is unknown. They may fight about women, or about a blood feud, for, as nobody is supposed to die a natural death, every death is thought to be caused by hostile magic. They are not now resolutely waged, but merely to draw first blood as a rule; and, as there are no conquests, there are no wars and very little material progress. There are no hereditary chiefs, though, among some socially advanced tribes, a kind of hereditary chieftainship, or a "moderation" of local groups in the tribal assembly, is hereditary in the male line.

Mr. Lang differs from the explorers in their assumption that the tribes are primitive only.

### THE NATIVE THEORY OF THE UNIVERSE.

The sky is said to be inhabited by three persons, a great man with an immense foot shaped like that of an emu, a woman, and a child who never develops beyond childhood. The great man is called Ulthaana, meaning "spirit." When a native dies, his spirit is said to ascend to the home of the great Ulthaana, where it remains for a short time; the Ulthaana then throws the spirit into the Salt Water, from which it is rescued by two benevolent lesser Ulthaana who perpetually reside on the sea, apparently merely for the purpose of rescuing spirits who have been subject to the inhospitable treatment of the great Ulthaana of the heavens (Alkirra). Henceforth the rescued spirit of the dead man lives with the lesser Ulthaana.

IN the November *Connoisseur* Mr. George Rose contributes an article on the Evolution of the Pianoforte, from the early Persian dulcimer, the wires of which were struck with two sticks, and the clavichord or keyed dulcimer, which Bach wrote his preludes and fugues, to the modern forte of to-day—and the ingenious mechanical contrivances of the pianoforte players which have lately become so popular.



## A WEST AFRICAN RAILWAY.

DESCRIBING the Sierra Leone railway line in *Engineering Magazine*, Mr. G. Hartley Knight

As we come to the West Coast we find England no longer the van in matters of railway construction; France, in fact, is there far in advance of her. The reason is not far from obvious—France and Germany encourage the construction of railways by means of substantial grants to the promoters, whereas the Imperial Government of Great Britain only acts on the principle of letting the railways build themselves.

Floods, strikes in England, sickness, malaria, and serious engineering difficulties retarded the work considerably. It is only recently that the 222 miles have been opened. The first section, from Free Town to Songo, has, however, been working for nearly six years.

### THE NATIVE LABOURER.

Natives were employed as labourers. Mr. Knight

As railway works have been constructed chiefly by natives under the supervision of Europeans. At first some difficulty was experienced in training the natives to this class of work, as the average West African villager is entirely unaccustomed to any but agricultural employment in its crudest form. By



Phot by]

[Langier, 235, Old Bond Street.

## A West African Diplomatist.

Hon. J. J. Thomas, who was presented at a recent levée by His Majesty, is a member of the Sierra Leone House of Assembly.

dint of wonderful patience, however, the supervisors gradually educated the natives to what was required of them, and thanks to this training, many of the natives hold positions as carpenters, fitters, plate-layers and station-masters. In connection the builders of the line are making some very interesting experiments. They have arranged for some West African natives to serve their time as apprentices in locomotive workshops in England, "and thus far," to quote Mr. Shelford, "their progress and behaviour have been excellent. The question is whether when they get back to Africa they will be altogether too superior and allow vanity to interfere with their usefulness."

## CONSERVATISM AND LIBERALISM:

### WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE?

THIS is a question which has, during these chaotic times, exercised many minds, and Lord Hugh Russell's recent argument, which seems to suggest that the country will vote Liberal next General Election because it is so eminently Conservative, makes the question more actual. In the *Church Quarterly Review* the question is raised in an article on Liberalism and theology, wherein the writer says that the antithesis of Liberalism is not Conservatism but traditionalism—that is, mere traditionalism. A statement of the difference between the two movements is worth quoting:—

Liberalism, whether in politics or in theology, is distinguished by a plea for liberty, and as a policy of change it is determined primarily by the thought of liberty; Conservatism, on the other hand, while not less mindful of liberty, is, in its conservative reforms, determined primarily by the thought of continuity and of historic continuity. Because the formative history is carried on by a living tradition—a tradition crystallised in organised forms of social life, articulate in historical claims and manifestly regulative in our governing ideals—Conservatives, in so far as they are true to the fundamental principles of their creed, endeavour in their reforms to establish a relation between the tradition they guard and the new life which claims recognition, that the tradition—it may be in some degree transformed—becomes healthfully organic to the new life, generously serviceable to the needs of that new life; and in so far as they succeed in this endeavour, they make the new life not merely a transmitter of their tradition but a continuator of it. Their primary interest is to make tradition humane and progressive as an expression of human life, and an agent in human progress. Liberals, however, while not always unmindful of tradition, are more characteristically inclined to let the new life find new and independent expression and fashion for its own and independent instruments. Conservatives, indeed, do care for tradition, are sometimes too negligent of the changing needs of their changing times, but when this happens it is a psychological incident, not a logical necessity, and it illustrates a weakness of human thought, not a philosophical defect of the Conservative creed.

As thus defined, then, Conservatism and Liberalism are two contrasted forms of progressive thought, and the characteristic note of Liberalism is its pre-occupation with novelty.

IN *Blackwood's Magazine* the writer of "Method Without Method" makes the somewhat questionable statement that we have been beaten by the New Zealand footballers not because the race is inefficient, but because the New Zealanders are the better team. He suggests that the English teams are picked from forty million men, and the New Zealanders from 800,000:—

When we send fifteen men to New Zealand so highly trained and so long used to playing together as these New Zealanders, we shall win as many goals as they, and shall not, we shall accuse our rivals of standing upon the brink of ruin.



**CATHOLIC SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES.**

It is a pity that a short comparative history of the serious difficulty in popular education could not be put into the hands of every speaker and writer on the burning topic. For example, those who imagine that the secularisation of our schools would be the solution of our difficulties seem to be quite oblivious of the fact that 'secularisation' was carried out in the national schools of Holland some generations ago, and that the religious instincts of parents led them, at their own cost or by collections in the churches, to establish "Schools with the Bible," which have grown so numerous and powerful as to secure under the last administration in Holland national subsidies similar to what have been given in this country to the voluntary schools. The United States, again, is often held up as a land in which the religious difficulty has been solved by the methods of the common school. Here again the voluntary school has made its appearance in great numbers and consequent commissions. Of this fact we are reminded by a paper in which Rev. Dr. J. F. Mullany contributes to the *American Review* under the title, "Is Catholic Education a Menace to American Institutions?" He says Catholic schools are as well established in the United States as the Catholic Church. He argues emphatically that modern civilisation is based upon a religious basis, and that basis is Christianity. This Republic of ours, he says, has been made Christian in its formation and its development. Christian civilisation has its ideal in the person of Jesus.

**OUR CIVILISATION CHRISTIAN.**

He quotes from the historian Lecky the following significant passage:—

"The great characteristic of Christianity, and the great moral basis of its divinity, is that it has been the main source of the civilisation of Europe, and that it has discharged this office, not much by the inculcation of a system of ethics, however good, but by the assimilating and attractive influence of a perfect example. The usual progress of mankind can never cease to be retarded, and it is only as long as it consists of a gradual approximation to the character of the Christian Founder. It is, indeed, nothing more wonderful in the history of the human race than the way in which that ideal has traversed the centuries, acquiring a new strength and beauty with each generation of civilisation, and infusing its beneficent influence into the sphere of thought and action."

**THOMAS AQUINAS A DEMOCRAT.**

To show that Catholic teaching is not incompatible with American institutions, he quotes as follows from Thomas Aquinas:—

"The best constitution of princes, or of chiefs, in a city or in a nation, is where a single person is proposed according to whom all government appertains to all, as well because the prince may be elected from among the whole people, as because he is, in fact, elected by the whole people. This kind of government is the best, being well mixed with royalty, inasmuch as only one presides; with aristocracy, inasmuch as the prince governs according to virtue; and with democracy, that is, with the power of the people, inasmuch as the prince is elected from among the men of the people, and that to the people it appertains to elect the princes."

**THE COMMON SCHOOL, NOT TRULY AMERICAN.**

This, he says, is a doctrine wholly in accordance with the American Constitution. Of the American common school the writer says he considers it in many respects an admirable institution, but adds:—

"We would see it strengthened and perfected and made more American; for we hold that the public school, as it now exists, is not an ideal American institution. One-third of the cost of that goes to the erection and support of that institution is without representation, inasmuch as those paying the taxes cannot in conscience avail themselves of its advantages. The public schools, in their present secularised form, are not in accordance with the intentions which the Fathers of the Republic had in establishing them. All the early schools had a definite religious cast. Strong religious sentiments permeated the reading-books; religious practices accompanied the school exercises; religion was in the home, in the school, in the hall, in the very atmosphere. The Puritans were an intensely religious people; it was their strong Christian faith, somewhat marred by their Puritanical prejudices, that made the staunch citizens who made this country."

**SHADES OF THE PURITANS!**

There is something almost comic in this appeal to the modern Catholic to the precedent of the American Puritan with his horror of Rome. He asks:—

"Would these venerable fathers recognise in our secular schools of to-day the legitimate descendants of their own town, and district schools? The truly American school should be the school broad as the American Constitution, the school in which every religious denomination would have its own place, each paid out of the tax that its members contribute. The children of every Christian boy and girl attend them, and find in them the spiritual nourishment that would make of each and all of them Christian men and women. Then would the Christian people that has given solidity and force and energy to our Republic continue to make us a Christian people."

**Is the English Boy a Primitive Savage?**

MR. C. B. FRY, in his magazine for November, indulges in the following straight talk concerning the human boy:—

"The human boy of the British species is a hard nut to crack. I suppose he is more or less the same product, whatever the national species, all the world over. He is an ever-recurring instance of Nature's persistent reversion to type. We are civilising and over-civilising. All the while Nature is breaking forth the natural savage, day after day, and reclaiming inch of ground that we may happen to let alone for awhile. She looks as though she will never relinquish her ancient rights in the land and the boy. We apparently keep her at bay in the former case. Though who shall say how many evils are now the result of the towns that bind her ever-green spirit under? But in the case of the boy, the penalty is more direct. The boy, if a healthy creature, is born a savage. There are notable exceptions to this rule, of course. But, on the whole, if you want the boy to go well with him, the only course is to let Nature have her way with him, within the limits within which she is satisfied to leave the savage, in most cases, he will be. It is best to have a wholesome savage who, if a bit crude in his attitude towards the world, is still developing broadly upon the right lines. The hooligan is one most disconcerting instance of the way in which things will go wrong if artificial constraints break the relationship of Nature and the boy's heart. The boy is the survival of primitive man."

Mr. Fry's suggestion is that this island is too tame to hold the boy. The great tracts of wild land and the Colonies are the school for him.



## DEATH AS A PSYCHIC EXPERIENCE.

the *Occult Review* for November, a very interesting number, Mabel Collins writes of "the greatest psychic event we know of"—death. Death of the body, she says, may come some time after the real passing over of the spirit, as in the case of the Empress of Austria. She quotes many beautiful deathbed experiences, among them that of an Italian sailor lad:—

"I was rather afraid of death, as of something serious and unexpected. He had not thought to die so young. And when the doctor told him the end was at hand, he gave a terrible cry of despair. But that first distress passed away, and he told me that though he was disappointed at having to go before he really began to live, still he did not mind much—only he was a little afraid, because he had not always been good. He did not think he should be quite unable to know what to do when he left his body—but just at the very end he whispered to me with difficulty: "It is all right; I can get up. They are pulling down a rope to me; I can get up by that."

It seems more than probable that the spirit begins its spiritual experience long before the body has ceased to be in pain:—

During the long periods of unconsciousness it may be far away, enjoying the pleasure of that freedom which is soon to be entered into completely. A great and dreadful loneliness often comes upon the watcher when the dying person has fallen into deep sleep, or is under the influence of an opiate; it is as though the spirit has gone up—up on white wings, or golden ones, and desires not to be drawn back again. Once more the eyes open with consciousness in them and a look of love, but only for a moment or a little while. Already the parting has taken place. A curious thing was said once by a dying woman. She had been unconscious for some time, and her husband brought her back to this life by a strong restorative. She looked at him reproachfully and said, "Why have you brought me back? I have such a steep hill to climb, and I had nearly reached the top when you brought me back." She soon became unconscious again, and he knelt beside her and let her spirit pass upward without hindrance.

Others who have had deathbed experiences which confirm that, for them, death had no terrors, are Mrs. Willard, Mr. D. L. Moody, Henry Drummond, and Gladstone. The writer recalls the fact that Gladstone's little black Pomeranian survived his master but a short time, and remarks that animal mortality can never be doubted by a seer or a voyant, and there have been deathbed scenes which give colour to this suggestion. She cites of her own knowledge the case of a husband and wife, both religious people, both of whom had beautiful deathbed experiences. When the husband was lying on his deathbed, he said to his daughter:—

"I see such beautiful things." "What are they, father?" she asked. "I don't know," he answered; "they are more beautiful than anything I ever saw before, but I cannot describe them." "Oh, do try and tell me what they are like," she begged. "There is a beautiful light," he said, "and in the midst of it is something more like the Sacrament cup than anything else—but much grander—more bright and beautiful; just now it is close, right on my bed."

There was a plain, uneducated man who could never have heard of the Holy Grail.

## MR. ZANGWILL IN THE HOLY LAND.

"TENTING in Palestine" is the title of Mr. Zangwill's paper in the *Fortnightly Review*. After a tourist's gossip about tents and dinner and supper, the writer gives us this account of the industrial and agricultural decay of the Holy Land:—

The Sea of Galilee suffers from "great depression" in a metaphoric sense. In Gospel times it was alive with sailing boats; now, for a change from horseback, we hired the fleet, a couple of boats, and were rowed by brawny fishermen to the head of the lake, where we took our ease in a *khan* as the horses came up.

But I must not leave you with the impression that the land is wholly desolate and degenerate. For miles around Jerusalem there is indeed a stony desolation that makes the heart sick. But even at its worst the land retains traces of its former fatness, the bleak hills are terraced with the indications of ancient olive trees.

The choked-up springs could be liberated, and re-affluence would cool and moisten the climate. Occasionally a German or Jewish colony makes the wilderness blossom as the rose. The planting of eucalyptus trees diminishes fever. Even as I write a world-famous planter comes in to tell me how he has started a large plantation from which he hopes a profit, and how a poor Jew throughout Europe and Asia are dying to be a chance of working upon the holy soil. If only the Government would guarantee titles to the land bought!

Moreover, there are everywhere great stretches of woodland where the loveliest wild flowers grow, reminiscent and redolent of English country lanes.

He was disappointed in Damascus. His choice rather to sleep in tents than in the hotels was a choice which gave one of them typhoid fever when the inconveniences of travel were over:—

When your Oriental journey is all over, it is long before you will grow reconciled to the prosaic world of Europe and America. The squalor and discomfort, the beggars and lepers, will be forgotten. Your eyes will be full of the pageantry of the East, of white tents and starry skies, of glorious sunshine and radiant colour, and of a more beautiful humanity clad in flowing garments of indescribable patterns and innumerable hues, dusky, glorious-limbed men, and women draped in sheets and head-veils; you will see domes and minarets, and long covered bazaars where the merchant squats cross-legged amid his wares, and business is done in a lazy, hour-long bargaining; you will hear the plaintive notes of Arab love-songs and the barbarous clang of Oriental arms, and you will not be so sure that the strenuous, grinding life of the West is an improvement upon the patriarchal life of the Book of Genesis.

THE *Grand Magazine* has an article, evidently by a competent writer, on "How Bargain-Hunter is Swindled," which we can commend to many voters. The moot point discussed is the wearing of corsets by women. The "best story" is Mr. Arthur Morrison's "Charlwood With a Number."

AN origin of early marriages in India is suggested by Sirdar Arjan Singh, in the *Imperial and Asiatic Quarterly Review*. He says:—

Probably it was somewhere in those iron days of India that the idea of early marriages took practical shape, when the *Parida* System (veiling) and early marriages alone could save the young women from outrages and maltreatment by their oppressors, whether invaders from Central Asia, or perhaps but unjust people of their own country; and it was perhaps then that Sanskrit books, to the advantage, no doubt, of the honour and morality for the time being, were made to allow—nay, rather compel—early marriages.



**ELECTRICITY AS DOMESTIC GENIE.**

*The World's Work* Mr. George Turnbull describes electrical house. He extols electricity as a culinary for the cleanliness which attends its use, complete control over the amount of heat, and the rapid heating of ovens and utensils the point necessary for cooking. He describes the Omphalos System, in which the resistances are of metallic films deposited on insulating of thin mica sheets. He thus describes the victory triumph of electricity in the house :—

the hot water for the morning cup of tea and the morning in one's dressing-room, right on to the warming of at night, electricity is ready to play its part in the through the day. The mistress comes down to breakfast, if she chooses, by the simple adjustment of the switch electrically equipped breakfast-room she can make the herself. Placing the socket upon the egg-boiler, she can the eggs boiled to a nicety on the table before her. Or the here, and she can start cooking the breakfast bacon or And so on. Afternoon tea in the drawing-room is simple to negotiate, and the after-dinner coffee is to be specially delectable from the elegant coffee-pot wings in its stand when pouring out. One may imagine then equipped with all the apparatus designed for the work in preparing the meals. What a saving in dusting by the absence of the coal fire ! And this saving not be confined to the kitchen, for the house may be throughout by electricity.

the cigar-lighters have long been known, but they are liable now ; the electric hair-curler is a great gain in convenience ; while flat-irons can be used equally by the lady in the room or the maid in the laundry.

the question of cost is still a deterrent, although electricity supply companies are making large reductions in prices when the power is used during the day for cooking and heating. Though still expensive, the system is suited for the very wealthy and country houses away from gaspipes.

**AN ESTIMATE OF MR. SWINBURNE.**

*Quarterly* reviewer, recognising that a change of fortune has come over English criticism since Mr. Swinburne began to write, endeavours now to sum up the elements that go to make Mr. Swinburne's reputation :—

it is still too early a day to establish definitely all the lines of Swinburne's claim as a contemporary writer and a poet in England. He was a signal recruit to the men who might be called Victorian humanists, those who broke up, or tried to break up, the cautious fence of the orthodoxy of forty years ago. The elements that he contributed, that seemed so revolutionary in his poetic tracts to convert the pious, his ballads to excite passions, his bombs thrown into the fool's paradise of the Victorian age have long lost all their offensive quality, lost all, we may say, that which their artistic vitality gave to them ; and the result was considered Italianate, Gallic, everything that was not English, has proved as time has gone on to be utterly patriotic, with the Viking's sea-spirit and all the virtues of the fierce islander, one, in fact, in many of our barbaric poetic instincts are preserved. For Mr. Swinburne has hated those who seemed to him his country's enemies with a Hebraic, prophetic hatred. A Tsar of the Russias has made him rhetorical, a man impious ; and yet he is a republican, as the barons of the first King John were premature republicans. In spite of all this, because of it, he has continued into our day the heroic

tradition in poetry, and has been the last true rhapsodist away incontinently without appeal upon the lyric. Similarly his criticism has been an ecstasy of homoerotic idolatry—his Victor Hugo a Titan, his Shakespeare a god. If this is so in his prose, it is not wonderful that his poetry appears to have all the faults and all the qualities that have appeared in poetry ever learnt, from Marlowe to Rossetti. He may be he has been termed, a Greek, an Elizabethan, an Englishman, a Hebrew ; he is in no respect an Edwardian. But anomalous as he must be accounted, he is a master, a poet, an "immortal," one of the last of those men of letters who still arose in our last century literature, and whose type the present century hardly seems able or inclined to perpetuate.

These conclusions are reached after very sympathetic and beautiful criticism in detail of the poet's works.

**THE STREETS OF LONDON.**

LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR HENRY SMITH, ex-Commissioner of the City of London Police, writing in *Blackwood's Magazine*, gives an entirely pessimistic account of the state of London in the year 1900. He would modify Carlyle's "mostly fools and knaves," if not into "mostly knaves and fools." There is now, he says, no longer honour among thieves. Dickens' thieves' dens would not now be frequented if they existed. One thief does not know another sufficiently :—

The Sikes of our time may be met with in hundreds more degraded sort than his distinguished prototype. The original supported his woman by burglary and house-breaking when detection meant death on the scaffold. The modern Sikes lives on his woman's earnings, and hammers her when she doesn't bring in enough from the streets to keep in gin.

There are nothing like enough police in the London streets to ensure the safety of the public. Of the 16,000 Metropolitan and City Police, only 4,380 are ever on duty at one time. And, according to the National Burglary Insurance Corporation, there are 70,000 thieves known to the police :—

Where this enterprising company obtained its information we do not know ; but that there are many thousands of men and women who will not work, and refuse to starve, I do know. If you wish to secure immunity from outrage, you must experiment of a constable at every lamp-post. To ensure the safety of the public, and get criminals their deserts ; to keep them from "the streets of London," and put them under lock and key, becomes more difficult day by day.

Trial by jury is not an unmixed blessing, owing to ignorance and cowardice, especially cowardice of jurors. The Beck case has been much trade for the law. As for the "First Offenders' Act," men who have spent their lives among the criminal classes disappear from it. A "first offender" is usually an old offender caught for the first time ; and the chief effect of the Act, according to this writer, is to aid and abet the "hooligan." There are many other details as to the fraud of one section of the public and the credulity of the other, and the extent to which roguery has become a fine art, making altogether one of the most interesting but certainly one of the most depressing aspects of London I have read this month.



EMPERESS-DOWAGER OF CHINA AND THE CHINESE COURT.

AN AMERICAN GIRL WHO STAYED THERE.

KATHARINE CARL, the American artist who painted the portrait of the Empress-Dowager of China



Wife of the Emperor of China.

exhibited at St. Louis, has been moved by the fairy-tales about her published in the American Press to make public her experiences, even though by so doing she must deeply offend Chinese prejudices, which forbid any reference whatever, however complimentary, to so sacred a personage as the Empress-Dowager or the Emperor. Miss Carl is the only "European" (sic) who has ever had a

to study the Empress-Dowager in her own dwellings, and her article, in the *Century*, is the most interesting and certainly by far the most authentic published.

as at the Summer Palace, apparently a very beautiful flower-decked place, more than an hour and a half drive from Peking, among hills and valleys, and lakes, that this American girl was presented to the Emperor. It seemed an "Arabian Nights" scene into which they were carried; it is quite an "Arabian Nights" description of it which is given. When they knew it the Empress had entered, "a young little lady, with a brilliant smile," kind, and remarkably youthful in appearance. It seemed an absurd term to apply to her. The Emperor, "the Son of Heaven," the Emperor, is described as boyish in appearance, but apparently the Empress saw little of him, though he eyed her enough. The appointment for beginning the sittings was for eleven o'clock, and only two sittings originally to be given. Her Majesty clearly did not know much about portrait-painting. The Empress-Dowager appeared clothed for her portrait— in a robe of imperial yellow, brocaded in the wistaria vine pattern, and richly embroidered in pearls. The list of her ornaments is too long to quote

in full, but in her jet-black hair there were many rich jewels; she wore also bracelets and rings, and on her hands had four nail-protectors (her nails are appalling claws), two of brilliant green jade, and two of gold set with rubies and pearls.

With the inscrutable eyes of the redoubtable Tze-Hsi fixed on her; with the eighty-five clocks in the throne-room all beginning at once to chime, play a tune, and strike eleven o'clock in eighty-five different ways, and with all the princesses, ladies in waiting, eunuchs, and high attendants standing breathlessly attentive around, intently watching her every movement, it is no wonder that even an American girl's hands should have trembled.

The result was that Miss Carl was invited to remain a few days at the Palace, the first foreigner to stay in any residence of a Son of Heaven since the time of Marco Polo, and the only foreigner who had ever been within the women's precincts.

The charming apartments set apart for her were near the Empress Dowager's throne-room. They occupied an entire pavilion—two sitting-rooms, a dining-room and a charming bedroom. A dozen or more eunuchs were allotted to her particular service, but apparently no women attendants.

The pale blue satin bed was rather hard, but among the Empress's thoughtful attentions—she was clearly an ideal hostess—was a present of two soft pale blue silk cushions filled with tea-leaves, and delightfully soft. A more detailed description of Tze-Hsi is given after the second sitting:—

A perfectly proportioned figure, with head well set upon shoulders and a fine presence; really beautiful hands, dainty and small and high-bred in shape; a symmetrical, well-formed head with a good development above the rather large ears; jet-black hair, smoothly parted over a fine, broad brow; delicate, well-arched eyebrows; brilliant black eyes, set perfectly straight on the head; a high nose of the type the Chinese call "noble," broad between the eyes and on a line with the forehead; upper lip of great firmness; a rather large but beautiful mouth with mobile red lips, which, when parted over her white teeth, gave her smile a rare charm; a strong chin, but not of exaggerated firmness, and with no marks of obstinacy. I do not know she was nearing her sixty-ninth year. I should have thought her a well-preserved woman of forty. Being a widow she used no cosmetics.

Of the young Empress, the first lady of the Court after Tze-Hsi, Miss Carl says that she seemed a charming character. She is the Emperor's first cousin—a delicate, high-bred beauty, with a sweet dignity and an evidently lovable nature; but "there is sometimes in her eyes a look of patient resignation that is almost pathetic." There is no "Imperial harem"—merely this one wife of the first degree, and one of the second degree, apparently a rather uninteresting person.

The Empress has a powerful memory, even in a list of highly-cultivated memories; she is a reader of classics, a keen critic, and a lover of the theatre. She is very impatient of Chinese spoken with an accent, but bad Chinese is not an insuperable obstacle to advancement—witness the case of Li Hung Chang, who spoke the language very indifferently.



## WILL SIXTEEN ACRES KEEP A FAMILY?

the *World's Work and Play* Mr. F. E. Green gives his experience as a small holder in Surrey. He took sixteen acres of land—two arable, fourteen in grass—at Newdigate, Surrey. Eight acres he purchased as freehold; the rest he holds as a purchasing lease. He has planted 400 apple-trees, 100 damsons, about 2,000 bushes, chiefly raspberries and black currants. The stock consists of three cows, three pigs, ninety-seven fowls, two bees, and ten hives of bees. The land, cottage, tools, live stock, sheds and implements cost a total of £700. Lord Onslow, on visiting the spot, said that if small holdings could be made to pay their way owing to distance from market and to the poor they could be made to pay anywhere. The way Mr. Green overcame the distance difficulty was by a system of sending boxes of mixed produce, containing butter, eggs, fruit and honey, to private subscribers in London. He can, for instance, send a weighing 48lb. to a London address within the delivery radius of the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway for 6d. The chief industry of his holding is the production of butter. But the bees are his chief delight. The result of the experiment for nine months is thus stated:—

It is perfectly clear that if I put down £45 a year as profit on the cows, which is as near as I can approximate profits deducting rental value of eight acres and interest on capital on the other eight acres, there is not sufficient for a family to live upon at present out of the produce of these sixteen acres. I have arrived at the following cash results for nine months:—

	£	s.	d.
Profit on poultry ... ..	4	18	10
" Bees ... ..	4	0	5
" Pigs ... ..	3	0	0
" cows (estimated) ... ..	33	15	0
	<hr/>		
	45	14	3
Loss on market gardening ... ..	4	1	10
	<hr/>		
Total ... ..	41	12	5

Over the twelve months the writer may perhaps be allowed to infer the net profit would work out at £54. He then proceeds:—

These figures are not exhilarating. No one, I suppose, unless he is consumed with the passion called earth-hunger, would willingly leave city life, comfortably entrenched behind a moderate salary, to work from early morn to nightfall in wind and rain or under scorching suns, for a little over £1 a week.

Mr. Green says that his experiment was intended for the benefit of the working men, but all the holdings were taken up by members of the middle class. The moral he draws is that we must have land owned by the County Council, and worked on a system of co-operative production and distribution. He prophesies the disappearance of the old-fashioned English farmer with his gig, and the landless English labourer with his hopeless slouch, and in their place we shall see the enterprising large cultivator rattling about in his motor car in search of the best markets within a hundred miles radius of his farm; and the small cultivator with an educated mind to bear on methods of production and distribution.

## LUXURIOUS OCEAN TRAVEL.

In the *World's Work* Mr. Robert Cromie describes the Hamburg-American liner *Amerika*, built by Messrs. Harland and Wolff, at Belfast, under the name "The Last Word on Shipbuilding." The *Amerika* is neither the largest nor the fastest, but claims to be the finest passenger steamship ever put to sea. It is fitted with electric elevators, the inquiry office is connected by telephone with all parts of the ship, there is a nursery for children, and a gymnasium. The first-class smoking-room is Elizabethan in style. There is also an electric light bath, and a massage attended by a bookstall and a florist's shop. The principal feature in the ship is the restaurant, on the upper promenade deck, with seating accommodation for about 125, said to be the first of its kind ever fitted on an Atlantic liner. The general scheme of furnishing is Louis Seize, the walls are panelled in various polished woods, ornamentation is in bronze and ormolu, the grand staircase is fitted with beautiful white panelling in the Adams style, broken up by mirrors and pictures, and screens of glass have been fitted into the walls on the landing of the restaurant and of the dining-saloon, affording views into the other rooms, and giving light to the staircase. For the details the writer says:—

I confess I did envy the occupants of some of the numerous private suites, furnished in half a score of different styles. These are rooms, not cabins; they contain beds, not bunks; they are lighted by windows, not portholes. If your purse is deep enough or full enough you can secure the Imperial suite and the use (when needed) of the Emperor and Empress.

The dining-room is of imposing size, having a length of 100 feet and extending the whole width of the vessel. The whole of the decoration, equipment, and furniture has been specially studied, and the Louis Seize period supplies the *motif*. A good effect is gained by avoiding the inconvenient columns which usually spoil the general aspect of a room as are necessary are only at the front end of the room, and placed cross-wise, and produce a good architectural result. The general colour scheme, copies of famous pictures, wood-carving, and lighting arrangements, all contribute to a very charming effect. The drawing-room with its rose-coloured silk upholstery and finely-embroidered curtains of rose and silver; the smoking-room with its white panelling and very fine gilt ornaments; the great hall or hunting-room of an Elizabethan manor house; the nursery with its illustrations of Little Red Riding Hood, Grimm's Tales and others—the *tout ensemble* is really over-powering!

JEANNETTE MARKS, herself a Professor of English Literature at Mount Holyoke College, deplors the ignorance of American college girls of literature in an article which she has published in the *Critic* of New York for October. As the result of an examination of 186 girls who had been studying in the college for a year, we are told that 153 did not know when Shakespeare lived (two students placed him in the twelfth century and four in the nineteenth!), 154 did not know who wrote "Don Quixote" (one student, hard pressed, attributed the work to Marion Crawford), and forty could not tell who wrote "The Divine Comedy." The *thing* which most harms the college, laments the writer in conclusion, is that the college B.A. should have been the thing.



# THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

## AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

November number offers fresh witness to the really cosmopolitan interests of the American

The survey of the world's life is singularly apt. The November municipal elections bulk in the chronicle. Dr. Shaw sums up strongly in favour of Mr. Ivins as the best candidate for the City of New York. But everywhere, he says, people studying the relation of money to politics and administration; and the prospect of the revival of art is brighter than for many years.

There are two special articles dealing with Ireland.

Mr. P. F. Jones depicts rural Ireland as it is

He says that in the greater part of Ireland the soil is black and rich, far richer than the average European soil; and the Irish climate, always cool and moist, favours the production of all kinds of root crops. There is no remedy to suggest for the evident decay of the country.

T. W. Russell, M.P., expounds the workings of the Land Act, and states the plea for less restricted and more compulsory powers. In view of the approaching celebration on Thanksgiving Day of the anniversary of the settlement of Jews in the United States—the first among the nations to recognise the Jews' title to all the rights of man—Mr. Max J. Rapin writes of the Jew in American history as citizen, scholar, philanthropist, and man of commerce.

Campbell Morgan tells the story of Free Church mission in England.

## AUSTRALASIAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

The September number is full of interesting reading. Mr. Smith concludes his articles upon New Guinea, comparing this time with the laws, customs, and religion of the natives. Mr. Judkins has interviewed Mr. Watson, the much talked of Union Label clause, introduced by the Labour party in the Federal House. The labour party insists that the label, which denotes that the goods have been manufactured by Union labour, and sold under the most favourable working conditions, is nothing but good. The whole idea depends for success upon the sympathy of citizens generally; if the public does not prefer to purchase goods so labelled the scheme falls to the ground. Mr. Maclean, who with Mr. Blandine recently shared the Prime Ministership, considers the Union Label "unnecessary, and calculated only to promote dissension amongst classes."

Reviewing Australasian matters in the History of the month, Mr. Judkins says that as far as natural conditions are concerned, Australia's prospects are very bright.

"The season has been one of the best, and, with reasonable legislation by the States in the way of settling people on the land, there is every reason to look forward to a time of increased prosperity." On top of these bright hopes comes the abandonment of General Blandine's scheme, through lack of support from Australia! Turning on the fact that a bare 50 per cent. of those who can do so, vote, he says: "It is strange that the fact that people in Russia are willing to sell their souls for gain, is so little thought of in a democratic country where every man has a vote, that probably little more than half of them exercise it."

## THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THERE is a high standard of interest and value in the November contents. Five papers have been separately noticed.

### THE EFFECT OF THE SIMPLON TUNNEL.

Mr. J. S. Mann discusses the new trade routes between Europe which have been suggested by the opening of the Simplon Tunnel. He mentions the project of opening the Col de Fancille, the depression in the Jura between Gex, which would involve only three long tunnels of seven, and ten miles, nine other tunnels of less than one mile each, which would reduce the distance from Paris to Geneva by about seventy-two miles. The time from Paris to Milan would sink to twelve hours, from London to Milan to twenty-one hours, from London to Berlin to forty hours instead of forty-five. The Minister of Public Works has proposed the tunnel of Mont Blanc from Chamonix to Entremont, eight and a half miles in length. Mr. Mann also mentions the railways in course of construction which will connect Salzburg and South Germany into closer connection with Trieste, and so strengthen German-Austrian influence in that city. South German seaward traffic will thus be diverted from Hamburg, which is 700 kilometres from Munich, to Trieste, which is less than 400. Mr. Mann refers to the Protectionist paradox which leads England and Switzerland, while spending four or five millions sterling in shortening the running time from Paris to Geneva by two and a half hours, to lose half an hour on every journey by the Customs examination.

### HUMANISM AS A RELIGION.

Mr. R. Christie contributes a very thoughtful study of Humanism as a Religion. The main features of the creed are that the supernatural is not necessary, that a moral ideal, that goodness is not an end, but a means to an end—the end being the "greatest balance of pleasure over pain, or the fulness of life." The good to be realised is the good of the social whole. With this goes a consistent appreciation of the individual and an individualistic social optimism. Mr. Christie points out that the naturalistic basis of life is irrational, that biology does not support the idea that a new environment in a century or two can transmute the aggregate of hereditary qualities, that there is no proof that when we have ceased to collide in the economic sphere we shall find nowhere else, for "the more Socialism is a success the more will the economic drop out of consciousness and get together." The humanistic ideal is derived from a source other than either economics or evolution. The solution of our present social problem would give naturalism its deathblow.

### OTHER ARTICLES.

Canon Cheyne's resolution of the Resurrection of Jesus into a revived reminiscence of mythical beliefs, the resurrection of the Sun-God is subjected to criticism by Professor Margoliouth. Arminius Vambsay expects that the revolt in Arabia will be crushed by the Turks, armed with modern weapons. He says that if England had shown the slightest sign of interfering, the Arabs would have secured the independence they desired. Count de Soissons glorifies Arnold Böcklin, the Swiss painter, as one of the greatest colourists ever, only equalled if at all by Giorgione.



## THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

### THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THERE are many papers in the November number of *the Fortnightly*, which have been separately dealt with. Its contents are chiefly concerned with politics, national and international.

#### LINKING UP THE FARMERS OF THE WORLD.

Mr. Marchese Raffaele Cappelli, late Foreign Minister of Italy, describes the International Institute of Agriculture, which was formed by an international conference at Rome. He says that this Institute will raise the standard of life in the nations, will increase means of subsistence faster than the increase of the human race, will rapidly diffuse knowledge of technical improvements in the economics of production, will co-ordinate the efforts of many co-operatives scattered throughout the world, will promote the economics of distribution, and will give an approximate idea of the stock-in-hand of every kind of produce.

#### THE PERILS OF MUNICIPAL HOUSING.

Benjamin Taylor writes on the Housing of the People in the light of reports of the Municipal Commission. An important paragraph may be quoted:—

There are, then, shut up to this position, that if a municipality takes to supply the smallest class of dwellings, such as we have been referring to as one and two-room houses, at rents based on a 3 per cent. interest, it will have to undertake the entire cost. No private builder could or would attempt to compete on a basis. This class of dwelling would thus become a municipal monopoly of immeasurable limits. In the case of London the estimate is that an expenditure would be needed of £1,000 per annum for five years, in order to fill up existing vacancies. But the expenditure, which thereafter might be less, but probably would be more, must go on indefinitely, as the population grew the municipality, having the monopoly, would be compelled to supply all the one and two-room houses required, and even to anticipate the demand. And the demand would certainly increase at a greater ratio than the supply, if the municipal houses on a 3 per cent. basis were valued at less than three-room houses on a commercial rental.

#### SIR OLIVER LODGE UNDER CRITICISM.

W. H. Mallock takes exception to Sir Oliver Lodge's illicit combination, as he regards it, of religion and science. His question is:—

What means does Sir Oliver reconcile this system of idealised and "exaggerated" monism with a practical religion, which takes the form of attributing an immortal personality and a self-determining will to the individual human being, and not only a personality but very definite human characteristics to the "All-one," or God, or (as Sir Oliver elsewhere calls Him) "High quarters"?

#### TENNYSON AND HIS PORT WINE.

T. H. S. Escott contributes personal reminiscences of the late Sir Henry Irving, from which one incident may be quoted. Irving was dining with Tennyson:—

After dinner a pint of the port, immortalised in the verses of the Head Waiter at the Cock, made its appearance. The poet entirely avoided the wine. Presently the bottle was held up to the light, the bard, with a sort of ruefulness, remarked: "Do you *always* take a bottle of port after dinner?" Every drop, of course, had been consumed by the host.

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

Lacon Watson describes the oldest and most important book on the chase in the English language. It is called "The Master of Game," by Edward, second Duke of York. It was chiefly drawn from the "Livres de

Chasse" of Count Gaston de Foix. Mr. William Morris describes George Farquhar, who lived at the end of the seventeenth century, as the one man of the time with a dramatic talent highly developed. But for his career he might have proved a Fielding of the theatre.

### THE NINETEENTH CENTURY AND AFTER.

THERE is no article of super-eminent interest in the November number. More than one-third of the articles, however, have claimed notice on earlier pages.

#### NAVAL CAPTURE OF PRIVATE GOODS.

Mr. Edmund Robertson, late Civil Lord of the Admiralty, makes a strong plea for the abolition of the rule of international law which permits of the capture of private property. He points out that although fallen into discredit, has been maintained by the refusal of Great Britain to consent to its abolition. The right would be, he says, of no great value to the world, would result in the transferring of a large portion of carrying trade to neutral fleets. It has been once challenged by the United States Government in its proposals for the new Hague Conference. Though the Commission on our Food Supply in Time of War has recommended the abolition of this obnoxious rule, it considers that the first duty of the Government is to extirpate the *origo mali* altogether, and so must eventually provide for the safety of our supplies of food abroad.

#### THE ORIGIN OF THE CATACOMBS.

Mr. H. W. Hoare endeavours to shed light on an obscure and controversial point. The Roman catacombs were not, as was supposed, disused sandpits, nor the result of secret excavation, nor planned as places of worship nor asylums of refuge. The explanation is that cremation being distasteful, and burials required by law to be made outside the city walls, Christians followed the example of the Roman Jews, who had from the days of Augustus possessed subterranean cemeteries of their own beyond the walls. Nothing could be more natural than that Jewish Christianity in its capital should continue the custom:—

Stronger, too, than even any associations with national history would be the profound feeling of reverence for the dead which had been rendered sacred in the entombment of Christ Himself.

The volcanic tufa formation made a good substitute for limestone.

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Herbert Paul urges that Liberals should claim the present foreign policy of the Government as essentially Liberal, and so prevent the Unionists making a monopoly of the credit. Dr. Peake, of the Lord's Day Observance Society, replies to Lord Avebury on his Sunday Bill, objecting to the exemptions, and urging simultaneous enforcement of the existing law against Sunday trading with heavier penalties attached. Miss Gertrude King, taking her metaphor from the shoemaker's wares, laments the way the stock size of success pinches the actors. For him there is no posterity to revise the verdict of the present. He must please now or never, and must conform with conventional expectations. Mr. Stephen points out how Latin might be made a living language to girls by getting them to learn the Lord's Prayer in familiar hymns in the more original Latin. Miss Bradley gives a pleasant account of days spent in a convent.



## THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

### THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

One of the November number is Captain Mahan's view of the strength of Nelson, which has been widely noticed. Next is an Italian Statesman's view of the influence of the Far Eastern War on the European situation. He deplores the Anglo-German animosity, and both England and Germany as friends of Italy. The action of France in repudiating the efforts of capitalists to obtain a concession in Tripoli will, he thinks, in the Morocco Conference, to side with her, even at the risk of losing German friendship. He thinks that the weakening of Russia will not be overruled, and also that Italy may help Russia and Britain to a more satisfactory understanding in the East and elsewhere.

Mr. Newland Blennerhassett recalls circumstances of the threatened war of 1875, and how the Tsar held back from his intended attack on France. Professor W. G. W. calls attention to our supply of Admiralty coal, and refers to the establishment of a German syndicate in South Wales which has obtained control over a tract of steam coal, which has assumed the value of an English Company. He urges the imposition of a more or less heavy tax on the export of Admiralty coal to ports for the use of our rivals as a munition

and his destiny form the subject of a paper by H. B. Marriott-Watson, who refers ominously to the racial isolation of the Jew, and to the great influence exercised by the modern Jew. Financial houses to-day, he says, are often the cause of peace and war. He asks if the people of England are content that a committee of Jews should determine the international policy to any extent. The only answer, he says, is that of Zionism or absorption. The latter seems almost an impossibility.

Mr. Mackay Wilson vigorously attacks Sir West for stating that the Liberal Unionist Party is in danger, and that Home Rule is no real danger at the present day. Liberal Unionism is, he says, very much

Mr. Hugh Chisholm, editor of "The Encyclopædia Britannica," writes a very interesting paper on some aspects of the *Times* Book Club. Amongst its contributions, he mentions that it is to recall public interest in the books of the past. He claims that publishers and libraries will both benefit in the end. A "tenant-Colonel" laments the dearth of officers, and that officers should be paid on a scale sufficient to enable them to live in an honourable independence. Rev. J. H. Voysey finds a sure foundation for religion in the reception of a perfectly wise, capable, and loving God entirely on what God has made us to be, not on nature tradition or on Church dogmas. In the *Survey* the seismic changes taking place in the world are scarcely a reference.

One of the most noteworthy papers in the October number of the *University Review* is that by Dr. Sophie Webster, with its luminous way out of the Irish University question. This has been noticed elsewhere, as also has Mr. H. Osman Newland's "Inwardness of the University Extension Movement." Mr. H. Osman Newland contributes a series of suggestions for the development of education in school and college, with an important outline of study. Viscount Mountmorris presses the need of better technical education in the development of the tropics.

### THE INDEPENDENT REVIEW.

THE November number has papers of more variety than distinction. One or two receive separate notice.

#### WHAT TRAFALGAR ACCOMPLISHED.

Dr. J. Holland Rose writes on the true significance of Trafalgar. It was meant to prevent a temporary command of the Channel by Napoleon, and consequent invasion of Great Britain. Dr. Rose points out that before the decisive naval battle took place Napoleon had given up the plan of invasion of Britain, and had withdrawn his troops to fight Austria and Russia. Nevertheless he says:—

Its ultimate results in the sphere of European policy are incalculably great. The Emperor was brought by these circumstances, rather than by mere ambition, as we usually assert, to seek to conquer Britain on the Continent. His eager activity led him to adopt measure after measure: Berlin Decree, Milan Decree, Treaty of Tilsit, Fontainebleau Decree, Russian Expedition—which promised in turn to overwhelm England under the mass of Europe, but really brought Napoleon himself under the ruins of his Continental System.

#### THE OFFICE OF MUNICIPAL TRADING.

Mr. Edwin Cannan discusses the principle of municipal trading. He rebuts the charge of Socialism by saying that capital is not, as a matter of fact, deprived of its share of income. And furthermore he asks, who is the community to which the municipal enterprises belong? Not to the people of the locality, but the proprietor of the land and other property. He says:—

Streets and parks, schools, water-works, tramways, belong to the local community, are really mere adjuncts of the real estate within the locality, and shares in them are transferred along with each parcel of real estate which is bought and sold.

Neither does municipal trading do away with interest. Then why is it so furiously opposed?—

The real root of bitterness is to be looked for, not in a change in the ownership of capital or in the distribution of wealth, but in a change of management.

The electors govern, though they do not own.

#### THE SCOTTISH FARM LABOURER.

Mr. William Diack, himself formerly a farm labourer in various parts of Scotland, gives an interesting insight into the life of the class. His library is chiefly the *Times* and Burns, but the weekly newspaper is sowing the seeds of intellectual life, and linking with the nascent Labour party. This anecdote is worth repeating:—

It is related that one day an Aberdeenshire farmer, on occasion to reprove one of his servants for conduct which he chose to describe as unworthy of a "professing Christian," said, "I'm nae professing Christian, nor never was," retorted the workman, "I just gang to the Auld Kirk as my father did and me."

THERE is not nearly so much as usual in the *Cornhill* for November, the most important paper being that on "The Creation of the British Museum," by Sir John Maunde-Thompson, Chief Librarian. The charming papers, "From a College Window," are continued. Musing on the "artistic temperament," the writer suggests a reason why women have so seldom achieved the highest in art. It is, he thinks, "because they seldom or never have that calm, strong egotism at the base of their natures which men so constantly have, and which indeed seems almost a condition of attaining the highest success in art." In other words, he thinks that woman's unselfishness, her *métier de femme* in the best sense of the word, militates against her *métier* of an artist.



## THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

MAYBE the most notable paper in the October number is that on "The Price of Peace," containing a review of universal military service, which is noticed elsewhere, as well as other articles.

### THE UNFILIAL GOETHE.

G. M. Trevelyan contributes a very interesting paper on Goethe's mother, and supplies fresh evidence of the lightest depreciation of Goethe's once-idolised mother which is a healthy sign of the times :—

The endless discussions on the supposed egotism of Goethe's mother it is astonishing how seldom any reference is made to the mother as a test as his relations with his mother. Step by step, read through the mother's letters, the conviction grows on her side was an infinite store of devotion, love, patience, and humour, while on his was the coldness born of an increasing absorption in himself and his surroundings. At the moment during those long years from 1779 to 1792 he had never satisfied the hunger for sight and sound of him which his mother well was consuming her, for little Fritz, amongst other things brought it home to him. But he preferred first his Frau, and then his "poor creature" Christiane; and his mother longed in vain.

He quotes with entire approval Mr. William Arnold's opinion that the mother of the poet

was one of the most loving, sweetest, and most long-suffering mothers; while the illustrious Goethe was one of the most cold-blooded, and least considerate of sons.

### THE FAITH OF ERASMUS.

W. H. Hutton writes on Erasmus and the Reformation. He says the fascination of Erasmus increased as the years go on. He thus assigns the reason why Erasmus could not side with the Reforma-

tion held by the teaching voice of the Church, and he found himself, not by reference to an infallible interpretation by belief in the general judgment of the Body, past, present, and to come. The Church was to him the Body of Christ, and in Jesus Christ he profoundly believed; and, finding, he was not impatient, not afraid to wait for light.

### HOW FRENCH CRITICISM BECAME MORAL.

Garnet Smith, discussing recent literary criticism in France, says :—

It is certain that in the development of French criticism during the period between Sainte-Beuve and M. Brunetière there has been a transition from the dilettante spirit of intellectual curiosity to that of the social reformer. It is also certain that M. Brunetière has had a large share in bringing about this change. The successors of Sainte-Beuve have been reintroduced, and M. Brunetière has systematised, and made an element of criticism. He has linked together the moral, historical, and moral elements of criticism in a massive and compact.

The source of this change is said to be patriotism.

### OTHER ARTICLES.

The Japanese Alliance is welcomed by one writer as opening the way for what he hopes may be accomplished by a central responsible government in St. Petersburg—namely, a general and permanent Anglo-Russian alliance, based on the principles which underlie the Treaty of Commerce. The writer welcomes the report on food supply in the East as making clear that the "volume of our business will be practically undiminished," but they will not be obtained at a greater cost. The writer's study of the Rights and Limits of Theology is intensely and means good," but states his plea for a more catholic as opposed to dogmatic theology in a way more cumbrous than clear.

## THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

THE October number is distinguished by a very vivid and thoughtful description of the battle of Tsushima, which is noticed elsewhere along with other articles.

### IRISH LAND PURCHASE FOR ENGLAND.

A study of Irish land purchase, which is described as "the greatest social revolution ever effected in the kingdoms by Parliamentary means," closes with a unanimous hint :—

If statesmen should ever become convinced that the encouragement should be given in England to the settlement of greater numbers of the people on the land, it is inevitable that the great precedent set in Ireland should be cogently pressed by agrarian reformers, and closely scanned by those whose business it may be to initiate legislation.

### OTHER ARTICLES.

A strong plea is entered for the preservation of the game in Africa. The writer says it does not seem to ask that out of the ten million square miles of the great continent a few thousands should be set aside to preserve for a few centuries longer the splendid African fauna. On the study of Greece, a writer urges in favour of the changes proposed that they recognise individuality and the imperative necessity for better methods of teaching, and involve the national duty of laying aside the restrictions of a pedantic past. One glimpse of the world which the Trafalgar Centenary is reviving is a paper on Naples and Napoleon. A paper on early Christian art and archæology concludes with a plea for the slight aid lent to archæological pursuits by the diplomacy.

## THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE October number is full of suggestive matter and will be welcomed by the student and the minister of religion. Mr. Robert Macleod draws a lurid picture of Russia in unrest, which is conspicuous for its absence of faith and hope and love. Principal Forsyth treats of some Christian aspects of evolution, and insists that the doctrine of evolution is a record or a theory, and not a standard, and is a theory of but a part of the universe. It gives no law of duty nor goal of endeavour, and the doctrine of evolution is sound history which does not leave place for the redeeming purpose of God by the intervention and revolution." Mr. H. T. Hooper, writing on the Code of Hammurabi, contends that that Code is the Old Testament as the Old Testament is to the world. "The stream of Divine revelation began to be permanently diverted from Babylonian and Hebrew history in the person of Abraham." He asks, "On what principle can we recognise the breath of God in Hebrew history and refuse to recognise it in the obviously preparatory documents of Babylon?" Professor Peake gives a balanced statement of the present position of criticism with regard to the Fourth Gospel. Mediate rather than direct Johannine authorship would solve many difficulties, but he insists that the Gospel embodies a large number of most precious religious experiences, though the interest which has dictated its preservation was theological and apologetic rather than historical. Principal Workman describes the struggle of Christianity with Mithraism. The latter was chiefly spread by the soldiers. It was a religion of the sword, of judgment, of individual energy, of prayer, of brotherhood, but of coarse sacraments. Mr. T. A. Seed gives a charming selection from Sir M. E. Grant's reminiscences.



## THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

October number reaches a fairly high standard. Articles on a three-cornered *entente* between England, and America, on Catholic Education, Lord's resignation, and the results of the war have been very noticed.

### CATHOLIC UNION OF BLACK AND WHITE.

inal Gibbons writes on lynch law, its cause and cure. After emphatically denouncing this irregular justice, he laments the slowness and uncertainty of ordinary course of law, and adduces the happy of Catholic Christianity in destroying the caste between black and white. The following paragraphs are commended to Protestant whites among black. The Cardinal says :—

"In the two lower counties of Maryland, the white and the black populations are nearly equally divided, and the great majority of both races profess the Catholic religion. I have had many occasions to visit these counties in the exercise of the ministry. Before divine service began I have been allowed to observe the whites and the blacks assembled in the church grounds, and engaged in friendly and free intercourse. Then they repaired to the church, kneeling under the same roof, kneeling before the same altar, receiving the Sacrament at the same railing, and listening to the words of the same Gospel. This equal participation in the same gifts and privileges has fostered the feeling of good-will and brotherly love which no human legislation could accomplish. I have witnessed anywhere else the white race so kind and courteous to the coloured, nor the coloured race so respectful and obedient to the white; for there was no attempt in these gatherings to level the existing social distinctions. As my memory serves me, the records of these two counties have never been stained by a single instance of an outrage and wrong."

### JARS BETWEEN DOMINION AND STATES.

Canada and the Joint High Commission form the subject of a paper by Lawrence J. Burpee. He says the Commission has been suspended for seven years, and he tells us that there are many outstanding disputes :—the Behring Sea question; the bonding of the coast; the Atlantic fisheries; alien labour legislation; disputes on the Great Lakes; trade reciprocity; and three minor matters." The most important is the boundary question, which, he says, is now more desired by the States than by the Dominion. The writer would prefer free trade tariff legislation to "the cumbersome and complicated machinery of an International Commission." Other articles are mostly of American interest.

## THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

An amusing paper in the October *Atlantic Monthly* A. Macy traces "The Career of the Joke," and shows how one's own joke often, after passing through a number of purloining hands, eventually comes back to roost, and how a travel-worn, perhaps, after an adventurous career, returns to the world's comic press. He gives an alarming list of the stock joke-subjects in America, not always the same in England.

He writes on "The Cowardice of Culture," wishing to show that every social sphere has its standard of knowledge. He tells the following anecdote of Lowell :—

"At the end of mine, a Boston merchant, was being rowed on the Sagadahoc River in the Adirondacks by a guide who had been highly recommended to him, but who proved very silent. The oarsman found a tongue, and said casually to his employer, 'Do you know Jimmie Lowell?' Supposing this to be one of the boatmen on the lakes, my friend disclaimed all knowledge of such a personage. 'I should think you would know,' he said, turning the boatman with some surprise. 'He teaches

in Harvard College, and writes poetry and such things.' 'Indeed,' said my friend, surprised. 'I know Professor Lowell and have known him for many years.' 'Do you?' said the guide, and then fell back into silence, which was broken by a remark, some five minutes later, 'Ignorant cuss, ain't he?' It appeared that he had rowed Lowell on that same river some hours earlier in the previous season, keeping always on the sunny side, and that Lowell pleaded with him to row to the shady side, for it never occurred to him that a boatman must seek the current, not the shade."

## HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

*Harper's* for November opens with Mr. W. D. Howells pleasantly discursive, prettily illustrated gossip about a fortnight in Bath, where, he says, "you cannot get away from the beautiful." Dr. Charcot, in his second paper on his Antarctic explorations, sums up the scientific results of his expedition in such a way as to give an excellent answer to those who ask what is the use of such undertakings. Mr. Nevins continues his paper on the slave countries of to-day, and Mr. Rhys his comment on Shakespeare's "Henry VI.," illustrated by Mr. Edwin Abbey.

Mr. Philip Mighels gives a most interesting account of a music-school settlement in Eastern New York where nearly 300 very poor, underfed, undereducated Polish, Russian, Hungarian, and Jewish children are taught various musical instruments for a nominal salary.

Those who cherish the idea of animal immortality will find all the arguments well set out in a paper on this subject. The writer argues that, according to the great naturalists, animals have rudimentary minds; that the only rational way of considering the question of animal immortality is to look into our own minds and see why we expect immortality. That will teach us what animals may expect it. Our lives are not more incomplete than are those of animals. Moreover, he adds that there are known and proven cases of the reappearance of animals after death.

## THE GIRL'S REALM.

THE November number contains several interesting articles. Sarah A. Tooley writes upon the King's daughters as girls, telling several stories of Princess Louise when a child. "A Ghost in Voleland" is a charming little story in which Mr. Douglas English sets forth the adventures of a white vole in a vole and mouse colony twenty miles from London. The photographs illustrating the story are very well done. C. E. Larter considers that the country should have a hobby, and sets forth one in a sketch entitled "The Moss-Hunters," cleverly illustrated by sketches of different mosses by Muriel Hunt. Helen M. Blagg gives an account of thirty years of work in the Girls' Friendly Society. It is so often difficult to get up new games that the article by E. D. Angell on that subject should prove useful.

THE November *Century* is a very good number, usual, excellently got up and illustrated. Mrs. Humphrey Ward's new story, "Fenwick's Career," begins a fascinating account of the Empress-Dowager is continued; as is the series of papers on the Historic Paris of Paris, the one this month being the German Empire. There is a paper attractive to all Egyptologists on the discovery, during the excavations undertaken for the Museum, of wonderfully interesting Egyptian tombs. Mr. Horace Traubel, one of Whitman's literary executors, publishes part of the daily record he kept of the conversation during his later years. Excellent poems of Whitman accompany this paper.



## THE WINDSOR MAGAZINE.

The *Windsor Magazine* for November is mostly by Eden Phillpotts, Robert Barr, and other writers. The opening paper deals with Mr. Storey's Art; Lady Ingram describes her varied many of them Australian creatures; and Mr. Thompson Seton's papers on Woodcraft are read.

### FAMOUS CAKES AND SWEETS.

Writing of localised eatables, Mr. L. W. Lillingstone tells the history of most of the famous cakes and sweets whose names we have always known. Some of them are very old, and their origin lost in obscurity. Banbury cakes, as everyone knows, come from Banbury, near Oxford; Eccles cakes, somewhat similar, from Eccles, Manchester; Ormskirk gingerbread is made at a town near Liverpool, and the popularity of all these is far from confined to their locality. Richmond "Buns of Honour," dating from probably Henry VIII.'s time, are the only famous London cakes mentioned, but the Chelsea bun, now fallen much out of favour. The Bath bun is not sold out of Bath, while the "Dr. Oliver" was an invention of one Dr. Oliver, of Bath, a temporary of Pope, and primarily designed for the afflicted with the "accursed hag, Dyspepsia." The recipe for it was left—a most valuable legacy—by Dr. Oliver to his favourite coachman, who established himself at a small shop in Green Street, Bath, where Dr. Oliver's have been sold ever since. The Shrewsbury cake dates some centuries back, but Doncaster Scotch is only about a hundred years old. Scotland is famous not only for cakes, but for various kinds of "breads." Edinburgh, Forfar, Glasgow, and Perth have their special "rock," of which, perhaps, that of Forfar brings in most money. Everton toffee comes from a little place of that name near Liverpool. There are many other kinds of cakes and sweets associated with special localities.

## THE ART JOURNAL.

The Earl of Carlisle possesses an important collection of pictures by Canaletto at Castle Howard, and in the November number of the *Art Journal* H. Ellenkinson devotes an article to the Canaletto room at Castle Howard. There are twenty-four canvases in all in the room—thirteen by the master himself, and eleven by Copo Marieschi, his clever imitator. Three others are in the music-room and one in Lady Carlisle's dressing-room, making a total of seventeen genuine Canalettos. The *chef-d'œuvre* appears to be one showing the palace of the Doge at Venice under a gusty sky, with high lights and deep shadows on the water of the canal.

Edwin F. Reynolds continues his study of Byzantine craftsmanship.

### The Forum.

BEYOND the customary quarterly survey of American news, foreign affairs, finance, drama, science, literature, and fiction, there is not much calling for attention in the November number. Mr. Karl Blind inveighs against the Kaiser von Suttner as an unsatisfactory apostle of peace, because of her indiscriminate condemnation of war. To denounce all war as murder is, he says, to condemn the country and freedom, "for never will the whole world be put under one peace hat." There is a paper on the new municipal code of Indiana.

## PEARSON'S MAGAZINE.

DR. LYMAN ABBOTT contributes a short article on President Roosevelt to the November number of *Pearson's Magazine* to show why the President is so popular. Dr. Abbott says it was certainly not by playing to the people. The reason is, first of all, that he is a man of idealism. His ideal is difficult to define. Dr. Abbott thinks the President's own phrase, "a square deal," the best definition of it. Being a man of ardent impulses, he is very angry; but he has self-control, patience, and power, and he can wait.

The number is called a "Success" number, and contains an article on the Romance of Big Business by Mr. Marcus Tindal, and another on the Art of Advertising, by Mr. Turner Morton. Mr. Morton writes on posters and picture advertisements, such as Sir John Millais's famous "Bubbles." The big business stories are very briefly told by Mr. Tindal, are the P. and O. Co., Smith's Bookstalls, Brinsford Pianos, Fry's Cocoa, Dunlop Tyres, and others.

### C. B. FRY'S.

THE November number is as fascinating and unquotable as most of its predecessors. Lord North is the outdoor man of the month, in which special reference is made to the simplicity of the great Admiral. "The City Fathers of Football"—the captains of prominent men in various city football teams—forms the subject of an interesting and suggestive paper by J. Bentley. The more of the civic spirit that is introduced into sport the better. Mr. F. Inskip comes to the rescue of the unfortunate amateur. His interest in horse-racing is combined with abysmal ignorance as to the nature of a horse, by describing the principal points of a racehorse. There is a well-illustrated paper on the golf-stick in the making; and the essential for the wrestler and boxer are pointed out by P. E. Coll. True to his democratic determination of bringing the athletics of common life, the editor gives prominent attention to the tricks and feats of the newsboys. But football is the dominant interest of the issue.

## THE WORLD'S WORK AND PLAY.

THE November issue is chiefly devoted to the interests of the housekeeper and furnisher. The description of the *Amerika* liner, the electric house, and an experiment in small holding have been separately noticed. "Who has Done It" tells us how to live well in London on 6s. a week with a family of four, which will satisfy the majority of Londoners who have to do the same, or even find a more economic diet every day. There are many lives, as rather superfluous information. There are many important ideas for the householder and business man. Building, taken from the Garden City and other sources, and Public crèches in the interest of the race are advised and described. Apart from these papers of domestic interest, there is a description by "Home Counties" of the building of the new Vauxhall Bridge, with picturesque detail. The frontispiece is a portrait of Professor von Behring, whose half-disclosed consumption is oracularly indicated by Dr. Saleeby.

THE *Occult Review's* most unusual paper is on "A Psychic Experience," but there is a weird paper on "A Javanese Poltergeist"; while Miss Goodrich continues her papers on "The Occult in the East." Nora Chesson has a poem on the death of George MacDonald.



## BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

*Blackwood's* for November is a very readable but not quotable number, nor very topical. For instance, Charles Whibley writes of William Pitt, the younger, and Scott Moncrieff of "Peking, August, 1900"—very interesting, but hardly topical papers. There is a delightful account of a "Rest-Cure Pension in Germany," by its patients, and a beautiful poem, "The Robin," by R. C. Lehmann. The last article, "A Great Vindication," is an able vindication of Lord Curzon's in India. Even at Eton, India, it seems, had cast its shadow over Lord Curzon. His sympathy with India, and the fascination it exercised over him, are contrasted with Lord Dufferin's attitude. Lord Dufferin applied for the Viceroyalty merely because he did not "see much of anything occurring at home."

## BRITISH WOODLANDS.

Sir Herbert Maxwell occupies sixteen pages with a review of Dr. Nisbet's treatise of British Forestry, and a lament over the present parlous position of forestry in the islands. Of all European countries, he says, the United Kingdom has the smallest proportion of woodland—3.9 per cent. as compared with Germany's 23.7 per cent. and France's 17.7 per cent. If we do not mend our ways there is likelihood of a timber famine, or, at any rate, a rise in price as will tell seriously on our various industries. Planting timber trees is an investment, Sir Herbert Maxwell thinks, which would pay handsomely in the end, judging from foreign statistics, and also from the balance-sheet of the Novar in Ross-shire, which shows a considerable annual profit. To the argument that we have State forests on which there is a heavy deficit, Sir Herbert replies that that is because they are run on wrong principles.

## THE CHURCH QUARTERLY REVIEW.

The October number opens with a paper on Liberal Theology, in which the writer abjures the Neo-Kantianism of German Christianity, and urges that the Christology of the temporary idealism can avoid the miraculous only by affirming the unique Personality of our Lord, or by affirming belief in it. He deals a little more tenderly with Schleiermacher, which he considers a valuable contribution to the Christian theory of knowledge. He says, however, that the creeds are not simply valuations, but that Christian history is an essential constituent in the foundations of Christian belief. The discussion of Huxley's theory of descent ends with his reminder that "the limit is set to our knowledge by our own minds, and beyond this limit begins the region of Faith." Bishops and Stubbs are the subject of an appreciation and comparison. The writer says: "Whilst no two men were more dissimilar than the brilliant epigrammatist and the profound historian, they were both idealists and both of deep and earnest convictions." "Both were equally influenced by an earnest personal piety, which was so careful not to intrude that they were freely misjudged or misinterpreted." A very attractive review is given of Heinrich Suso, the mystic of the 14th century. A paper on the relation of the New Testament to the synoptic tradition defends the traditional belief as the simplest solution of the many problems involved. The spiritual care of invalids forms the subject of an earnest exhortation on pastoral

## THE PALL MALL MAGAZINE.

MR. CLIVE HOLLAND contributes the opening article in the *Pall Mall Magazine* for November. It is an interesting description of Mr. Thomas Hardy's Wessex, identifying many of the places Mr. Hardy had in his mind when writing his novels. It is not surprising to learn that many of the characters, too, are drawn from real life. Old Mr. Clare, in "Tess," for instance, was a Dorsetshire clergyman, whose name is still remembered with affection by many Dorset folk. Mr. Hardy only drew Tess herself once in real life. One evening, as he was walking along a country road, he saw a girl in a dress whose personality so impressed itself on his mind that he adopted her as the type for the heroine of his famous novel. Local portraits are to be found in all his books. As a boy he knew Gabriel Oak, and as a girl sheba Everdene was a member of the novelist's family.

In another article Mr. Howard Henson gives an account of the erection of the telegraph wire from Cape to Cairo, which it is hoped will be completed in 1907. In May, 1903, it had reached Uddidji, in German East Africa. Then there was a pause, for the line went northwards as far as the Sudan was *terra incognita*, and it was necessary to make an accurate survey. In the meantime the line already erected was going on in proper working order, and, considering its length and the country which it traverses, this was an affair of no great magnitude. The distance from Salisbury, in Masailand, the starting-point, to Abercorn, at the foot of Tanganyika, is about 1,635 miles, and Uddidji is 293 miles farther north, nearly 2,000 miles in all.

Lord Avebury writes "last words" on the Bestiary controversy which arose out of the publication of Lord Acton's extraordinary list. He analyses the three—Lord Acton's, Mr. Clement Shorter's, and his own—placing his own between the two, as holding a middle place between the solid severity of Lord Acton and the brightness and playfulness of Mr. Shorter. In the list we thus get thirty-two in Lord Acton's list, nine in Lord Avebury's, and two in Mr. Shorter's; but in Mr. Shorter's Lord Acton gives us five, Lord Avebury nine, and Mr. Shorter two. In Poetry, again, Lord Acton gives us five, Lord Avebury twenty-four, and Mr. Shorter twenty-

## THE UNITED SERVICE MAGAZINE.

THE chief note of the *United Service Magazine* for November is the number of centenary surveys and reviews. The paper on the Navy in 1905 has been noticed elsewhere. The French Navy in 1805 is reviewed by Mr. John Leyland, who finds the cause of its defeat not in any lack of quality in Villeneuve, but "in the material and moral decay of the French Navy following the Revolution," and in Napoleon's inability to see that it was necessary for naval success. Mr. L. G. Laughton tells the story of the defeat of two British fleets of war by a superior French force in 1805. Colonel Eustace Balfour discusses the condition of volunteer forces a century after Trafalgar, and urges that if our Volunteers are not equal, man for man, to a two-years' trained conscript, it would be a great mistake to reduce their number, but that their individual efficiency should rather be made up by an increase of their numbers. The present value of artillery fire in the field is alleged to be "Foresight" still to consist in its moral effect. His conclusion is that it will always be very unwise for a general to rely upon artillery fire to destroy an enemy, and that it must be left to rifle fire.



## THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

### THE REVUE DE PARIS.

GUSTAVE GLORZ, who writes in the first October number of the *Revue de Paris*, thinks that the study of Greek law will take the place of the present position of Roman law, and that the laws of the future will be based on the Greek system.

In both October numbers Lieut.-Col. Péroz recounts some of his experiences as a soldier, first in the Franco-German War, and later in the Carlist War in Spain in 1839. Also in both numbers the letters of Gustave Flaubert to his niece are continued.

Readers of Lamartine will be interested in the article in the second number, by Léon Séché, on Lamartine's manuscripts, that is to say, the manuscripts which Emile Faguet presented to the Bibliothèque Nationale in 1897. A manuscript of "Jocelyn" is at Mâcon, and others are still in private hands. Those in the Bibliothèque Nationale include most of the lyric writings of Lamartine, and the writer, who has been examining them, tells us Lamartine's method of work, and gives the dates of certain poems and variants in the text of a number of others.

The most important articles in the second number are two on Tuberculosis.

### THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

In the first October number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* Alfred Fouillée discusses an interesting problem: "Will the Science of Manners or Social Science replace Moral Science?" His article is a criticism of the theories of Durkheim, Lévy-Bruhl, and other sociologists who maintain that moral science ought gradually to give place to social science, and M. Fouillée holds that the entire substitution of social science for moral science is theoretically and must produce in practice moral decay.

In another interesting article on French Art at the close of the Middle Ages, Emile Mâle deals with the appearance of the pathetic in religious art—the subjects associated with it. In the early Middle Ages Christ triumphant was the principal subject, in the thirteenth century artists painted Christ as the teacher, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries art was concerned with representations of the sufferings of Christ in accordance with the religious ideas of the period. The Passion was naturally the central idea always, but before the fifteenth century it was rather a dogma addressed to the intellect than a subject appealing to the heart.

Paul Mimande follows with a study of England's administration in India. He contrasts the English system of colonisation with the French. The French, he says, is *assimilation*, whereas the English is *plantation*. The French impose a uniform type of administration in all their colonies, making of them pseudo-provinces. The English, on the other hand, do not reproduce their system of local government in their colonial possessions, but adapt their system to the local conditions of the people they are to govern, taking into account their national character and ancestral traditions. The chief article, and one more topical than the above, is that on the Black Sea and the question of the Straits, *à propos* of the *Potemkin* incident, by René Pinon. He does not know which is more to be pitied, the Russian shut up in the Black Sea, or the Turk charged with the duty of not letting him get out. After an outline of the history of the question during the last century and a half, the writer reminds us that Russia and Turkey are the only States in the Black Sea. Without counting Rumania-Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria possess ports

in the Black Sea, and the question has arisen whether these new Powers the right to maintain naval bases there?

Rumania already possesses a small armed fleet of several torpedo boats, etc., and the appearance of the *Potemkin* in Constantza waters has in public opinion in the press brought about a strong movement in favour of an increase in the naval forces and fortifications of Constantza. Bulgaria has transported torpedo boats from Bourgas, and they are now sailing in the Black Sea under the Bulgarian flag. These naval forces are small, but they are sufficient to modify considerably the aspect of the question of the Straits, and instead of two rival Powers interested, there are now four.

### THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

THE first October number of the *Nouvelle Revue* contains with an article on the Dahomey Railway and its extension to the Niger. Léon Roger Cros, the writer, thinks such an extension of the railway ought not to be decided, as it would be the shortest route from the ocean to the Niger, and the different black races of the French colonies in the North and in the South would all be benefited by such a triumph of modern civilisation. In countries which the railway would traverse are fertile, well watered, and the railway is necessary for the commerce if it is to obtain any footing in the market of the North. Without the railway the commercial supremacy of the French in Dahomey will be lost.

Raqueni writes on the condition of the small farmers in Sicily, which, he says, is lamentable. No Italian Government has ever thought it necessary to do anything to ameliorate the moral or the material condition of the Sicilian proletariat. Their policy has never had any other aim than that of favouring the rich, the bourgeoisie who elect the deputies. Cesare Lombroso, the criminal anthropologist, says the only remedy against the conditions of the poor oppressed proletariat is the suppression of the taxation, which is particularly hard on the inherited classes, and as protection, the lack of which, the want of water, and other evils have made the condition of the middle classes anything but a happy one, there should be a progressive reduction in the taxation of these classes. M. Lombroso pleads for a league of men of all nations to demand (1) a reduction in the military expenditure, the real cause of the heavy taxation, and (2) economic reforms. The writer adds that in Sicily the latifondista or landlord, who is under the protection of the Mafia, also needs to be suppressed.

In the second October number Pierre Fons writes an article on the Optimism in the Philosophy of Balzac, in reply to André Le Breton, who has written a book on Balzac's pessimism. To have sounded without reserve with incomparable lucidity the shows of life as Balzac has done, says M. Fons, the "Human Comedy" teaches us a robust lesson of pity and strength, of life and beauty. In Balzac, more than in Nietzsche, we find a professor full of energy, a greater creator of values of value than the German critic. Nietzsche's man is certainly a magnificent symbol, a powerful vision, but, apart from Nietzsche, Balzac has no other equal in the history of human thought in the nineteenth century, namely, Carlyle.

IN the *Revue Universelle* of October 15th, 1905, Duprat has an article on the Socialist Party in France, *à propos* of the recent Socialist Congress at Jura. He gives particulars of the origin of the Party, its organisation, propaganda, etc.



# Languages and Letter-writing.

GUSTAVE ROY, of the College of St. Girons, writes in *La Revue de l'Enseignement des langues vivantes* a remarkable appreciation of the phonograph in the rôle of a language teacher. He says by saying that if the phonograph were as ideal an instrument in practice as it is in theory, every modern language teacher would hasten to make use of it. Next to its faults: the vibration which modifies the timbre of the human voice and the less clear articulation, of faults, however, he is enthusiastic for its use. At the habit in France that an Englishman should speak English, a Spaniard Spanish, etc., and M. Roy says the cost of employing a Reader is too great for many schools. Again, he considers that to learn a language properly the pupil must enjoy acquiring it. He maintains that, in most cases, the students learn because they must attend to the teacher as part of the school routine, but forget as fast as they can directly after they leave the schoolhouse. So he thought he would try the phonograph. First there was the cost to consider, so he consulted his boys, and it was settled that each of the boys or so should pay a sou a week. In two months the instrument was procured, and now the sou's go for a great succession of new records. Songs and poetical recitations play a considerable part, and M. Roy declares that his boys are insensibly learning to think in German or Spanish, whichever they are studying. They only listen in school, but they go home and repeat on the piano, mandolin, etc., the airs they have heard on their phonograph, whilst their recitation is far better than ever before, as they catch the intonation and emphasis. M. Roy adds that with the change of letters and the phonograph, the students easily learn the language, but enter into the life of those who speak it.

CORRESPONDENCE IN GERMANY.  
Professor Hartmann has just issued his report upon scholars' correspondence, giving, as usual, letter after letter of appreciation. He calls upon English teachers to employ more largely this means of acquiring a better knowledge of language. Of the English-speaking students in touch with German boys and girls, by far the greater number live in the United States. Dr. Hartmann calls attention to the exchange of homes, and he, as usual, pronounces an earnest hope that next year the number of these arrangements will be largely increased.

LES ANNALES POLITIQUES ET LITTÉRAIRES.  
I have often asked for a good French magazine, and I earnestly recommend the above. It appears once a month, costs 10 francs the year, and can be ordered from Messrs. Hachette's, Charing Cross, or direct from the Office, 10, rue de Saint-Georges, Paris. The last October issue contained a warm tribute to the genius of Sir Henry Irving, accompanied with a graceful appreciation of the success accorded in England to actors and actresses. The illustrations are good, and the contents very varied, including the theatre, and dress finding a place, as well as science and literature.

*Revue Universitaire* has a very interesting article on "Why we and the parents do not co-operate well." Since the teacher is a Government functionary and, therefore, supreme officially; yet, socially, parents often consider the professors (*les universitaires*) as their social equals, a curious state of affairs, almost the opposite of which obtains in the secondary schools here.

## ESPERANTO.

AMONGST the various incidents which accompanied the visit of the Paris Conseil Municipal to London, the most interesting passed almost unnoticed by the Press. On October 20th, the Syndic of Paris, M. Bellan, the Mayor, who received Dr. Zamenhof in Paris, honoured the London Esperanto Club with a visit at their meeting-place, St. Bride's Institute, Bride Lane, Fleet Street.

There was no time for special preparation; but the London Club fully appreciated the honour done them, and welcomed him with an Esperanto speech. In his speech M. Bellan referred to the visit of Dr. Zamenhof, and the kindness of London to himself, but laughingly declared that its kindness left him no time for personal impressions, or he would have stayed longer at St. Bride's. He spoke of the 200 Paris schools under his control, and how in this way he had been able to utilise them for the teaching of Esperanto, expressing a hope that his friends in London would see their way to do so in London. The "Marseillaise" was, of course, sung at the conclusion of the pleasant visit, and everyone expressed hopes again to have the chance of meeting M. Bellan.

I should just like to mention to country Esperantists that the London Club will always be charmed to welcome them, that our meeting time is between 6 and 7 p.m. at St. Bride's Institute, on Friday as above, and that Bride Lane is close to Ludgate Hill Station, and the Circus end of Fleet Street.

### "THE CHRISTMAS CAROL."

It is often said that Esperanto may possibly be of use in business, but that for Literature the less said the better. The contrary is the case, and the extracts from Flemish Literature introduced in the last number of readers to a little known region, so over-sea readers who cannot read Dickens in the original appreciate the Esperanto version of the Carol. I have no space for a lengthy quotation; here are a few words from the part about the Cratchits, in which Tiny Tim enjoys his share of the Christmas goose. I scarcely think it needs translation.

Sinjoreto Peter ne estis tro vanta, kvankam li havis kolumon tre altan por fari honoran al la Tago. "Do via patro tiel malfruas?" diris Sinjorina Cratchit. "Kaj via frato, Eta Tim, ankau? Kaj Martha malfruas je duonhoro la lastan Kristnaskon!"

"Jen Martha, patrino!" ekkriis filineto.  
"Jen Martha, patrino!" ekkriis la du pli junaj Cratchits.  
"Hura! estas tiel granda ansero, Martha!"  
"Jen patro!" kriis la du junaj Cratchits, kiu esis samtempe. "Kaŝu vin, Martha, kaŝu vin!"

### PROGRESS.

The *Daily News* continues to give a news paragraph in Esperanto.

The Aberdeen School Board permits the teaching of the language in their schools, as does also the Gillies Committee, and the London County Council has answered our application in the affirmative.

Published at the office of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

O'Connor's "Complete Manual"	...	...
The Goghegan Grammar	...	...
English-Esperanto Dictionary	...	...
Esperanto-English Dictionary	...	...
"Kristnaska Sonoro" (Christmas Carol)	...	...
translated by Dr. Martyn Westcott	...	...



# THE BOOK OF THE MONTH.

## THE FATHER CONFESSOR OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.

"THE LIFE OF THE EARL OF GRANVILLE."

R almost half a century Lord Granville filled the honourable but trying position of Father Confessor to the Liberal Party. Through a course of years he played with eminent success

politics," and the Liberal party owes him a debt of gratitude, a debt which, outside a small circle, has not hitherto been adequately recognised. Now, thanks to the industry and literary skill of

Edmund Maurice, just been done Granville, a gallery of our men has been enriched with an and pleasing trait.

LORD GRANVILLE  
CORRESPONDENT

The two substantial volumes of Granville's make intensely interesting reading. They throw a flood of new light on contemporary history, providing a feast of things, and a totian with valuable information on the working of contemporary Government during the nineteenth century. It is the most important book of the kind that has appeared since the publication of Morley's Life of Gladstone, and many respects not unworthy to place by the side of that biography. Edmund



Photograph by

[W. and D. Downey, Ebury Street.]

Earl Granville.

remarkable combination of qualities, to render state. He was the "great pacificator of

maurice has drawn very largely upon correspondence as the material out of which to construct a narrative. Lord Granville himself was a voluminous correspondent, if the number of his letters is

Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, 2 vols. 543 pp. and 535 pp. Portraits. (Longmans.)



account. Mr. Gladstone once amused him by him that his own collection of Lord Granville's letters turned the scale at fifteen and a half s. But he always wrote the shortest letters that were known. They have not, therefore, provided a biographer with a particularly rich field in which to glean. But it is far otherwise with the letters addressed to Lord Granville, and from these Lord Granville and Fitzmaurice has made very liberal quotations. There are several series of these letters, all worked into the narrative of the life and career of Lord Granville, which give permanent value and interest to the two stout volumes. There are, for instance, a number of letters from Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, which contain interesting revelations as to the influence to which a constitutional monarch can interfere in foreign affairs. Another illuminating series are the letters addressed to Lord Granville from Berlin by Otto von Bismarck, depicting in graphic fashion Prince Albert at the zenith of his power and reputation. Again, the correspondence between Lord Granville and Lord Hartington, and Mr. Forster during the Hungarian agitation gives us for the first time the Liberal view of that great campaign.

#### THE SECRET OF LORD GRANVILLE'S SUCCESS.

What light do these volumes throw upon the secret of Lord Granville's success as mediator and pacifier?

They show us not only an amiable but also a selfless character, content to allow others to do the work as long as the work was done. The fine traits of Lord Granville's character, especially his loyalty to a colleague, are best displayed in the correspondence between him and Lord Canning during the stormy days of the Indian Mutiny. These letters will be read with a feeling of sincere pleasure. They run through them, as old Sir Colin Campbell has said, "the note of the true chivalry of the age." Such a political and personal friendship here revealed does much to raise the tone of public life, and sets a high standard for future generations of politicians. As in life so in these volumes Lord Granville remains unobtrusively in the background, but his influence is pervasive. I have space to quote a single passage, in which, with discrimination and justice, Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice attempts an explanation of the secret of Lord Granville's success. It must be sought, he says, not in the absolute unselfishness of his character. This was

which from the first marked him out as the great pacifier in politics, and enabled him at critical moments to create, in ordinary times to maintain, a spirit of accord which overcame rivalries to conceal themselves and ill-will to be put aside, as in 1859, to transform themselves unexpectedly into harmonious action and even into positive good.

An eminent position in the party and long acquaintance with the leaders of all sections of opinion are, of course, qualifications which in this respect go far towards ensuring success, but in Lord Granville's case these qualifications were devoid of self-assertion and exerted by way of friendly suggestion rather than by any visible or outward exercise of authority. In the genial

sunlight of his presence political differences were forgotten, personal jealousies were smoothed over; rivals who had been that an eternal disagreement separated them, were found all at once to have discovered common ground; the discontented was induced to accept the situation; the veteran was persuaded not to sink into the bitter critic of former allies; a youthful politician who had perhaps learnt in the atmosphere of Eton and Christ Church to regard a profession of opinion as inconsistent with good taste, was gently persuaded of the error of his ways and kept within the fold. It would have been impossible if besides the accomplished diplomatist there had not been beneath the critic's political outer man, a character of real sincerity and simplicity of heart, who desired that the right thing should be done, but was not particular who did it, so long as it was done.

He was, too, a faithful friend and a staunch companion in arms, whom defeat did not dismay, and disaster appal. In the darkest hours of the Crimean Rule controversy we find him writing to Mr. Gladstone, "I have never been more proud of having been associated with you, or more sure of our being right, than now."

I can only attempt to give my readers an impression of the book and its contents by calling attention to some of the more important and interesting passages in the letters, and strongly recommend them to read the book for themselves.

#### II.—THE QUEEN AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

In 1859, *à propos* of the strained relations existing at that time between the Prime Minister and the Queen, Sidney Herbert remarked to Lord Granville that it was not prudent to take a high line with a person who has a good deal of indirect power and the spirit to use it if *poussé à bout*. These volumes supply ample evidence of the justness of that observation. In the face of a united Cabinet and a unanimous nation, the Crown is, of course, powerful. But when there is divergence of opinion, or when the parties are pretty evenly divided, the power of the Sovereign is very considerable. The Queen has admitted the publication of a large number of letters addressed to Lord Granville by the Queen and the Prince Consort on foreign affairs, and from these it is possible to judge of the lengths to which a constitutional sovereign can go in the enforcement of her views on her advisers. Both on the question of the liberation of Italy and the dispute about Schleswig-Holstein the Queen took a very strong line in opposition to that pursued by her Prime Minister. In each case she exerted her influence in the cause of peace and neutrality. Not only did she hold decided views, but she expressed them with the utmost frankness, and on several occasions supporting the minority in the Cabinet, was able to modify the proposals of the Prime Minister, and altogether to overturn them.

#### CURBING AN IMPETUOUS MINISTER.

The long contest between the Queen and Palmerston has never before been so strikingly brought forth. Lord Granville himself owed his access to the Foreign Office to this hardly disguised divergence of views between the Sovereign and her Minister. In



urt succeeded in getting rid temporarily of the  
ular Minister, and Lord Granville stepped into  
es. In order to avoid any repetition of the  
of a policy of his own by the Foreign Minister,  
een put forward the naïve suggestion that a  
nme should be drawn up of what the foreign  
of the nation should be. 'This she thought  
be a "safe guide for Lord Granville." The  
Minister, Lord John Russell, did not relish the  
of a cut-and-dried programme that would  
he discretion of the Cabinet. He wrote to his  
oreign Secretary in his driest style :—

I sent you a letter from the Queen which imposes upon  
e duty of preparing a programme. I have told her  
that it is not the policy of this country to make engage-  
cept in a view of the circumstances of the moment, and  
rule may be broken through, and that the best rule  
is to do to others as we wish they should do unto us.  
u may write a sketch of what you conceive our foreign  
ould be.— (Vol. I., p. 49.)

programme was accordingly drawn up, but in  
terms that even Lord Palmerston could have  
ed to it. It was soon apparent that any  
ot of this description to curb the impetuosity of  
ers was doomed to failure. Meanwhile Lord  
lle told Lord Clarendon that he saw "every  
e proofs in the Foreign Office of the extraordi-  
bility and the little follies of my great prede-  
"

#### THE QUEEN AND ITALIAN LIBERATION.

en Lord Palmerston was again in power, ten  
later, with Lord Russell as Foreign Minister,  
ontest between Court and Cabinet was once  
enewed. This time the question was that of  
at the moment shaking off the Austrian yoke.  
gh a considerable portion of the Cabinet  
thised with the attempts of the Queen to  
ate the policy of her chief advisers, Lord  
rston and Lord Russell, reinforced with the  
ful aid of Mr. Gladstone, were a formidable  
x. The jealousies and differences of these  
statesmen, which had disturbed political  
or years, were now forgotten in the pursuit  
ommon aim. "Nothing," Lord Granville wrote,  
be more intimate than the alliance between  
rston and John Russell on foreign affairs,  
lly backed by Gladstone and opposed by all  
st of the Cabinet. It is a good illustration of  
lue of human prophecy, that whereas we all  
danger from, the disunion of the two great  
men, our chief difficulty now is their intimate  
e." The result was a state of continual friction  
iritation. The two heads of the Cabinet got  
ay in the main, but were overruled and checked  
ny details of their policy. On both sides, how-  
matters were very strained. We find General  
writing from Balmoral that "the feeling of  
ance and dissatisfaction here is great, and it  
ry difficult to lessen it." Prince Albert  
wrote that "the Queen has been again much  
ed by a letter from the Prime Minister,"

and reports that "the Queen has declared her  
mination not to participate in the Italian quarrel  
any pretence, and to preserve to her people the  
ings of peace and neutrality." On the other hand  
Russell, in a state of equally great irritation, de-  
"we might as well live under a despotism,"  
threatened resignation. Sidney Herbert writes to  
Granville in the following strain :—

Pam has been to the War Office with a rather long  
the Queen's objecting to all Johnny's despatches. The  
further forbade giving any advice or opinion at Paris  
Italian question as intervention. Pam, who in this is entire  
Lord John, wrote to remonstrate and to point out that  
mitted the other Government to intervene up and down  
seemed a good deal annoyed, and said he doubted whe  
ought to call a Cabinet or not. As he goes to Osborne to  
recommended waiting till the result of the personal in-  
was ascertained ; and that he should not put what he c  
Constitutional argument to the Queen, which after a  
threat and means "You must yield or I resign." I ex-  
a wish that he would not *lâcher le gros mot* ; or he would  
long run, to say nothing of the short one, get the worst of  
the present evenly-balanced state of parties and stron  
French feeling, the Court could ride its own race its own

After reading this account and Mr. Morley's  
tive of the financial conflicts of the early years  
Palmerston's second Administration, it is sur-  
that the Cabinet survived at all. It was certain-  
bed of roses for any of its members.

#### "ALONE AND UNAIDED" IN THE SCHLES- HOLSTEIN DISPUTE.

This opposition of views and contest of will  
down when the Italian question was settled  
became still more apparent a few years later on  
Schleswig-Holstein dispute. In this case the Q  
views prevailed over those of the Prime Minister  
the opinion of the country. 'The younger mem  
the Cabinet who, more or less, shared her ideas  
on this occasion reinforced by the energetic  
Mr. Gladstone. Once again Lord Granville w  
medium of communication between the Quee  
the members of the Cabinet who were in fav  
peace. "Alone and unaided," she says on one  
occasion, "the Queen writes to Lord Granvil  
faithful friend, and not as a Minister, to hea  
him his opinion as well as that of the C  
generally." "The Queen is up in her stirr  
told Lord Clarendon, "and determined, if nec  
to resist the Prime Minister." While sharin  
views in favour of a peaceful attitude, he was "c  
to hint that it was not a question on which she  
hope to be omnipotent." But while the  
might not be omnipotent, it is very clear fro  
letters that she availed herself of every p  
opportunity to make her views prevail. Some  
of Lord Russell's alarm her, and we find her  
diately writing off to Lord Granville to "wa  
and the Cabinet of what may be proposed" ;—

Lord Russell (she writes him) is evidently very un-  
very sore at the failure of all the endless proposals on  
of this country. We have done too much, been too act  
done ourselves no good. We are, alas, detested in G  
The Queen asks the Cabinet to be firm, and support be-



## THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

is very fair, but Lord Palmerston alarms him and over-  
m. The Cabinet must also insist upon no violent  
ion in the Speech which would force us to be partisans  
side, or of a determination to maintain the treaty at all

Lord Palmerston should likewise be urged to be very  
in Parliament, for any encouragement to Denmark  
fatal.—(Vol. I., p. 457.)

HER DETERMINATION TO PREVENT WAR.

Queen had made up her mind to make a very  
d stand even though the consequence might be

esignation of  
reign Minister.  
e of the critical  
nts of the nego-  
s she wrote to  
Granville as  
s:—

Queen can only  
that she is so  
hly convinced of  
ful danger and  
ness of our stir-  
p France and  
to go to war that  
uld be prepared  
e a stand upon  
ld it even cause  
gnation of Lord  
. There are duties  
avictions so sacred  
strong that they  
gh all other con-  
ons; but the  
will not say this  
d Granville tells  
ere is danger of  
g of the kind, but  
quite determined  
t, solely from a  
to the safety of  
ountry and of  
in general.—  
, p. 460.)

e following ex-  
from letters  
ed by Lord  
ille during this  
l are a remark-  
testimony to  
strength of the  
s feelings on  
question and her  
of loneliness:—

Queen suffers  
and her nerves  
re and more totally shattered, and her rest broken. If  
Granville only reflects he will understand how terrible  
ition is! But though all this anxiety is wearing her out,  
not shake her in her firm purpose of resisting any  
to involve this country in a mad and useless combat.  
he Queen relies on the support of the Cabinet. When  
ms dark around, then she feels her faith and strength  
st in God's mercy and protection.—(Vol. I., p. 459.)  
can you wonder that feeling all this and knowing *honestly*  
acted with her Government, she should be deeply hurt  
ld dry letter from Lord Russell, quietly assuming that she  
advertently have given occasion to the attacks which are  
against her?—(Vol. I., p. 467.)

Of how fearful it is to be suspected—uncheered—un-  
and unadvised—and how alone the poor Queen feels  
friends must defend her.—(Vol. I., p. 469.)

In the end the Cabinet overruled the Prime M  
and war was avoided.

### APPEALS TO GERMANY.

There are several other instances in these v  
of Her Majesty's intervention in foreign affairs  
the cause of peace and moderation. It is well

that in 1875 s  
erted her pe  
influence wit  
German Empe  
prevent an att  
France. This v  
the only occas  
which she ap  
to Germany to  
the counsels of  
After Sedan sh  
graphed to the  
of Prussia:—

In the name  
friendship and  
interests of hum  
express the hope  
may be able so t  
your conditions  
for the vanquish  
they may be  
accept them. Yo  
will stand yet h  
at the head of y  
torious army, y  
resolve to make  
in a generous  
(Vol. II., p. 45.)

To this  
King William  
the following re

You know th  
not wage war fo  
and conquest;  
shall be gladly  
ous as my duties  
my own people  
You have the so  
of patriotic du  
wards England  
large a measur  
towards Germany  
sentiment will  
that in shaping th  
of peace I must

the first line the protection of Germany against the ne  
of France, which no generosity will stop.—(Vol. II., p.

Once again, when in 1874 the relations b  
Germany and France had become strained, the  
raised her voice in favour of peace. She urged

Although a successful soldier the Emperor was anima  
the same belief as Her Majesty for peace; that he was  
Her Majesty's personal devotion to him and his fam  
devotion to Germany, and her satisfaction that by mean  
glorious victories the union of Germany had been  
Nothing was now wanting to the prestige of German



By permission of Messrs. Longmans.]

Earl Granville.

(A portrait from life, by G. H. Thomas.



self as magnanimous in peace as she was invincible in war. (Vol. II., p. 115.)

Edmund Fitzmaurice also prints the French version of her telegram to the Emperor of Russia during the Bosphore affair: "Je fais appel à vos bons sentiments, cher frère, pour dire tous ce qui vous est nécessaire pour prévenir les malheurs qui pourraient résulter d'un conflit armé entre les troupes Russes et les Turcs." "ans."

#### THE BULGARIAN AGITATION AND GENERAL GORDON.

The attitude of the official Liberal leaders to the Bulgarian agitation is fully explained in the letters collected in these volumes. Lord Hartington soon found the position intolerable with the main stream of the party flowing after Mr. Gladstone, and leaving him a "wayward eddy." He frequently complained of Gladstone's impetuosity, and especially of the attitude that he "accepts silence as agreement." But he would not ignore the facts of the situation, and urged that Mr. Gladstone should resume the leadership of the party. His point of view is best summed up in the following extract from a letter to Lord Salisbury, written in 1878:—

"I should consider it necessary, I would come and discuss the points, but I see no advantage in doing so. I am not at all in agreement with almost the whole of my late colleagues, and also the great majority of the party. I might very well be silenced in argument, but I do not think that my opinion could be changed. . . I do trust that Mr. Gladstone will find it in his power to resume the leadership, at all events, when this crisis is over. He must be aware that it is he who has guided the opinion of the Liberal party throughout the transactions, and I think he ought to be at its head. I will not conceal from myself that I have not been able in this crisis to lead, but have rather followed a long way behind.— (Vol. II., p. 174.)

During the months which immediately preceded the Home Rule split, Lord Hartington was once again in active correspondence with Lord Granville. Here are a couple of sentences from his letters of that date. "I have offered to go and see Mr. Gladstone," he writes, "but am in hopes that he won't accept the offer, as I can never get on with him in conversation." And again, "It is useless to expect that he will be intelligible."

#### THE SENDING OF GORDON.

In these volumes we have also the full official view of the sending of General Gordon to Khartoum. In a memorandum addressed to Mr. Gladstone Lord Salisbury gives the following brief account of the last meeting of a few members of the Cabinet, which arrived at the final decision:—

"We felt great and deep regret, but no remorse at being the principal responsible for sending out Gordon. Wolseley said it to Hartington; Hartington proposed it to me. We thought that he should collect what Cabinet Ministers he could in London to meet the next day. I wrote a short account of what was likely to be proposed, and you telegraphed your views. Hartington unluckily did not find out that Derby was not to any officer going, but agreed to Gordon. The next day I said to Hartington, 'We were proud of ourselves

yesterday. Are you sure that we did not commit a grave mistake?'" He mentioned this to me later as diminishing his responsibility, which, of course, it did not do in the least. I still think it would have been indefensible to have refused Gordon's offer.—(Vol. II., p. 401.)

Mr. Gladstone's comment on this was that they had been misled by "insufficient knowledge of the man, whom we rather took on trust from the popular impressions, and newspaper accounts which were probably not untrue, but so far from the whole truth that we were misled."

#### IV.—BISMARCK IN THE EIGHTIES.

Hardly less interesting than the chapters in which the attitude of the Queen at various crises of foreign policy is described are the pages devoted to the letters from Lord Odo Russell describing Bismarck at the height of his power in the eighties. Unfortunately for Lord Granville his third term at the Foreign Office coincided with the expansion of Germany over Europe. At that time Lord Odo Russell was British Ambassador at Berlin, and kept his chief fully informed of Bismarck's aims and moods. There are many graphic touches in Odo Russell's letters describing the weaknesses and partialities of the man of "blood and iron." Throughout the period of Mr. Gladstone's 1880-1885 administration Prince Bismarck virtually dominated Europe, and he required exceedingly delicate handling, more especially as he had no love for Mr. Gladstone nor his Colonial Minister, Lord Derby.

#### "MORE INFALLIBLE THAN THE POPE."

Of the state of Prince Bismarck's mind Lord Odo Russell kept his chief at the Foreign Office minutely informed. In 1872 he reports that Bismarck, "thinking himself more infallible than the Pope, could not tolerate two infallibilities in Europe, and fancied that he can select and appoint the next Pontiff as he would a Prussian General." Somewhat later Bismarck assures him that he wants peace to carry out his policy, a policy which the Ambassador said aimed at "the supremacy of Germany in Europe, and of the German race in the world." One "nightmare" haunted his mind, the possibility of a Franco-Russian alliance. Discussing the precautions which was taking against that eventuality, he assured Lord Russell in a curious and characteristic conversation that they were "a pledge of peace, he was determined it should be so," but he added with cynical frankness "it was curious how little the three potentates (the Emperors of Germany, Russia and Austria) really knew of the arts of peace, of the wants of their subjects, or of modern legislation." The Tsar, he is told, had felt it his duty to utter a warning to the royal family of Germany against following a "downward course" of England, whose growth of "republicanism and socialism" was a danger to order in Europe.

#### HIS EXCESSIVE SENSITIVENESS.

The great man was by no means insensible to judicious flattery, and bitterly resented any ap-



of an attempt to ignore him. Nor did he forgive anyone who tried to thwart his policy :—

There was an element in Prince Bismarck's character, Odo Russell again and again warned Lord Granville, which resented the appearance of "being passed over," which never allowed those who acted or appeared to act without consulting him made him almost as certain to be their enemy as he was of any diplomatist like Count Arnim, who ventured even the shadow of an opinion of his own. "A pleasant well-deserved compliment publicly uttered by an Englishman," the Ambassador wrote, "has a magic effect" on the easily wounded Minister of "the most sensitive man in the world."—(Vol. II., p. 214.)

His excessive sensitiveness," Lord Odo Russell wrote on another occasion, "is incomprehensible in a statesman." He told Lord Granville, after Prince Bismarck's visit to London in 1882-3 :—

It was your kindness politically better invested. He, the Emperor, heard people marvelling at Bismarck's growing respect for England and steady faith in the foreign policy of the Majesty's Liberal advisers. Your kindness to Herbert Bismarck, the fierce fond father, and taught him that Liberals are not as he thought, so much so indeed that he not only gave you his support, but also sends you back his son as First Secretary, whose private reports are sweeter to him than all his dispatches.—(Vol. II., p. 274.)

#### OBSTACLES TO ANGLO-GERMAN FRIENDSHIP.

Prince Bismarck in a letter written in 1882—repeated in these volumes—discusses the relations between England and Germany. In his opinion there were difficulties on both sides in the way of a better understanding. He attributed the violent criticism of a great part of the German press to the "innate German tendency to find fault and to know better," to "the financial sorrows of the great financiers connected with the larger newspapers," and to the large sums spent by French and Russians in bribing the German press. But the worst of all the difficulties in the way of a working confidential intercourse in consequence of the reticence of English statesmen in their communications to Parliament and in the absence of security guarantees for which the Crown is not answerable in England, but only the fleeting cabinets of the day." A better understanding with England could only be brought about publicly and in the face of all Europe, and was regarded as highly detrimental to Germany's relations. As is well known he hated the parliamentary system of government; but in his eyes it possessed one attraction which he confided to Mr. Bismarck when visiting Berlin in 1881 :—

He expressed some envy at our opportunities for parliamentary government, and his frequent wish that he could take part in our life. He exclaimed with great go, "Why, you can call a man a d—d infernal scoundrel in Parliament, and I cannot do so in diplomacy!"

In the English Blue Book he also disliked with a hearty fervour :—

It is astonishing how cordially Bismarck hates our Blue Book. Lord Ampthill wrote in the summer of 1882. "I sufficiently recommend you to abstain from publishing my dispatches about Bismarck, for if once he takes notice of anything we publish, he will take his revenge by

making himself as disagreeable as possible to us for the rest of his days."

A prophecy destined to be amply fulfilled.

#### BISMARCK'S OPINION OF COLONIES.

The colonial aspirations of Germany caused Lord Granville an immense amount of trouble and anxiety, very largely increased by the mistaken notion that Prince Bismarck was merely playing to the galleries for electioneering purposes. The mistake was one which was made by the German Ambassador in London, and the conclusion was an obvious deduction from Bismarck's frequently expressed opinions noted from time to time by British diplomatists in writing to Lord Granville. In 1873 he told Lord Odo Russell that he desired neither colonies nor fleets. "Colonies can only be a cause of weakness, because colonies can only be defended by powerful fleets, and Germany's geographical position did not necessitate her development into a first-class maritime power." Eleven years later he reported to Lord Granville that "a remarkable fact that Prince Bismarck, contrary to his convictions and his will, has been driven by public opinion into the inauguration of the colonial policy he had hitherto denounced as detrimental to the concentration of German strength and power. The step once taken it was difficult to draw back. Lord Ampthill soon had to report that Bismarck had discovered "an unexplored mine of popular opinion in starting a colonial policy, which public opinion has persuaded itself to be anti-English; and the slumbering theoretical envy of the German at our wealth and freedom has awakened and taken the form of a campaign against everything English in the press." There was a fund of pugnacity in Mr. Gladstone's disposition, but he was by no means disposed to take German complaints in an altogether meek spirit. "As far as I can see," he wrote to Lord Granville at the end of 1884, "there is a wild and irrational spirit abroad which I, for one, do not feel at all disposed to encourage."

#### HIS APPROVAL OF THE "MAJUBA POLICY."

It is rather surprising to find Prince Bismarck approving the Transvaal policy of Mr. Gladstone's government. But in February, 1881, Mr. Gladstone wrote from Berlin as follows :—

I don't know whether you would care to hear that Bismarck spoke rather strongly about the Transvaal business in a friendly way, but giving it as his opinion that we ought to do nothing rather than fight "the white man" in Africa. He thought it more important for us even to start a war as soon as we could rather than to think of our honour there. I quote this as Bismarck is usually habitually subordinating everything to military considerations.—(Vol. II., p. 229.)

#### V.—A FEW GLEANINGS.

The "Life" is full of anecdotes, graphic portraits of notabilities, and witty sayings. The material is scattered throughout its pages in great profusion, and we can only give a few of the good things that may be gleaned from this rich harvest field.



## BISMARCK AND NAPOLEON.

from a letter written by Mr. Malet to Lord Lyons in September, 1870, Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice extracts the following graphic account of the meeting between the Emperor and the Chancellor of Prussia after Sedan. The famous interview is described by Bismarck himself:—

"I approached the carriage in which he was. His Majesty took off his cap to salute me. It is not customary for us when we meet to do more than touch the cap. However, I took it off, and the Emperor's eyes followed it until it came on a level with my belt, in which was a revolver, when he turned pale. I cannot account for it. He could not, I suppose, have known that I was going to use it, but the fact of his changing colour was quite unmistakable. I was surprised that he should not have done so for me; I should have thought that I was the last man he would wish to receive him, because he has betrayed all that has passed between us made me confident that he would not go to war with Germany. He was bound not to do so, his doing so was an act of personal treachery to me. — (Vol. I., p. 47.)

## NAPOLEON AFTER SEDAN.

In a companion and contrasted picture we have an account of a visit paid to Napoleon at Wilhelmshöhe by Lady Cowley. She found the captive Emperor looking ill and suffering from cold:—

"When he came to describe the battle of Sedan his feelings ran away completely. The scenes he went through were, he said, quite harrowing. He speaks in the most grateful terms of the King of Prussia, whom he describes as much more *manly* than Napoleon at their famous interview. Everything was done to soothe his feelings. It is not true that he was *purposely* taken prisoner by the Prussian troops. He wished to avoid seeing his troops as prisoners. His admiration of the Prussian system was boundless. He drove through miles of them on his way to Sedan, and he describes them to have looked as if upon — (Vol. II., p. 48.)

## DIZZY IN SOCIETY.

It was not until the autumn of 1876 that Lord Granville happened to meet Lord Beaconsfield at a private house. He was not very favourably impressed. In a letter to Lord Hartington he writes:—

"He was exceedingly civil to Lady G. and me. He discoursed at length and me, conceiving us to be as great aristocrats as the origin of noble English families. He was occasionally clever and amusing, but I do not think him a really valuable member of society. He seems to lack ease. Whether from love of Lady —, or to the complications of the Irish Question, he was very absent. Upon Lady — blowing up violently for trumping her best card, he pleaded that on the third rubber he always began to think of the East. He audaciously asked him if he minded Gladstone's attacks. He said: 'No, I like it; it is a proof of his angry and bitter nature.' He told me that the small number of a Cabinet was one of its advantages—that it made Ministers so united and so anxious to do a fair share of work.—(Vol. II., p. 167.)

## A GLIMPSE OF GLADSTONE.

In the same year we have a glimpse of Mr. Gladstone whose mind was also full of the Eastern Question. Lord Granville met him one day returning from a political meeting, he tells Lord Hartington, in his position as nominal leader of the Liberal party rapidly becoming untenable owing to Mr. Gladstone's activity:—

"I met Gladstone just now in Regent Street. He had turned out in order to save the front part from the rain; but in

deference, I suppose, to me, on taking my arm, he put it over my shoulder. He then told me that I should not guess where he came from, and you will be equally surprised with me to hear that he came from a public meeting of working men—the very last of which he was likely to go. He then described to me his speech.—(Vol. II., p. 175.)

## MR. BRIGHT AT COURT.

Mr. Bright possessed the gift of winning the affectionate regard of his fellow Ministers. The simplicity and sincerity of his character made an immediate impression upon Lord Granville, and his charmingly humorous account of Mr. Bright's visit to the Queen has been preserved by his biographer. All went well until Osborne was reached:—

"He was much pleased with the royal footman who was waiting for us at Cowes, and asked whether they were really by the length. All went well till our entry at Osborne, where he was really angry with the footman at the door for transferring a carpet bag to a man in an apron. In vain we pleaded the division of labour, the necessity of the former preserving his coat and his white stockings from the dirt of luggage. He had known the fellow was too fine to take it, I would have carried it myself." He stayed in Lady Granville's sitting-room till past dressing time. — came in. Nothing could be more striking than the contrast between the two men. Both vain, and with good reason to be so; but one so guileless in his allusions to himself, and the other showing it enveloped in little artifices and mock humility; one so intrinsically a man and so ignorant of our particular society, the other so vulgar, but a consummate master of the ways of the world. . . . Bright told us that he only informed his wife of his visit here, and of her almost reproachful silence. "It seems strange you should be going where I cannot follow." — (Vol. I., p. 540.)

## A DINNER AT OSBORNE.

Dinner with Her Majesty was something of an ordeal, but everything ended happily. Lord Granville writes:—

"The beginning of dinner was awful—the Queen with a headache and shy. Princess Louise whispering unintelligibly into my ear, and Lady Clifden shouting ineffectually into the still impenetrable receptacle of sound belonging to Charles Bright like a war horse champing his bit and dying to get to them. At last an allusion to children enabled me to get Bright to repeat to Her Majesty his brother's observation: 'Where, considering what charming things children were, the queer old men came from.' This amused the Queen, and all went on merrily. She talked to him for a long time, and the old *roué* evidently touched some feminine chord, for she was much pleased with him and saw him again the next morning. — (Vol. I., p. 540.)

## THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.

Lord Granville happened to be Minister in a private capacity at Balmoral when the news of the fall of Sebastopol was received by the Royal Family. It was a dramatic moment:—

"I was trying to keep myself awake by arguing with Her Majesty that it was better to receive commonplace messages by telegraph which I could read than to receive important messages by cypher which Her Majesty could not understand, when she came in with a message for each of us, announcing the news. You may imagine the sensation. The Queen was upset, and her first words rather curious. The Prince and I were most extravagant spirits. Poor jaded Phipps and I had run up a precipitous hill after him, over some very rough ground, and light a bonfire, drink whisky, and say *urray* as like a Scotchman as we could.—(Vol. I., p. 118.)



# The Review's Bookshop.

November 1st, 1905.

"general reader" must have the digestion of an elephant if he can assimilate a tenth of the books published last month without a severe attack of mental indigestion. The idea of publishers appears to be that the reader must be half starved during the summer months so that he may fall with avidity upon the feast of books provided for him in the autumn. After the long fast is over he is expected, like the Russian, to stuff himself to the verge of indigestion. If he fails to do so the air is filled with pitious complaints about the degeneracy of public taste. It is not a healthy state of things, but it is bound to grow worse every year. My own shelves are crowded to overflowing with new volumes brought daily by the publishers. As I close the Bookshop for the Christmas books come pouring in by the score. I shall leave over till December, when I will endeavour to give my readers some guidance in the selection of Christmas gift-books.

## MR. WALLACE'S LIFE AND OPINIONS.

A book published during October was of greater interest than Professor Alfred Russel Wallace's "My Life" (Chapman, 25s. net). It is an autobiography of great merit, written with great simplicity and clearness of style, and possessing a charm all its own. There is no egotism in this self-revelation of a remarkable man who in a long span of eighty years has taken the keenest interest in life. His narrative fills two large volumes, and the reader will not quarrel with Mr. Wallace on any account. Few men at the evening of their life can look back over a life so well filled with useful work. His long career naturally falls into four main periods, one following the other in regular process of evolution. First we have the student, then the explorer, and the famous expeditions to South America, the Malay Archipelago, after that the scientific collector and evolutionist, and lastly, the reformer. Mr. Wallace's investigations into spiritualism are set forth in great detail. It is a book which might worthily bear the motto, "The utmost for the truth," printed on its title page.

## A COBDENITE OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

Another biography which is also remarkable for its force and lucidity of style is Mr. Bernard Mallet's "Life of Sir Louis Mallet" (Nisbet, 202 pp. 7s. 6d.). Sir Louis was a Cobdenite of the strictest sect of the Manchester school, and his comments upon the political errors of a younger generation that knew not Cobden are full of instruction. He lived to see the ideal of free trade replaced by Imperialism and Socialism as the main factors of national development, and there is something rather pathetic in the record of his life during these changes. The notes on his life and character, his views on commercial treaty policy and on India, all deserve study, and not least so by those who do not agree with his opinions.

## KATE GREENAWAY.

One of the many art books appearing this month will be sincerely welcomed than that bearing the simple title "Kate Greenaway." (By M. H. Spielmann and Layard, 4to., with many illustrations in colours.

20s. net. A. and C. Black.) We owe a debt of gratitude to both authors and publishers for a book which so well perpetuates the memory of a singularly simple and unpretentious lady, whose name was nevertheless a household word in two hemispheres because she, more than any other artist, did so much in the last two decades of the nineteenth century to impress us with the charm and purity and simplicity of little children. Truly, as the authors say, "all childhood, all babyhood held her love." Other artists have interested us in children; Kate Greenaway interested us in the children themselves. She has taught us more of the charm of their ways than we had seen before, and she has kindled a pure love of childhood in many hearts that never knew it before. Yet Kate Greenaway herself was little known except to a few intimate friends, of whom the children of John Ruskin, and a large part of the book is devoted to an interesting correspondence with the great critic of the wood. The volume abounds in reproductions of Greenaway's sketches, and a host of these are exquisitely reproduced in colours. It will be one of the most popular gift books this season. Another book that will make a handsome present for any lover of pictures is the popular edition of Sir Walter Armstrong's "Sir Joshua Reynolds," beautifully illustrated with two plates, twelve of which are photogravures (H. K. Mann, 256 pp. 15s. net).

## IN SEARCH OF THE SOUTH POLE.

The fascination of the Antarctic has cast its spell over the publishers and writers of books. The South Pole figured prominently among the books of the month. Two large and splendidly illustrated volumes of Captain Robert F. Scott describe his adventures and experiences on the voyage made by the *Discovery* to Antarctica (Smith Elder, 1,054 pp. 42s. net). It is unfortunate for Captain Scott that comparison with Nansen's works is inevitable, because these volumes can hardly be considered as being in the same class. Captain Scott, in his preface, says that he has written his book for future explorers, and that desire has led him to devote much space to uninteresting details. He cannot but be struck with the fact that there was a good deal of inexperience shown by the men in the fitting and carrying out of the expedition. Despite this drawback, some excellent results were obtained. An instructive moral may be drawn from Captain Scott's visit to Berlin, where he found everything completed for the *Gans* Antarctic Expedition, which was to start at the same time as the *Discovery*, all the instruments ordered, instruments tested and experiments carried out. Hastening home, he found that nothing whatever had been done in the way of preparation for the expedition, excepting that the *Discovery* was being fitted out. The ship itself seems to have been the most uncomfortable boat imaginable, slow, cramped and leaking all the time. The actual work of the expedition is told in a simple form, with many rather unnecessary and trivial details. The explorers reached by sledge 82° 17' south, the southerly point yet attained. This particular journey entailed a good deal of hardship, and was carried through by the iron determination of the explorers to succeed. But on the whole the expedition was managed very comfortably. You will find, in Mr.



's "The Siege of the South Pole" (Rivers. 7s. 6d.) is a most useful summary of the attempts that have been made to penetrate the Antarctic regions. It is mainly the most comprehensive and handy reference on the subject yet published. Mr. Mill strongly advocates a more continuous crusade. The present method is a haphazard one, ships which have been fitted out at great cost being sold for a song on their return and crews dispersed. Mr. Mill gives emphatic praise to the achievements of Captain Scott. One of the many points which maintain the interest of the book may be mentioned. The German vessel *Gans* was frozen into the ice to twenty feet thick. Blasting made no impression. A path of cinders was spread from the ship to the edge of the floe. The sun beating down on this black track, a trough some six feet deep was gradually melted into the ice. The next storm cracked along this furrow and the *Gans* was free. Some maps and interesting photographs add to the value of the book.

#### MR. WELLS' STORY OF A SIMPLE SOUL.

Mr. Wells has turned his back for the moment on his scientific speculations and in "Kipps" (Macmillan. 6s.) has written a satire upon what he calls "the British ideal." It is a clever, amusing, and even bitter satire upon stupidity in whatever form it may be found. Mr. Wells is a keen, accurate, and minute observer of life, and his description of existence in a provincial bookshop is one hardly calculated to please provincial readers, though it will entertain his readers. But retail bookmen do not monopolise Mr. Wells' attention, when his hero comes into a fortune, and with it his social ambitions, the attack is directed against the strata of modern society. Mr. Kipps, in spite of his diligent study of "Manners and Rules of Good Society," does not make himself at home in his new surroundings. After a hasty retreat from a fashionable dinner-table he proposes in a kitchen to a parlourmaid who had been a sweetheart of his youth. It is an odd, and not on that account any the less vigorous, exposure of shams and artificialities wherever Mr. Wells touches them.

#### MR. SHAW AND THE MARRIAGE KNOT.

Bernard Shaw's "Irrational Knot" (Constable. 6s.) is not to be recommended to those wishing to make acquaintance for the first time. There is no doubt that the cleverest part of the volume is the preface, which is Mr. Shaw of 1905, whereas all the rest is Mr. Shaw of 1901. And with all respect for Mr. Shaw's youth, I do not think that "it is a fiction of the first order." It is undoubtedly, however, a most interesting problem novel, with marriage as its theme. It is overloaded with detail, which, again with all respect to Mr. Shaw's might with advantage have been curtailed. Mr. Shaw ties his marriage knot in several ways, rational and irrational, but without any happy result to the participants in the experiments. He has, apparently, discovered a rational method of making the knot a rational one, but, as he does not at least disclose it in this novel, it is left to the reader's imagination.

#### SOME OTHER EXPERIMENTS IN TYING IT.

The same knot has been tied in an infinite variety of ways by English and foreign novelists during the last century. A French and an Italian attempt deserve the attention of the reader of fiction who likes a good story and does not object if it is painful as well. In Harry's "The Conquest of Jerusalem" (Heine-

mann. 6s.), now translated into English, is an excellent and original novel, the story of a *savante* Orientalist unequally yoked with a prim little sister. The result is disastrous to the marriage to him. The description of the state of Jerusalem is, I believe, absolutely exact, with a terrible war of creeds in a place of all things where such a war is most unseemly. It is a story that will repay careful reading; the story is very carefully told, and the characters finely drawn. A famous foreign novel, very freely and well translated, is Grazia Deledda's "Nostalgia" (Chapman. 6s.). It has a special interest of this story, which would, however, be interesting in itself wherever the scene was laid, its pictures of modern bourgeois Roman society, the writer thoroughly knows. It, too, is a study of an altogether happy marriage; and most readers, I think, will feel provoked with the heroine and her noisy mother by her perpetual discontent and utter aimlessness and uselessness.

#### THE JAPANESE BY THEMSELVES AND OTHER THINGS.

Events nearer home have thrown Japan and the Far East into the background, but several books have been published both in eulogy and criticism of the Japanese. Baron Suyematsu, the faithful chronicler of the rising fortunes of his nation, has collected together many of his fugitive papers and published them under the title of "The Risen Sun" (Constable. 12s. 6d. net). The title would be felicitous if it did not suggest that when it has reached its zenith begins to decline. But when the war is over it is possible to treat the whole, to trace its course with some sense of proportion, and to gather up the lessons taught. The first serious contribution of this kind is the book in which the Military Correspondent of the *Times* has republished the articles he wrote during the course of the war. This record of the War in the East (Murray. 156 pp. 21s. net), profusely illustrated by an admirable series of detailed maps and portraits, is interesting and, up to a certain point, valuable. Its defect is the absence of the impartial spirit—a defect which the writer admits with a naïve candour in his preface. Owing to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance it was impossible for him to write anything which directly or indirectly, serve the cause of Russia or that of Japan. "This circumstance," he says, "necessarily influenced and coloured many of the comments made upon the operations, and especially the leading figures which took part in them; but we could not back our friends when they were in difficulties, the value of friendship would become problematical. It is not the value of a history written in this spirit that we object to. We have had the siege of Jerusalem told in sections, but Mr. David H. James has published a complete narrative of the long siege" (Unwin. 308 pp. 10s. 6d.). For the first time we have the story told as a whole. It is a record based on his own observations as an eye-witness and "free from the disadvantages of dependence upon official information." It is a bald record of assaults and sorties; the human and sentimental aspects of the siege have been given little prominence. He points out that it is a mistake to suppose that apart from their impetuosity the Japanese made no mistakes. "There were many blunders committed, and the greatest of these were under-estimated based on a lack of knowledge of the strength of the position attacked. And the subsequent process of obtaining information was appallingly crude and



life." They also always appeared to determine the outcome of an engagement by the number of killed and wounded rather than by its strategical results.

#### ENGLISH HISTORY RETOLD.

Historians, after accumulating for the past twenty years stores of material, have now turned their attention to the task of assimilation. The day of the single historian grappling unaided with a whole nation's story is over, and co-operation has succeeded individual effort. A few months ago I noticed Mr. Trevelyan's brilliant history of England under the Stuarts, the first to appear in a new series of six volumes of Mr. Oman's new History of England. The second volume has now been published, the fourth of the series. It deals with England under the Tudors, and is written by Mr. Arthur D. Innes (Methuen. 481 pp. 7s. 6d. net). The high standard set by Mr. Trevelyan is maintained. The Tudor period, with its striking events and characters, is vividly recalled. There is not a flaw in the book, which, however, does not, as far as I can judge, suffer in accuracy in consequence. At the same time another History of England, conceived in a similar spirit and worked out in the same manner, is being published by Messrs. Longmans, and edited by Mr. W. Hunt and Mr. Reginald L. Poole. It is to be published in twelve volumes, each of which has been entrusted to an authority on his particular period. The authors concentrate their attention upon the play of the political forces, although they do not ignore religious and economic tendencies that have a direct bearing upon the history. Two volumes were published last month dealing with the Norman Conquest and the greater part of the reign of George III. Without taking a too favourable view of the character of George III., the Rev. W. Hunt, who writes the volume devoted to his reign, does leave a pleasing impression of the King on the mind of the reader, rather than that which is commonly held. The price of the volume is 7s. 6d. net, and each contains illustrative material.

These two histories appearing concurrently, one dealing more particularly of politics and the other of social conditions, present a very complete picture of the history of the English nation.

#### THE STORY OF OUR OWN TIMES.

Has the history of our own times been neglected, and in the month of October there was published more than one book to present the reader with a survey of events of our own time from his own recollection. M. Hanotaux, in France, and Mr. Holland Rose and Mr. Justin McCarthy, in England, have all added new volumes to their works on contemporary history. Mr. Justin McCarthy brings his popular history of our own times to a close with "The Story of our Own Times" (Chatto. 2 vols. 803 pp. 15s. net). It covers the period from the accession of Edward VII., requiring four volumes to describe the events of four years. He writes in a pleasing and discursive fashion the history of the past years, and concludes with two estimates of the present era, which are too sketchy to be of much value.

A work upon an altogether different plane is the second volume of M. Hanotaux's "Contemporary France" (Constable. 760 pp. 15s. net). It is a real contribution to our knowledge of recent French history, written by a man who possesses the historian's discrimination combined with the practical statesman's intimate acquaintance with affairs. His treatment of the state of public feeling and the intellectual activity of France between the years 1871 and 1896 is especially valuable to any Englishman who pretends to keep in touch with the movement of modern Europe beyond his own shores. Mr. J. Holland Rose, in "The Development of European Nations" (Constable.

18s.), covers a wider field than either of the other two. His book is a useful and careful, though not a brilliant survey of Europe during the last thirty years, beginning with the catastrophe of 1870 and ending with a somewhat sombre picture of a commercial age and the scramble for new markets. I note that Mr. Rose quotes as one of his mottoes Madame Novikoff's saying: "The English have reached their day, the English their midday, the French their afternoon, the Italians their evening, the Spanish their night; but the Slavs stand on the threshold of the morning."

#### NOVELS WORTH READING.

The number of novels published has been very large, and the endeavour to even mention a few of the most striking is like the proverbial attempt to get a quart into a pint pot. Mr. Rider Haggard's "Ayesha" (Longmans. 6s.) will be read with eagerness by all those who fell under the spell of "She." They will probably find the spell has lost something of its power in the interval that has elapsed. Mrs. Belloc-Lowndes's "The Rebel" (Heinemann. 6s.) is well written, and shows an increasing power of handling a story so that the characters make a strong impression on the mind of the reader. A little more reticence would have added to the power of the narrative, and made it a better work. "Nigel Thomson" (Heinemann. 6s.) by the son of the late Mr. Thomson, is a notable novel in some respects, and one which all parents might with advantage read before their sons reach man's estate. It is a story of undergraduate life, the lesson of which is the importance of parents keeping in touch with their sons, at least away from home, at that critical period of life. Nigel Thomson is not essentially vicious; at heart he is conscientious and true, but his misfortunes arise from his getting into slack habits and a careless way of regarding life when the restraint of his father's influence has been removed. Another unconvincing tale is Mrs. Perrin's "The Waters of Destruction" (Chatto. 6s.). It is the story of Indian life and the tragedy of a native marriage brought about by the oppression of loneliness. Three others I can only mention—Mrs. H. H. Penrose's "As Dust in the Balance" (Rivers. 6s.), a skilful and powerfully told story; Mr. Crockett's "The Cherry Ribband" (Hodder. 6s.), with scenes painted with his practised brush, and "The Society" (Unwin. 6s.), by Mrs. Margaret Sanders, the winner of Mr. Fisher Unwin's hundred-pound prize, somewhat crude in style, but displaying intimate acquaintance with slum life.

#### SHORT STORIES—GRUESOME, HUMOROUS, AND SENSATIONAL.

There are several volumes of short stories which have been placed together on my shelves for those who prefer them to the novels of conventional length. They cover a wide range of subjects, treated realistically, humorously, and sensationally. The most noteworthy is Mr. Hichens' "The Black Spaniel" (Methuen. 6s.), the horror of which will long linger in your mind. None of the other stories in the volume can compare with it in realism or in the artistic power with which the subject is handled. Eight of the remaining stories deal with Eastern subjects. They are well told, but somewhat slight in substance. The humour of Mr. W. W. Jacobs' "Captains All" (Hodder. 3s.) takes the edge off Mr. Hichens' gruesome tales. Mr. Jacobs will give you many hearty laughs at the expense of his sea-folk. Then Mr. Ridge's "On Company's Service" (Hodder. 5s.)



duce you to a band of guards, porters and signalmen. There is laughter in this volume for all those who are tired of a sense of the humorous. Mr. E. W. Hornet will conduct you still lower down the social ladder, and in his company you may rub shoulders for a long hour with the criminal classes. His "Thief in the Night" (Chatto, 6s.) is as sensational as any of his other excursions into this his chosen domain.

## TRAVEL BOOKS.

Rev. F. J. Hardy has written one of the most interesting books on China that has ever been published. "John Chinaman at Home" (Unwin, 335pp. Illustrated, 10s. 6d. net) is a series of brightly written sketches of people, manners and things in China. There is not a chapter which will not interest, and every chapter is packed with curious information told in a bright narrative which captivates the reader. He has described the day-to-day things that interested and puzzled him when he first visited China. It is a book, he claims, for the learned visitor to China, but it will find innumerable readers who will form their most vivid impressions of the Celestial Empire from the perusal of these interesting pages. Another lively, interesting, and well-illustrated travel book is Augusta de Wit's "Java: Facts and Fancies" (Chapman, 324 pp. 14s. net). It is an account of European life in Java, both in the lowland and in the hill country, written after personal knowledge of the island. She tells much about native customs, and her descriptions of life out-of-door are novel and diverting. She does not see, however, that the inner life of the Javanese is hidden from her. Mr. William Edgar Geil, in a third volume, concludes the narrative of his round the world tour after missionaries. "A Yankee in Pygmyland" (Hornet, 409 pp. Illustrated, 6s.) is a vivacious, humorous, and enthusiastic account of his adventures in exploring the Dark Continent. Special prominence is given to his experience among the pygmy people of the forest, and few travel books have been more lavishly illustrated.

## WANDERMENTS IN MANY LANDS.

Memories of pleasant days spent in England, France, Italy, and elsewhere will be recalled by three finely illustrated volumes published during the month. Mr. Henry James, in "English Hours," takes one through England, talking pleasantly the while on what strikes the attention of a red and observant American. The papers gathered for this volume represent, Mr. James tells us, "a many wanderments, and judgments, and emotions, whether felicities or mistakes, the fine fresh-ness of which the author has sufficiently outlived." Joseph Pennell has contributed scores of characteristic sketches, adding greatly to the attractiveness of the volume (Heinemann, 315 pp. 92 illustrations. 10s. net). A new edition in one volume of Marion Crawford's "Southern Italy and Sicily" (Macmillan, 100 illustrations. 8s. 6d. net), will be welcome to lovers of Southern Italy, enabling them as it does to follow the varying fortunes of that pleasant land from the earliest days to the present time. Greeks, Romans, Saracens and Normans pass before the reader of Marion Crawford's pages, and in the admirable illustrations of Brockman he may see by proxy the evidence of their rule in the land they conquered and held for a time. Theodore Andrea Cook treats of a hardly less fascinating subject in his "Old Provence" (Rivingtons, 2 vols. 10s. net). The first of the volumes, both of which are beautifully and excellently illustrated, indexed and supplied with

maps, deals mainly with the traces left of the Phœnician, Roman, and other invaders of Provence, while the second describes famous Provençal cities and villages and their historic and literary associations. All three volumes make excellent travel companions, and will be always welcome to the stay-at-homes.

## LITERARY LIVES.

The large number of biographies of famous authors which I have received makes it only possible for me to notice briefly some of the more important. It is every month that I have the pleasure of calling attention to so delightful a book as Miss Milton's "Jane Austen and Her Times" (Methuen, 10s. 6d.). Miss Milton loves Jane and her books; her treatment of both is sympathetic, her remarks shrewd and just, and her style is always clear and pleasant. Mr. Clement Shorter, known as a Brontë enthusiast, and his short biography of Charlotte (Hodder, 252 pp. Illustrated, 3s. 6d.) make a well-supplemented, though it makes no pretence of rivaling Mrs. Gaskell's famous biography. The new material that has come to light in recent years has been incorporated in this sketch. The celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Sir Thomas Browne, author of the "Religio Medici," makes the appearance of Mr. Gosse's short biography in the English Men of Letters series (Macmillan, 215 pp. 2s. net) both timely and appropriate. A dainty little volume of "Gleanings from the Works of Sir Thomas Browne" (Stock, 95 pp. 3s. 6d.) will serve as an excellent introduction to the writings of the famous physician. Admirers of Walt Whitman will read with interest Mr. Henry Bryan Binns' study of the life of that remarkable man (Methuen, 369 pp. Illustrated, 10s. 6d.). It is a biographical, not a literary sketch, and is written from an English standpoint. Mr. Binns has sought to describe Whitman the man, the pioneer, and the man, and to trace in detail the process of his development. The book is illustrated by a particularly striking series of photographs. Mr. Henry M. Trollope has filled a vacant place in English biographical literature by his publication of his complete life of Molière (Constable, 560 pp. Illustrated, 16s. net). It is rather too long, but is sufficiently interesting to hold the reader's attention. It is not merely a biography of Molière, of course, after all we do not know very much, but contains an excellent account of French theatrical life in the seventeenth century, and incidentally of French bourgeois and Parisian society during the same period.

## THREE FAMOUS HOUSEHOLDS.

Three books on my shelves this month introduce us into the households of three great ladies, and give intimate pictures of their lives and associates. Under the title of "A Pictist of the Napoleonic Wars" (Murray, 370 pp. 15s. net) we have an interesting life of a German *grande dame* of the first half of the nineteenth century. The book is a translation, though it has not the slightest flavour of one, of an abridgment of the Princess Reuss' Life of the Countess von Reden, who lived at Buchwald, in Silesia. We get not only a charming picture of German society on a country estate, where highly distinguished and distinguished royal visitors were frequent, but much about the foundation by the Countess von Reden of the Bible Society in Silesia and its fortunes after her death. The interesting portion of the volume deals with the long widowhood of the Countess and her many activities public and private. This great and highly cultured lady was extremely versatile. She



her hand to anything, from making sausages to training Kings and Ministers of the Crown, from attending her large estates to opening soup kitchens for starving Silesian peasants. The chief interest of the book is in the life of Wilhelmina, Margravine of Brandenburg, daughter of Frederick William I. of Prussia, from the fact that she was the devoted sister of Frederick the Great. Her book is the narrative of one of the strongest brotherly-sisterly friendships known to history. Much light is thrown upon the human side of Frederick's character, and Wilhelmina herself is distinctly an active personage (Chapman. 804 pp. 2 vols. 21s.). Another interesting book full of literary gossip is Aldis's "Madame Geoffrin: Her Salon and Her Times" (Methuen. 365 pp. 10s. 6d. net). It is well written, fairly indexed, and always readable, though it contains some careless mistakes in French. Madame Geoffrin, who reigned supreme in Paris salons from 1750 to 1793, was a woman of strong personality and native intelligence, but next to no education. There is much of interest about the frequenters of her salons—Montesquieu, Voltaire, d'Alembert, Delille, Marmontel, and others.

#### THE STUDY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Great interest taken in the history of English literature, as I judge from the supply of books on that subject, is an increasing one. It is an encouraging sign of progress, for it is all to the good that readers should have, as it were, a bird's-eye view of the subject. In this way they acquire the sense of proportion. Mr. G. K. Gosse has revised his "Short History of Modern English Literature" (Heinemann. 420 pp. 72 plates. 10s.). The popularity of the work may be judged by the fact that this is the fifth impression. Of its value as a survey of English literature Mr. Gosse's name is a sufficient guarantee. The addition of many portraits adds to the usefulness of the volume. Another work covering the same ground, though of a more popular nature, is Bookman's Illustrated History of English Literature (Hodder. In twelve parts. 1s. net), the first part of which was published last month. Mr. T. Secombe and Mr. Robertson Nicoll have attempted to provide the reader with a literary Baedeker, with what I can hardly judge from the first number. A book that the reader of literature, and especially of fiction, may read with advantage is Mr. W. J. Rieu's "Makers of English Fiction" (Hodder. 286 pp. 10s.). All the great masters of fiction, from Richardson to George Bernard Shaw, are dealt with in a popular and readable fashion. Mr. Dawson has aimed rather at giving an interpretation of the writer's works than a biography of his life.

#### THE CATHEDRALS OF ENGLAND.

A student of ecclesiastical architecture finds a never-ending source of interest in the cathedrals of England. To such I may commend the elaborate series of volumes which is being issued by Dennis and Sons, of London. The first of four sumptuous folio volumes has appeared, and others will follow at short intervals. The volume before me deals with Canterbury, Durham, Ely, Exeter, Salisbury, Exeter, Peterborough, and York. Eight very fine photographic illustrations of each cathedral, and while these constitute the chief charm of the volume, Mr. Arnold Fairbairn's descriptive notes are terse and helpful. Judging by the same, this edition bids fair to be one of the choicest of our magnificent cathedral buildings. (Price 10s. per volume.)

#### "TALES AND TALKS OF TOLSTOY."

THE "REVIEW OF REVIEWS" ANNUAL, 1899, contains "AMONG the great writers of fiction," said Mr. Maude in attempting to select the greatest authors of the nineteenth century, "the first place probably belongs to Victor Hugo or to Count Lyof Tolstoy."

Victor Hugo has passed hence. Count Tolstoy remains with us, and it seemed to me that while he is still in the flesh amongst us it might be well to devote the ANNUAL of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS exclusively to the latter-day prophet. Christmas literature is in modern times ephemeral exceedingly. The pictures often hang on the walls for years, but the letterpress perishes in the next season. For the most part it is not produced with any other intent than that of passing an idle hour. It has always seemed to me a waste of good opportunity. When you can reach a hundred thousand readers, it seems deplorable not to give them something of value, something that will be remembered and that will be of being remembered. So this year I devote the ANNUAL to the Tales and Talks of Count Tolstoy.

From Tolstoy's numerous tales, seven have been selected which, I hope, may appeal to the largest possible number of readers. To these have been added various Talks with Count Tolstoy—by myself in 1897, by Mr. R. E. C. Long in 1898, and by certain other writers—together with Mr. Aylmer Maude's introduction to Tolstoy as a prophet, and Count Tolstoy's views on certain subjects, such as private property, marriage, family, books, and, in fact, his gospel of life briefly.

Again, to these have been added numerous reproductions of Tolstoy at various times of his life and in various places, with reproductions of famous pictures by various artists. And yet again, bound up with the ANNUAL, detachable for framing by means of being pasted down one side, are six admirable copyright pictures by well-known artists, including Yeend King's "A Ferry" and "The Cottage Garden"; and "The Team" and "A Royal Procession," a pair of popular pictures, by A. T. Elsley. The six pictures are beautifully reproduced in colours.

The translation of the Tales is by Mr. and Mrs. Aylmer Maude, whose translations Tolstoy thinks best back his full meaning. The last of them, "Tolstoy's adaptation of a sketch by Guy de Maupassant" has the special interest of having never before been published. Of these tales it may be said that they are somewhat allegorical or parabolic in character, whence I have called my ANNUAL "The Parabolic Prophet." All of them have a peculiar, quite inimitable Russian savour, which to me, and I think to many others, is strangely fascinating. Some of the Tales are so simple that a child of ten or twelve can enjoy them, and yet a grown-up person would find them childish. Some of them are great favourites of Tolstoy's, notably "God Sees the Truth, but What Men Live by," and "What Men Live by," "The Crust," and "The Empty Drum" are favourites of mine.

The price of the ANNUAL, including the six pictures, is one shilling; but owing to the size and weight of the book, the postage amounts to fourpence.

NOTE.—I shall be glad to send any of the books above to any subscriber, in any part of the world, on receipt of their published price, except in the case of books, when the amount of postage should also be added. Any information my readers may desire as to books and other publications, either of the current or of earlier date, I shall endeavour to supply. Communications must be addressed to "The Review of Reviews Bookshop" at the Office of the "Review of Reviews," Newbury House, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.



# Leading Books of the Month.

## RELIGION, EDUCATION, ETC.

Evolution of Religion.	Dr. L. R. Farnell	.....	5/6
	(Williams and Norgate)		
Reconstruction of Belief.	Dr. H. Mallock	.....	12/6
	(Chapman and Hall) net		
Scientific Temper in Religion.	Rev. P. N. Wuggett	.....	4/6
	(Longmans) net		
Historic Christ.	P. A. Lacy	.....	3/6
	(Longmans) net		
Book of Psalms.	Dr. W. F. Cobb	.....	10/6
	(Methuen) net		
Alex. Mackennal.	D. Macfadyen	.....	4/6
	(Clarke) net		
Henry the Great.	F. Holmes Dudden	.....	30/6
	(Longmans) net		
Is in Many Lands.	F. N. Adler	.....	5/6
	(Macmillan) net		
Islam and the Rise of Islam.	D. S. Margoliouth	.....	5/6
	(Putnam) net		
Church and the Schools.	Rev. W. H. Carnegie	.....	2/6
	(Gardner) net		
Centuries of Modern Education, 1600-1700.	Prof. J. W. Adamson	.....	4/6
	(Cambridge University Press) net		

## HISTORY, POLITICS, TRAVEL, ETC.

Alexander's Notes on English History.	H. F. Hall	(Dent) net	7/6
Wives of Henry VIII.	Martin Hume	(Nash) net	18/6
Henrietta Maria.	J. A. Taylor	2 vols. (Hutchinson) net	24/6
Mary of Modena.	Martin Hume	(Dent) net	16/6
Stuart.	Florence A. MacCann	(Methuen) net	10/6
Political History of England, 1760-1801.	W. Hunt	(Longmans) net	7/6
Francis Austen and Rear-Adm. Charles Austen.	J. I. and Edith C. Hubback	(Line) net	12/6
Lady Hamilton.	Walter Nichol	(Constable) net	21/6
Second Earl Granville, 1815-1891.	Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice	(Longmans) net	30/6
Gen. Hon. Sir Andrew Clarke.	Col. R. H. Vetch (Editor)	(Murray) net	15/6
Louis Mallet.	Bernard Mallet	(Nisbet) net	7/6
Horace Rumbold		(Arnold) net	15/6
George Monro Grant.	W. L. Grant and F. Hamilton	(Jack) net	16/6
ers to "Ivy" from the First Earl of Dudley.	S. H. Romilly	(Longmans) net	16/6
History of Our Own Times.	Justin McCarthy	2 vols. (Chittell) net	24/6
Lives of Great Men.	W. F. Burnside and A. S. Owen	(Arnold) net	3/6
Life.	Alfred Russel Wallace	(Chapman and Hall) net	25/6
ional Studies.	Canon Scott Holland	(Gardner) net	6/6
of the Past.	Alex. I. Shand	(Constable) net	12/6
ly Women.	Agnes B. C. Dunbar	Vol. II. (Bell) net	10/6
y Christian Ireland.	Eleanor Hull	(Gill) net	2/6
Green Sphinx.	(Ireland.) Bart Kennedy	(Methuen) net	3/6
ne Royal Irish Constabulary.	G. Garrow Green	(Blackwood) net	3/6
Old Colonial System.	G. B. Henty	(University Press, Manchester) net	7/6
ness von Reden and the Napoleonic Wars and After.	Eleonore Princess Reuss	(Murray) net	15/6
Provence.	T. A. Cook	(Kivington) net	16/6
Hatzfeldt Letters, 1870-1.	J. L. Beshford	(Murray) net	15/6
Russian Court in the Eighteenth Century.	Fitzgerald Collyer	(Hutchinson) net	24/6
ge, Town, and Jungle Life in India.	A. C. Newcombe	(Blackwood) net	12/6
Voice of the South. (Algeria.)	Gilbert Watson	(Hurst and Blackett) net	10/6
ne Desert. (Algeria.)	L. March-Phillips	(Arnold) net	12/6
Facts and Fancies.	Augusta De Wit	(Chapman and Hall) net	14/6
s from My South Sea Log.	Louis Beck	(Lawrie) net	6/6
Years in the Antarctic.	Lieut. A. B. Armitage	(Arnold) net	15/6

## SOCIOLOGY, POLITICAL ECONOMY.

British Trade Year-Book, 1905.	J. Holt Schooling	.....	10/6
	(Murray) net		
s and Taxes as Affecting Agriculture.	Dr. J. S. Nicholson	(Sonnenschein) net	2/6
Forester.	John Nisbet	(Blackwood) net	42/6
Little Farm.	"Home Counties"	(Lane) net	3/6
Queen's Poor.	M. Loane	(Arnold) net	6/6
ys and Addresses on Economic Questions.	Viscount Goschen	(Arnold) net	15/6
Law Relating to the Taxation of Foreign Income.	J. Buchanan	(Stevens and Sons) net	10/6
Ways of Our Railways.	C. H. Grinling	(Ward, Lock) net	10/6

## POEMS AND THE DRAMA.

Thomas More (Drama).	A. D. Fox	(Constable) net	5/6
Poetical Works of Robert Bridges.	Vol. VI.	(Smith, Elder) net	6/6
o and Other Poems.	F. Baines	(Kegan Paul) net	3/6

## LITERARY BIOGRAPHY, CRITICISM,

How to Collect Books.	J. Herbert Slater	.....	(Be)
Proceedings of the British Academy, 1903-4	.....		(Frowe)
Charles Lamb.	Walter Jerrold	.....	(He)
The Puzzle of Dickens's "Edwin Drood."	Andrew I. Chapman and		(Chapman and)
Sir Thomas Browne.	Edmund Gosse	.....	(Macmillan)
Jane Austen and Her Times.	G. E. Mitton	.....	(Methuen)
Michael Drayton.	O. Elton	.....	(Constable)
The Life of Molière.	Henry M. Trollope	.....	(Constable)
The Spirit of Rome.	Vernon Lee	.....	(Lan)
Interludes in Verse and Prose.	Sir G. O. Frevelyan	(Be)	
English Hours.	Henry James	.....	(Heiner)
A Woman of the World.	Ella Wheeler Wilcox	.....	(C)
The Legend of Fair Helen.	Dr. G. Oswald	.....	(Me)
Queens of the French Stage.	H. Noel Williams	(Harper)	

## ART, ARCHÆOLOGY.

The Tate Gallery .....	(C)
Great Pictures in Private Galleries. Edith Harwood .....	(Den)
Franciscan Legends in Italian Art. Emma Gurney Sill .....	(Den)
Raphael. Julia Cartwright .....	(Duckworth)
Seven Angels of the Renaissance. Sir Wyke Bayliss .....	(Pina)
Handbook of English Antiquities. G. Clinch .....	(G)
Sam Brough. Sidney Gilpin .....	(W)
B. R. Haydon and His Friends. George Paston .....	(N)

## MUSIC.

Wagner.	J. F. Runciman	.....	(Be)
Tristan and Isolde.	Alice L. Cleather and Basil Crump	(Met)	
Brahms.	J. Lawrence Eab	.....	(D)
Dan Leno.	J. Hickory Wood	.....	(Met)

## NOVELS.

Baillie-Standers, Margaret.	Saints in Society	.....	(U)
Baker, J.	The Inseparables	.....	(Chapman and)
Bellac-Lowndes, Mrs.	Barbara Rebell	.....	(Heiner)
Benson, R. H.	The King's Achievement	.....	(Pi)
Bindloss, Harold.	The Impostor	.....	(W)
Burchell, S. H.	The Mistress of the Robes	Hurst and Bla	
Burgin, G. H.	The Devil's Due	.....	Hutchi
Campbell, Francis.	A Pillar of Dust	.....	Arrows
Cromartie, Countess of.	The Web of the Past	.....	(B)
Deakin, Dorothea.	The Princess and the Kitchen Maid	.....	(C)
Debenham, Mary.	A Flood Tide	.....	(Ar)
Depping, W.	The Seven Streams	.....	(T)
Deledda, Grazia	Nostalgia (translated by Helen H. Colvill)	.....	(Chap)
Duncan, Norman.	The Mother	.....	(H)
Dundas, C.	The Journeys of Antonio	.....	(U)
Egerton, George.	Flies in Amber	.....	(Hutchi)
Finnemore, E. P.	The Bondage of God	.....	(C)
Forster, E. M.	Where Angels Fear to Tread	.....	(Black)
Fowler, Edith H.	For Picher, for Poorer	.....	(Hurst and Bla)
Gallon, Tom.	Meg and Lady	.....	(Hutchi)
Graham, Mrs. Henry.	The Tower of Siloam	.....	(R)
Haggard, H. Rider.	Ayesha	.....	Ward,
Hichens, Robert.	The Black Spaniel	.....	(Met)
Hocking, Joseph.	The Charlots of the Lord	.....	(K)
Housman, Clementine	The Life of Agiovale de Galls	Met	
Hueffer, Ford Madox.	The Benefactor	.....	(Brown, Lang)
Inchbold, A. C.	The Letter Killeth	.....	(Put)
Jacobs, W. W.	Captains All	.....	(H)
Keating, Joseph.	Maurice	.....	(C)
Kernahan, Coulson.	A World Without a Child	.....	(He)
Lancaster, G. B.	A Spur to Smite	.....	(M)
Le Queux, W.	The Czar's Spy	.....	(He)
Le Queux, W.	The Spider's Eye	.....	(C)
Lyall, David	The Rise of Philip Barrett	.....	(C)
Mann, Mary E.	Fortune's Cap	.....	(Hurst and Bla)
Mead, L. T.	Loveday	.....	(H)
Mitchell, Edmund.	In Desert Keeping	.....	(R)
Montgomery, K. L.	Love in the Lists	.....	(U)
Norris, W. E.	Lone Marie	.....	(Macu)
Oakey, Baroness.	The Case of Miss Elliott	.....	(U)
Penrose, Mrs. H. H.	As Dust in the Balance	.....	(R)
Podmore, C. T.	A Trombone and a Star	.....	(Ar)
Richardson, Frank.	The Secret Kingdom	.....	(Duckw)
Ridge, W. Pett.	On Company's Service	.....	(H)
Shaw, Bernard.	The Irrational Knot	.....	(Cons)
Spender, R. E. S.	Display	.....	(H)
Stewart, J. A.	The Red Reaper	.....	(He)
Symons, Arthur.	Spiritual Adventures	.....	(Constabl)
Tarkington, Booth.	The Beautiful Lady	.....	(Mura)
Wharton, Edith.	The House of Mirth	.....	(Macu)
Whishaw, Fred.	Moscow	.....	(Long)
Wilson, T. W.	Ursula Raven	.....	(Ha)



# Cheer Up! John Bull

*Supplement to the "Review of Reviews."*

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# Diary and Obituary for October.

## PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

1.—The representatives of the 60,000 workmen, on strike led out by the leading electrical firms of Berlin, appeal to the Imperial Court of Arbitration. Meetings take place between representatives of the employers and the men.

2.—The speech of Mr. Stead delivered in Moscow to the Dnieper delegates at the house of Prince Dolgoroukoff is published in the *Daily Chronicle* ... M. Witte is raised to the rank of Count ... The extraordinary session of the Swedish Riksdag to deal with the dissolution of the Union with Norway opens at Stockholm ... The International Congress on Alcoholism opens in Paris.

3.—At Shoreditch Borough Council a letter is read from the Lord Mayor on behalf of the King, which states that the Government regarding the unemployed has been sent to the Home Secretary ... The Church Congress is opened at Weymouth ... A resolution for a compulsory levy of 1s. a year for Labour Contributions is carried at the Conference of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants at Sheffield ... At a Conference of the Hungarian Coalition parties at Budapest a manifesto to the Emperor is adopted ... Baron Komura leaves America and sails for Vancouver for Japan ... The Tsar issues a decree directing immediate arrangements shall be made for the elections to the Duma.

4.—Prince Bulow publishes a statement on the European situation in the Paris *Petit Parisien* and *Temps* ... The Russo-Japanese Treaty of Peace is passed by the Privy Council in London ... A revised programme of the first portion of the tour of the Prince and Princess of Wales in India is issued at London ... Lord Linlithgow opens a new College of Hygiene and Industrial Training at Dunfermline, built by the Carnegie Corporation ... The Miners' Federation in conference at Blackpool passes a resolution in favour of legislation to prevent the eviction of miners from their homes during strikes and lock-outs.

5.—The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants at Blackpool grant £300 towards the building fund of Ruskin College, Oxford, and provide £52 each for two scholarships for working men ... A Colonial Congress opens at Berlin ... Both Houses of the Swedish Riksdag agree to the proposals of the Government, that the readjustment of Scandinavia be referred to a special committee.

6.—The Church Congress at Weymouth ends ... The Miners' Federation at Blackpool closes ... The New South Wales House of Assembly passes the second reading of the Land Amendment Bill, which provides for local option of land compensation ... Lord Selborne has a cordial reception of the Boer leaders at Potchefstroom ... The British China Mail reaches Kobe, in Japan, which is illuminated in its honour ... There is a great demonstration at Budapest on the anniversary of the execution of the political martyrs of 1849.

7.—There is rioting at Moscow following the closing of the University there; at Tiflis bombs are thrown and many persons are injured ... The Japanese raise the Russian torpedo gun vessel *Yak*, sunk at Port Arthur ... The Norwegian Storting opens to debate the Karlstad agreement with Sweden ... Lord Dufferin, Governor-General of Canada, arrives at Winnipeg and receives a warm reception ... The traffic through the Suez Canal is at a record.

8.—At a mass meeting of women at Bow it is announced that the Poplar Borough Council has received an intimation from the King and Queen will receive an address from the women on the occasion of the opening of Aldwych and Kingsway ... James Russell Lowell and Whittier are elected to sit in America's "Hall of Fame" ... The Viceroy of India decides to open Wan-hsien on the Yang-tze to trade.

9.—Lord Selby, late Speaker of the House of Commons, is granted with the freedom of the City ... Viscount Hayashi, Japanese Minister, is entertained at several public

functions by the Lord Mayor of Liverpool ... Lord Selby concludes his tour in the Western Transvaal ... In Australia Mr. Crick, Member of the New South Wales Parliament, formerly Secretary for Lands, is remanded on a charge of accepting money beyond his salary in connection with the leasing of Crown lands ... In the Victorian Parliament the Budget shows a surplus for the past year of £527,000 ... The Hungarian Chamber reassembles at Budapest and is immediately prorogued by Royal Rescript.

Oct. 11.—The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha is married to Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein at Glücksburg in the presence of the Emperor and Empress of Germany ... The Spanish Cortes is opened by King Alfonso in person ... The British China Squadron arrives at Yokohama, and is given a warm welcome ... Prince Eitel Friedrich, second son of the German Emperor, becomes engaged to the Duchess Charlotte of Oldenburg ... Mr. Fels offers to assist in a scheme by which he proposes to settle 1,500 families on British land as a place of emigration ... The British steamer *Leho* is blown up by a floating mine off Shantung; fifteen of the crew and passengers are missing.

Oct. 12.—A mass meeting of the unemployed is held at Poplar ... The King accedes to the request to give his age to the Nelson centenary celebrations on October 21st ... A Blue-book is issued containing further papers on the partition of Bengal ... Admiral Noel and 1,000 bluejackets go from Yokohama to Tokio, where they are welcomed and entertained by the Mayor and the people, the city being decorated in honour ... The new Session of the Norwegian Storting opens at Christiania by the Premier ... The Advisory Committee on London traffic publishes its report of London's needs.

Oct. 13.—The Karlstad Agreement is sanctioned by the Swedish Riksdag and the Norwegian Storting ... M. Ossovsky, Assistant-Chief of Police at Kishineff, is assassinated; also Colonel von Eitmann, Chief of Police at Yekaterinburg, in Eastern Siberia ... At a general meeting of students of the University of Odessa it is decided by 778 votes to oppose the reopening of the University until the state of affairs in Odessa is raised ... The Emperor of Japan receives at the Imperial Palace, Admiral Sir Gerard Noel, General Sir John Buller and other British officers ... The Yasuda Bank of Tokyo proposes opening a trust business for the purpose of facilitating the introduction of foreign capital into Japan.

Oct. 14.—The Emperor of Russia and the Emperor of Japan append their signatures to duplicate copies of the Peace Treaty, thus officially ending the war ... The transfer of the Prince Troubetskoi to the railway station at St. Petersburg for conveyance to Moscow is made the occasion of a demonstration, the hearse being surrounded by a serried ranks of students who march bare-headed; dense crowds line the route ... Count von Alvensleben, German Ambassador in Russia, resigns ... Admiral Noel sends a guard of honour to attend the marriage of the Mayor of Tokio ... The electrical strike, which began on September 19th, ends on October 14th by a 6 per cent. increase of wages.

Oct. 16.—The King, accompanied by the Queen, lays the foundation-stone of the new Post Office buildings on the site of Christ's Hospital ... Dr. Brousse, the President of the Municipal Council, with about sixty members, arrives in London on a visit to the Chairman and members of the London Municipal Council ... The Dean of Westminster consents to allow Henry Irving to be buried in Westminster Abbey ... The text of the Russo-Japanese Peace Treaty is published ... The Fejervary Ministry is re-appointed for Hungary ... The Swedish Riksdag passes the Bills necessary to repeal the Union with Sweden and Norway, and which recognise Norway as an independent State ... The dismissal of the Grand Duke from the Russian Navy and other appointments on account of his marriage with his cousin, the divorced wife of the



Hesse, is gazetted in St. Petersburg ... The United Government give orders that as Peace is now published, captured Russian warships may be released ... Baron arrives at Tokio, and is specially honoured by the

17.—The members of the Paris Municipal Council in London are received by the King at Buckingham Palace ... Lord Salisbury, President of the Board of Trade, at the first meeting of the reconstituted Advisory Committee of the Board of Commercial Intelligence ... Two officers are captured by Moors at Ceuta ... Mr. McCurdy, of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, called before the Investigation Committee, refuses to answer questions ... The Mikado issues a rescript of thanks to the Army and Navy ... The Bengalis' protest against the death of Bengal takes the form of universal mourning and

18.—The King opens the two new thoroughfares of Aldwych and Aldwych, constructed by the London County Council, as an improved means of traffic between Holborn and the Strand ... The members of the Paris Municipal Council are present at the opening of the new thoroughfares, and afterwards entertained by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House ... The new Bishops of Ely and Travancore, the Coadjutor Bishop of Jamaica, and the Bishop Suffragan of Grantham, are seated at Westminster Abbey ... A Royal rescript addressed to Baron Fejervary is published at Budapest ... King of Spain closes the extraordinary session of the Spanish Cortes ... President Roosevelt begins his tour of the Southern States

19.—The Prince and Princess of Wales leave London for India ... The Tsar publishes at St. Petersburg a manifesto on the conclusion of Peace ... The Commonwealth Bill in both Houses passes a resolution for a petition to the King in favour of Home Rule for Ireland ... The Victoria Memorial Hall is opened at Singapore ... The relations existing between the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company and the Morrison Trust Company is the subject of inquiry at the opening of to-day's sitting of the Insurance Investigation Committee in New York ... In St. Petersburg there is a meeting of 50 persons, including workmen and students, in the Aula Magna of the University, to consider how best to advance the freedom of the people of Russia ... The Lawyers' Congress now is closed by the police ... A statue of Sir Thomas More, author of "Religio Medici," is unveiled in Norwich ... Avebury, in celebration of the tercentenary of his

20.—Mr. Deakin announces that an arrangement has been made by which Japanese traders and tourists may be admitted into Australia without being subjected to the language test ... The ashes of Sir Henry Irving are removed to Westminster Abbey and laid to rest by the side of the grave of Shakespeare in Poets' Corner ... The Army Council announces that the Government decides to resume short service enlistments, accepting men for two years with the colours and ten in the reserve ... A farewell dinner is given to the Municipal Council of Paris in London by the Deputy Chairman of the London County Council.

21.—The centenary of the death of Nelson and the battle of Trafalgar is celebrated in London, Great Britain, and the Colonies ... The King confers the title of City upon Cardiff ... Railway strikes spread in Russia ... The French naval visitors leave London for Paris.

22.—Admiral Togo makes his formal entry into Tokio ... The Mikado the return of the fleet from the war ... The return of the two British officers captured at Ceuta ... President Loubet leaves Paris on a visit to Madrid.

23.—A great naval review takes place in Tokio Bay. The fleet passes between the rows of warships drawn up in six lines ... He is accompanied in his yacht by Admiral Togo ... The Spanish Government meets President Loubet on his arrival in Madrid ... The railway strike continues to spread in Russia. Moscow is cut off from communication with the rest of the country ... Russian protests against the interference of the Powers in Russian affairs ... Lord Curzon leaves Simla ... Mr. George

Meredith meets with a severe accident ... The trial of the millionaires composing the Beef Trust begins in Chicago

Oct. 24.—Knighthood is conferred by the King on Sir John Cornwall, Chairman of the London County Council ... Law Courts are reopened ... A joint-meeting of the Respublican Government Association, Het Volk, and the Labour Party is held at Germiston in the Transvaal ... Admiral Togo makes his triumphal entry into Tokio; he has a magnificent reception from the whole population ... Mr. William Barnardo is unanimously chosen to succeed Dr. Barnardo as director of the Homes.

Oct. 25.—It is announced that, by the command of the Emperor, a special mission will be sent to Tokio early next year to confer the Order of the Garter to the Mikado ... The British Legation in Japan is to be raised to an Embassy ... The railway strike in Russia assumes colossal proportions; the Railway Deputies' Congress, in St. Petersburg, send a deputation to Count Kilkoff and to Count Witte demanding political guarantees, freedom, and the convocation of a constituent assembly, by universal suffrage ... Railway travelling in Russia is stopped, and postal communication is generally suspended.

Oct. 26.—At St. Petersburg the shops are closed. A bridge in the south of the city is destroyed. The workmen of the harbour and the great Nevski works join the strike and patrol the principal streets. The Russian Government refuses to Sweden to transmit the mails by way of Helsingfors and Stockholm ... The House of Assembly at Adelaide passes the Government's Compulsory Land Purchase Bill without amendment ... The German Emperor unveils a statue to Moltke at Berlin ... General Booth, head of the Salvation Army, is presented with the freedom of the City at the Guildhall.

Oct. 27.—The crisis in Russia continues. General Kuropatkin issues a proclamation at St. Petersburg. All the machines which were placed at Tsarskoe-Selo are brought to the capital. The Coalition Council of St. Petersburg calls on the students to work day and night for the revolution. The electric supply ceases; the men engaged at the water and gas works and tramways stop work. The news from the Russian provinces shows that the revolution is proceeding everywhere. The military authorities order all officers in the event of disturbance to act without mercy. Martial law is declared at Khar'kov. The treaties between Sweden and Norway are signed at Stockholm. The King recognises Norway as a separate independent state ... The National Passive Resisters' Congress is observed at the City Temple, London ... President Loubet arrives in Lisbon from Madrid ... A Ministerial crisis is averted in Spain.

Oct. 28.—The *Renown*, with the Prince and Princess of Wales on board, passes through the Suez Canal ... The people of Russia continue in passive revolt; the Government is unable to maintain even a semblance of authority ... The Minister of Finance postpones negotiations for the projected loan ... The Spanish Ministry, having concluded its task of the settlement of the Norway, resigns ... President Loubet bids farewell to the King of Portugal and returns to France ... The Spanish Government resigns. Señor Montero, the late Premier, is asked by the King to form a Ministry.

Oct. 29.—Baron Fejervary reads his programme at Buxtehude to a deputation of electors.

Oct. 30.—A Constitution is signed by the Tsar at Peterhof. The French Chamber reassembles; the Amnesty Bill is passed.

## SPEECHES.

Oct. 4.—Sir John Gorst, at Reading, insists that so much must be done to improve the physical condition of the school children.

Oct. 5.—Count Okuma, at Tokio, on the War Department of Japan, and his hopes for the future ... Mr. Gerald Balfour, at Leeds, on the Government's resolve not to resign, loses the confidence of the country ... Mr. Arnold-Forster, at Norwich, on recruiting.

Oct. 6.—Mr. Churchill, at Manchester, criticises the Government's conduct on the dispute between Lord Curzon and Mr. Kitchener ... Mr. Walter Egerton, at Liverpool, on the cultivation of cotton in West Africa.



# THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

7.—Mr. Asquith, at Ladybank, East Fife, on Liberalism present Government ... Mr. J. Redmond, at Doon, on confidence of the people in the Irish Parliamentary Party ... Sir Hardie, at Birmingham, on the example which Ireland of depopulation owing to the excessive emigration of the

9.—Mr. Asquith, at Auchtermuchty, on the beggarly of legislation last Session ... Mr. Birrell, at West approves of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty ... Mr. All, at Manchester, makes a strong attack on the of the Government in Parliament, finance and policy. 10.—Lord Grey, at Winnipeg, Canada, says he thinks the future men will not be asked what party they belong to what great principle they are committed ... Political are delivered by Mr. Haldane at Haddington and Mr. All at Manchester on Liberal policy.

11.—Mr. Asquith, at Earlsferry, on a Colonial Con-

12.—Mr. Brodrick, at Sheffield, in praise of the present ... Mr. Asquith, at Leven, Fifeshire, on the wasteful of the Government.

13.—Sir Claude MacDonald, at Tokio, on the high of the Japanese people.

14.—Mr. Deakin, at Sydney, Australia needs increase of popu- from the United Kingdom ... Lord e, at Durban, praises Natal for tribution to the British Navy.

16.—Lord Hugh Cecil, at Cardiff, Welsh education controversy ... Reid, in Finsbury, on our foreign and relations.

17.—Mr. Andrew Carnegie, at rews, on peace among nations.

18.—The King, in London, ex- his pleasure in opening the im- new streets between Holborn Strand ... The King of Sweden, tholm, on the dissolution of the between Sweden and Norway; s for permanent peace between countries ... Mr. Arnold-Forster, Army and Navy ... President lt, at Richmond, on American Duties.

19.—President Roosevelt, in Carolina, deals with the question nment control of railways ... Mr. in Edinburgh, on the evolution ish civilisation ... Mr. Morley,

rose, says that every man and every woman is bound an interest in politics ... Lord George Hamilton, ln, extols the foreign policy of the Government, but s Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposals.

20.—Sir E. Grey, in London, on British foreign policy trade ... Mr. John Morley, at Forfar, discusses the Irish ... M. Cambon, in Lonlon, on the *entente municipale* Higgins, in Melbourne, Australia, insists on Home Rule nd being necessary ... Mr. Deakin, in Melbourne, says no prospect of federal unity until the Mother Country ers the Parliamentary system ... President Roosevelt, ata, says the nation should deal vigorously with all ers of business and political life in America.

21.—Lord Rosebery and Mr. Asquith, in Edinburgh, on s of fiscal or Imperial policy ... Sir J. Gorst, at Sutton , on the health of the British race and the care of the ... President Roosevelt, at Jacksonville, Florida, on l Dishonesty," the Panama Canal, and the duty of the states towards these questions ... Mr. Taft, in Ohio, on t Roosevelt's attitude towards trusts and railway manage- Mr. John Redmond, on the determined union of

23.—Mr. John Morley, at Arbroath, sketches the ous career of the Government during the last ten years Chaffinch, at Hampstead, says that it is not free trade

which troubles the Empire, but the protective policy Colonies.

Oct. 25.—Lord Rosebery, at Stourbridge, refers practical disappearance from the controversial ar Mr. Chamberlain, and also to need of a definite programme to be put before the country ... Pre Roosevelt, at Little Rock, Arkansas, says it is a duty in authority owe to the American people to drive o reproach and menace of lynch law.

Oct. 26.—Mr. Bryce, in the Isle of Wight, says the ref Irish Government must proceed in Mr. Gladstone's though not exactly by the methods proposed by Mr. Brodrick, at Guildford, says there is nothing to p Germany and Great Britain from being excellent friends.

Oct. 28.—Lord Rosebery, in Edinburgh, on Scottish h

## BY-ELECTION.

Oct. 14.—Barkston Ash division of Yorkshire, caused death of Sir Robert Gunter:—

Mr. J. O. Andrews (L.) .....	4,37
Mr. G. R. Lane-Fox (C.) .....	4,14

Liberal majority .....	22
------------------------	----

Government loss. Election	
Conservative majority was 1,241.	

Oct. 26.—Hampstead, caused l resignation of Mr. Milvain, K.C.:

Mr. J. S. Fletcher (C) ...	4,2
Mr. G. F. Rowe (L) .....	3,8

Conservative majority...	4
Reduced from last election by 1,3	

## OBITUARY.

Oct. 1.—Sir Donald Stewart (British Commissioner in East A ... A. Hay Japp, LL.D., F.R. 65 ... Alderman Daniel Lewis (Ca 86.

Oct. 2.—Mr. Ellis Varnall, 86.

Oct. 3.—Sir William She K.C.M.G., M.Inst C.E., 71 ... M. Maria de Heredia (Paris), 63.

Oct. 5.—Mr. John E. Taylor priotor of the *Manchester Guardian*

Oct. 7.—Professor Baron von Ric fen (Berlin), 72.

Oct. 8.—Lord Inverclyde, 44.

Oct. 9.—Sir E. H. Carbutt.

Oct. 10.—Earl Fortescue, 87 ... Captain Edmond St Mildmay, 90 ... Admiral Sago (Tokio).

Oct. 11.—Mr. Wedgwood, J.P., 72.

Oct. 12.—Mr. Arthur Douglas (Cape Town), 62.

Oct. 13.—Sir Henry Irving, 67 ... Prince Troubet Rector of Moscow University, 43.

Oct. 14.—Dr. Ellicott, late Bishop of Gloucester, 86 ... W. J. Menzies, W.S., Edinburgh, 71.

Oct. 16.—Lord Gillford, eldest son of the Earl of C william, 35 ... Dr. William Jones Morris, 57 ... Mr. Fu (Canada), 53.

Oct. 19.—Mr. J. G. Waller, F.S.A., 92.

Oct. 20.—Miss Emilia J. Boucherett, 80 ... Mr. CH Kelly, K.C., 90 ... Señor Zenel, Mexican Minister at Vie

Oct. 21.—Lord Leigh, 81 ... Herr Moritz Teldachare ... Mr. Philip Mennell (journalist).

Oct. 23.—Florent Willems (French and Flemish pair 83.

Oct. 25.—Mr. G. L. Craik, 69 ... Mr. W. Phillips, F.S F.L.S., 83 ... General Sir Charles Wilson, R.E., 69.

Oct. 27.—Professor Copeland, 68.

Oct. 29.—Mr. Rudolf Lehmann, 86 ... M. Alphopae A (Paris)



Photograph by]

[Parkinson and Roy.

**Mr. J. O. Andrews.**

New M.P. for Barkston Ash Division of Yorkshire.









**COUNT TOLSTOY: A STUDY BY COSMO ROWE.**

"Annual for 1906" contains the most vivid and accurate picture of Tolstoy's Life and Work to be found in the English language. (See page xiv.)



# THE REVIEW OF REVIEW THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, Dec. 1st, 1905.

Russia  
in  
Dissolution.

M. Taine, in his "Origins of Contemporary France," recalls the answer to the remark of the French King on hearing of the fall of the Bastille—"But this is a revolt." "No, this is a Revolution." He adds that it would have been more correct to say that it was a Dissolution. His words apply to Russia to-day. Not a Revolution, but a Dissolution. That is what is taking place in the vast Empire that stretches across the continents—Germany to Japan. The bottom is out of the social system in Russia. A great military power has no longer control of its military forces. The revolt of the Black Sea Fleet, followed by the revolt at Kronstadt, the burning of Vladivostok, the revolt of Sebastopol, all point in one direction. The Manchurian Army, hungry, frozen, furious, is to be brought home; but half a million men cannot be easily transported 6,000 miles, and even should, the addition of half a million mutinous units to the forces making for decomposition is not a matter to be contemplated with assurance even by the most easy-going of Governments. The great edifice built up by the patient discipline of troops whose discipline and obedience have been the wonder of the world, will go to pieces the moment that discipline and obedience disappear.

What It Means  
in  
Russia.

What the dissolution of the Roman Empire meant we can read in the pages of Gibbon. In the case of the Russian Empire there are no dangers of invading barbarians from without; but the Empire can breed its own barbarians within its frontiers. Imagination fails us to anticipate the storm through which the Slavonian land seems likely to pass, if, as now appears too probable, the worst comes to the worst, and the Emperor can no longer rely upon the fidelity of his troops. The only words

adequate to describe what is likely to follow such a catastrophe are those in the Apocalypse—surely the sublimest and most terrible in the literature of the world:—

And I looked, and behold a pale horse: and his name was written on him, Death, and Hell followed with him. And he was given unto them over the fourth part of the earth, with sword, and with hunger, and with death, and with the beasts of the earth.

And the heaven departed as a scroll when it is rolled together, and every mountain and island were moved out of their places.

And the kings of the earth, and the great men, and the rich men, and the chief captains, and the mighty men, and every bondman and every freeman hid themselves in the dens of the rocks of the mountains,

And said to the mountains and rocks, "Fall on us and hide us from the face of him that sitteth on the throne, and from the wrath of the Lamb. For the great day of his wrath is come, and who shall be able to stand?"

What It Means  
to  
Non-Russians.

There is not any part of the Russian Empire that will not be affected by the disappearance of the Russian Empire. For that is what "Movement" means. Not the disappearance of the Russian people—one hundred millions of beings do not disappear even in the greatest revolutionary cataclysms—but the disappearance of the Empire, of the colossal entity or Power of which the world has had to reckon, and which has been, down even to yesterday, the dominating factor in the foreign policy of Great Britain. France, her ally, and Turkey is relieved from the pressure of the only foe whom she really dreads. The Russian question leaps at a bound to the front. A ferment of revolutionary passion will burst forth against the withes of Austro-Hungarian statecraft. A demand for universal suffrage has become the order of the day in Vienna and in Buda-Pesth. It is exciting bloody riots in Bohemia, and is exciting unrest in Prussia. The consciousness of the existence of an immensely powerful Russian Empire, strong and irresistible on land, has been like the pressure of the atmosphere upon the political system of Europe.



and Asia. No one can even attempt to estimate what the disappearance of that pressure means, or how tremendous will be the results. One possibility may at least be noted. The Great Powers are engaged in endeavouring to induce the Sultan to make concessions in Macedonia. If things do not mend in Russia, what is more than an attempt on the part of the Turk to recover the territory which he lost in Armenia? If the Russian garrisons in mutiny and the Black Sea Fleet under the Red Flag, the Crescent may soon be hoisted once more over Kars and Erzerum. The Revolt of Asia has but begun. The English Russophobes, who for half a century have been working for the destruction of the Russian Empire, will be the first to regret that they have been cursed with the burden of a granted prayer.

**Too Late.** The Manifesto of October 30th which was hailed with such rejoicing was belated, but if the Emperor and Count Witte would have followed even then the example of Prince Bismarck in dealing with the revolution in Finland, they might have saved the situation. That is to say, if, instead of announcing that they would do certain things, they had forthwith done them, and placed in power the men of the revolution, giving them a free hand to try all their nostrums, such as universal suffrage and any other measures which did not absolutely destroy the foundations of civilisation, the Empire might have weathered the storm. Count Witte was unable to convince even the moderate Revolutionists that the government of the Empire was really about to be placed in their hands. He considers it seems as if they ought to have trusted him to have allowed him at least breathing space in order to give effect to the promises of the Manifesto, but the gangrene of distrust had eaten too deep for anything but total surrender to have reassured the suspicious Liberals. They refused to help the forlorn Minister, and then, for some reason clearly visible, he rendered alliance impossible by declaring Poland under martial law. It ensued a desperate struggle on the part of Count Witte to cope with the difficulties that overwhelmed him. The Jews were massacred, the marines mutinied at Konstadt, Vladivostok was burnt. The workmen at Petersburg struck to prevent the punishment of the Konstadt mutineers. The peasants in several of the southern provinces broke loose, sacked and burnt the houses of the nobles, cut down their trees, and annexed their lands. Then the garrison

of Sebastopol revolted. The Black Sea Fleet mutinied. The Army of Manchuria clamoured to be brought home. Then the postal and telegraph clerks struck, severing thereby the nerve system of the Empire. A financial panic brought down Russian stocks and the money market ran. All hope of a new loan had to be abandoned. As the month closes it seems as if the curtain is about to descend, not upon the close, but upon the commencement of the most appalling tragedy in modern times. And the curtain is not fireproof. Germany and Austria are likely to learn to the cost of blood and treasure that *Proximus ardet Ucalegon*.

#### Another Lesson.

Amidst much that is very curious in the Russian situation, one lesson emerges very clearly, that is that in the future, when the Government comes to the top in Russia, it will be absolutely necessary to place the control of the great arteries of communication, such as railways, telegraphs, canals and telephones, in the hands of employees whose conditions of service preclude the recurrence of strikes. The Italian Government, having obtained experience by its own railway strikes, has done something like this. Russia has shown the world that the State can no more allow its communications to be at the mercy of strikers than it can allow its Army and Navy to be run on ordinary conditions. Military discipline, in which, moreover, only strike on condition that they face the penalties of mutiny, will probably be enforced on all Russian railways as much if the Socialists triumph as if Autocracy is restored by a Dictatorship. Of course it will be said, and said with justice, that the severity of military discipline failed to avert the strike both in the Army and the Navy. But because a dam gives way when there is an earthquake, it is no reason why we should not strengthen by every means in our power the dams which save the country from being flooded under ordinary conditions.

#### The Lesson of the Russian Collapse.

It is all very well for Englishmen to go about like the Philistines, thanking God that they are not like these Russian publicans, but the fundamental lesson of the Russian collapse is which the majority of our countrymen have not means taken to heart. For the last ten years, indeed, it might almost be said for the last twenty years—the majority of our people have been deliberately indulging in the vice which has wrecked the Russian Empire. It is a mistake to think that the Russian Empire has suffered because it was a despotism. If it falls it will have fallen because





[Westminster Gazette.]

### The Fall of Humpty.

HUMPTY: "You needn't pull, I'm coming down—on You."

ners procrastinated. It will have perished in consequence of postponing necessary reforms, of not admitting grievances, and of sacrificing policy to an easy-go-lucky, haphazard method of putting everything off until to-morrow that ought to be done to-day. The Russian Government might have been twice as despotic and it would have survived if the watchword of the despot had not been *Zafta*. This is the Russian equivalent for the Spanish word *mañana*, which signifies "to-morrow." In every direction in England, just as in every direction in Russia, abuses are allowed to cumber the ground. Urgent grievances are left unredressed, and all this while John Bull in 1885 deliberately folded his arms, shut his eyes, and composed himself to the manner of the sluggard. If he does not wake up at the next election and send to Parliament men who will drive out the nonsense from the House of Lords, we shall find that "too late" will be the epithet over the grave of our Empire, and our boasted constitutionalism as helpless as was the Russian Autocracy at the hour of trial.

Humpty Dumpty  
fallen at Last.

Humpty Dumpty, after balancing himself first on one side of the wall and then on the other, has at last gone smash. In other words, Mr. Balfour's long-continued effort to keep his party together on the subject of Fiscal Reform has finally failed, and last month both of his organs in the Press—the *Times* and the *Daily Telegraph*—declared that the time was up, and the sooner he resigned the better. The immediate cause of this decision was the refusal of Mr. Chamberlain to acquiesce any longer in Mr.

Balfour's leadership. From the beginning of the month it was evident that Mr. Balfour was at the end of his resources. Lord Londonderry's definite declaration in favour of Free Trade was followed by Austen Chamberlain's declaration in favour of protection, and, in the midst of the hubbub thus occasioned, Mr. Balfour went down to Newcastle and addressed to the Conservative caucus an earnest appeal for support, begging the whole party to continue to support him on the non-committal lines which he had hitherto recognised as the only path of salvation. He declared that he meant to lead, and he meant to lead their leader, he said, and he meant to lead. When he said that, he meant not to lead nine-tenths of them, but the whole ten-tenths.

He had not long to wait for an answer. Mr. Chamberlain, in a few days later at Exeter, declared that it was impossible to allow the lamest man in the Army to dictate the course of its advance. Speaking as if he possessed the authority, not of nine-tenths, but of ninety-nine hundredths of the party, he declared himself in favour of a two-shilling duty on corn, in order to give a preference to the Colonies and Canada. His speech was accepted by Mr. Balfour as a *coup de grâce*, and it was immediately followed by new announcements that his resignation was imminent.

Resignation  
or  
Dissolution.

At the moment of writing this, Mr. Balfour evidently anticipated that he would place his resignation in the hands of the King in the first days of December, and that the King would ask Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and ask him to undertake to form a Government. To this Mr. Balfour anticipated that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman



[Westminster Gazette.]

### The Way Out.

MR. BALFOUR: "I really must go, Mr. Bull."

MR. BULL: "Very well. I won't keep you; but—THAT way out."





[*Westminster Gazette.*]

### Mazeppa.

The Whole Hog bolts with Retaliation.

that inasmuch as Mr. Balfour has still a nominality in the House of Commons, and as the Liberals have done nothing to render it impossible for him to carry on the Government, he must respectfully decline to accept the responsibility of forming an Administration until the result of a General Election gives him with a majority adequate to enable him to carry on the Government of the country. If his Majesty should ask why the Liberals refuse to take the *damnosa hereditas* of the Khaki Parliament, they could be justified in answering, "Because, your Majesty, we are not such fools." But if the King should reply that Mr. Balfour has declared it is impossible for him to carry on, and also that no Ministry would appeal to the country when he knows beforehand he will be beaten, Sir Henry may, on that show of consent to form a Government.

The Issue  
at the  
General Election.

What is wanted is a verdict of the country upon the Administration and the Party which made the Boer war, which has squandered millions sterling on avoidable wars, and which has enormously increased the expenditure of the country, without securing for the nation any commensurate benefit. That is a clear-cut proposition, and it is most desirable to confuse the issue by introducing any new questions which would necessarily arise if a Liberal Administration were to be formed. They had for the next three months to wipe out the messes of its Tory predecessors. Of course it would be mighty convenient for Mr. Balfour if the Liberals were to walk into the trap which his

resignation prepares for them, but unless he is prepared to prove that it is absolutely impossible for him to carry on any longer, he will have to appeal to the country. As the *Spectator* very cleverly remarks, Mr. Balfour has destroyed the Unionist position by attempting to keep it together, after the fashion of an Irish steward, who, when his landlord ordered him to build a wall for the protection of an ancient castle, carried out his instructions to the letter, and pulled down the castle in order to secure the stones with which to build the wall. As he has made his bed, so he must lie upon it.

Is there  
any  
Alternative?

The Opposition is told daily by the Conservative henchmen that Mr. Balfour has told Mr. Balfour that if Sir Campbell-Bannerman refuses

to take office the King will send for Lord Rosebery, and then Sir Henry and his friends will find that their chance has gone by for ever. The assertion is an interesting illustration of what the *Westminster* some time ago called the Christian Science method in politics. Tell a good thumping lie and stick to it, and it is sure to come true, is the profane parody on the way of describing that method, but it does not work. There are only two obstacles in the way of this suggested alternative. One is that Lord Rosebery would not undertake the task; the second is that if he did he would not find any of the Liberals excepting perhaps Mr. Perks, who would consent to assist him in forming an Administration. The Emperor of Count Witte, in attempting to govern an Empire without a Party behind him, is hardly encouraged enough to justify Lord Rosebery in undertaking to lead such a forlorn hope.



[*Westminster Gazette.*]

### Rough and Cold.

MR. C.: "Let us project ourselves into the future!"  
MR. B.: "No—no! B-r-r—it's so dreadfully rough and cold, wait until next year!"



The Next  
Illustration.

one. The following is the kind of Ministry will be submitted to the King by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. If Lord Spencer's health is entirely re-established, he will be Foreign Minister, not, he will probably be Lord Privy Seal.

Minister and First Lord of the Treasury—Sir H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

Chancellor of the Exchequer and Deputy Leader of the House of Commons—Mr. H. ASQUITH.

Secretary of the Treasury—Sir ROBERT GILCHRIST.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—Lord ELGIN or Lord GREY.

Secretary of State for War—Sir EDWARD GREY or Lord ELGIN.

Secretary of State for India—Mr. JOHN REID or Lord TREWICK.

Secretary of State for the Colonies—Mr. BRYCE or Mr. SYDNEY BUXTON.

Secretary—Mr. HALL.

Secretary of the Admiralty—Mr. HERBERT GLADSTONE.

Secretary of the Privy Seal—Lord KIDDERMORE or Lord REID.

Secretary of the Department of Education—Mr. BRYCE or Mr. SYDNEY BUXTON.

Secretary of the Department of Local Government—Mr. LLOYD-GEORGE.

Secretary of the Department of Agriculture—Lord RUSSELL.

Secretary of the Department of Labour, or President of the Board of Trade—Mr. JOHN BURNS.

Secretary of the Department of the Colonies—Mr. SYDNEY BUXTON.

Secretary of the Department of the Colonies—Mr. SYDNEY BUXTON.

above will form the Cabinet. Lord Aberdeen probably return to Ireland. By the above arrangement there would be three Cabinet Ministers in the House of Lords. Among the Ministers in the House of Commons eight would be Scotsmen, and two would be members for Scottish constituencies. Mr. Lloyd-George is a Welshman the only Englishman sitting for English constituencies would be Sir John Lubbock, whose constituency is close to the Border,

Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, Mr. Sydney Buxton. The three Liberal Leaders would be condemned to hard labour in constant positions, and they would be balanced by the new-comers—Mr. Lloyd-George, Mr. John Burns, Mr. Winston Churchill.

Puck  
in  
Politics.

The rôle of Puck in Politics held by Mr. Labouchere, has been usurped by Lord Rosebery. He is now recognised as a shrewd and knavish sprite," whose merry antics make Oberon smile.



By permission of the proprietors of "Punch,"

On Tour.

R-S-B-RV: "Still playing 'Tariff Reform,' eh?"  
CH-M-B-R-L-N: "Yes. I'm practically running the show. Crowded houses, dear boy. And you?"  
R-S-B-RV: "Oh, the usual thing. Just working on my own."

nature by an altogether mischievous declaration against something Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman said about Home Rule, with results as above recorded.

A Knavish Prank.

Oberon. This is thy negligence, thou mistak'st,  
Or else commit'st thy knaveries w  
Puck. Believe me, king of shadows, I mistook.  
And so far am I glad it so did so  
As this their jangling I esteem a

That is all very well for the enchanted glades

Lord Rosebery, last month, began in a wall what seen in the duodecimo edition of the Midlothian campaign. Some Liberals, of some experience, imagined that the lost chief of the party was about to begin in a great battle for the Liberal cause. He had forgotten their spears. Puck is how—

The wisest aunt, tell the saddest tale,  
Sometime for three-fold mistaketh me;  
Then slip I from her down topples she,  
And then the whole quiver their hips and laugh  
And waxen in their mirth neeze and swear  
A merrier hour was wasted there.

That is exactly what Rosebery did last year. Just when some Liberal wiseacre was beginning to take seriously as a potential leader of the party, he suddenly revealed his



near Athens," but it is unpardonable in Great Britain on the eve of a General Election. Its only effect is to advertise to the whole electorate what has long been regretfully admitted by the leaders of the party—Liberal Leaguers as well as real Liberals—that Lord Rosebery has rendered himself impossible as a serious public man. "It would be strange indeed," even Mr. Balfour was constrained to remark, "if they were to use a moment like this to display contingent or possible differences among themselves." So strange is it that it is unthinkable that any serious Liberal could do such a thing. Whoever "they" or "themselves" may be, Lord Rosebery is evidently not one of them. He is, indeed, only a tricky sprite, "a merry wanderer of the night," Robin Goodfellow by name, and not a "good fellow" if judged by his "knavish pranks."

What is it all  
About?

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, addressing his constituents at Stirling, made the following reference to the Irish problem:—

"My opinion has long been known to you. It is that the only way of healing the evils of Ireland—difficulties of her administration, of giving contentment and prosperity to her people, and making her a strength instead of a weakness to the Empire, is that the Irish people should have the management of their domestic affairs; and so far from this opinion fading and weakening as the years pass, it is becoming stronger, and, what is more, I have more confidence in its realisation. . . . If I were asked for advice by an ardent Nationalist I would say my desire was to see the effective management of Irish affairs in the hands of a representative Irish party. . . . I trust that the opportunity of making a great advance on this question of Irish government will not long be delayed, and when that opportunity comes my belief is that a greater measure of agreement than hitherto will be found possible, and that a full appreciation will be felt of the benefits that will flow to the Irish communities and British people throughout the world, that Ireland, from being disaffected, impoverished, and disgraced, will take its place as a strong, harmonious, and congenial portion of the Empire."

These "very moderate opinions" excited the wrath of Lord Rosebery, who, after due deliberation with Mr. R. W. Perks, M.P., in council, solemnly decided:—

"The responsible leader of the Liberal Party has, if I have not said his utterance—and I do not conceive it possible to have said his utterance, because it is so careful, so strenuous, and so reiterated—he has hoisted once more in its most pronounced form the flag of Irish Home Rule. . . . I object to the raising of the banner of Home Rule, not merely because of high constitutional objections founded on the experience, the recent experience, of foreign European countries, but also because of my faith as to what will really conduce to the welfare of the Irish people themselves. But I object to it mainly on this occasion for this reason—that it impairs the unity of the Free Trade Party, and indefinitely postpones discussion on social and educational questions on which the country has set its heart. I will say, no more on this subject, except to say emphatically and finally, and once for all, that I cannot serve under that banner."

Upon the whole "quire" of Unionist papers held their sides and laughed, and proclaimed with infinite

delight the existence of a Radical split. This is pure nonsense. All that has happened is that Lord Rosebery has once more, rather more conspicuously than before, pinned upon his breast the legend, "Don't forget Puck." And we shan't.



**The Gladstone Memorial.**

This photograph represents only the bronze statue by which the memorial is surmounted.

Mr. Gladstone's  
Statue  
in the Strand.

The Gladstone Memorial Committee have set up a statue of Gladstone at the end of the Strand nearest the Law Courts.

A somewhat imposing monument. At the base of the pedestal on which the statue is standing are three emblematical groups representing Brotherhood, Education, Aspiration, and Courage. The statue was unveiled on November 4th, after speeches by the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Morley, and others. Gladstone's statue stands in the midst of a host



inary constituency which at any time during the twenty years of his life would have much rather him than have erected a monument to his memory. It is, however, not a case of garnishing the sepulchres of the prophets whom our fathers have slain. Westminster to-day would probably vote resolutely against Mr. Gladstone were he alive as he voted against him during his lifetime. It is significant of the catholic tolerance of the Englishmen that at one end of the Strand they keep an equestrian statue of Charles I. keeping a perpetual vigil within sight of the banqueting house where he was beheaded, while at the other end they have the Gladstone Memorial, erected within a stone's throw of the great publishing house of Mr. W. H. Blackman, a Tory member for Westminster. Between the victor and the defeated Home Ruler the tide of modern life, 'buses, hansom, motors and pedestrians ebbs and flows unceasing; and how few of the myriad passers-by ever think of either one or the other.

But all English history, nay, the political history of the modern world, may be said to be poised between these two poles.

The composition and reference of the new Poor Law Commission have at last been announced.

It is undoubtedly a strong Commission. Lord George Hamilton, who is not going to stand for re-election to Parliament, is chairman. The most notable figure on the Commission is Charles Booth. Officialdom is well represented by leading members of the English, Scotch, and Irish Local Government Boards. It is further in evidence in the person of The Lord Don. Three out of the eighteen are women—Mrs. Octavia Hill, Mrs. Sidney Webb, and Mrs. Bosanquet—about as varied a trio as could be chosen from the ranks of socially-minded Englishmen. Two Toynbee men may be taken for the Settlements. Economics is represented by two professors of the science. The doctrinarian negativity of the Charity Organisation Society is incarnate in Mr. C. S. Loch, and is very less pronouncedly present in other Commissioners. The movement on behalf of the unemployed has a worthy exponent in the person of Mr. Lansbury.

But there is a most appalling blank in the constitution of the Commission. The upper and middle and official classes, and the detectives of the C.O.S., are all well repre-

sented, but where are the working classes? Look nowhere! Yet they are the classes which bear the overwhelming preponderance of the burden. They are the classes most deeply and directly interested in the questions to be reported upon to the Commissioners. Most important of all, they supply by far the most successful experience yet entered in dealing with the problem of poverty. The Poor Law system has confessedly broken down completely, involving as it does a deadly waste of money and a far worse waste of manhood and womanhood, the Friendly Societies and Trade Unions, and the rest of the organised thrift of Labour, have achieved a great and increasing success. They have administered aid in a way that has not weakened but strengthened self-respect, self-dependence, and kindred virtues. And they have done so on a colossal scale. By the Government return just issued for 1904, Trade Unions number 1½ million members and have funds of more than 5½ millions sterling. Friendly Societies number nearly 13½ million members, with funds exceeding 47½ millions sterling. The totals of Registered Provident Societies are 17,900 in members and £164,933,157 in funds. Yet the Government has coolly passed by all this



Photograph by J. ...

The Late Bishop Ellicott.

Dr. Ellicott, late Bishop of Gloucester, died at Birchingdon-on-Oxford. He was born in 1819, and was the author of numerous works.





graph by]

[Russell and Sons,

H.M. George I., King of the Hellenes.

army of successful helpers of the 'poor' all their vast store of expert knowledge! No wonder the chief bodies of organised Labour have entered a vigorous protest. It is to be hoped that the result of the General Election, if no higher consideration will induce the dying Government to remedy this extraordinary omission of the working class, not, the next Government will be in time to supply the needed new members.

**The New  
King and Queen  
of  
Norway.**

The Norwegians, by a vote of 259,563 to 69,264, decided to ratify the invitation already given by Prince Charles of Denmark and Princess Maud of England to come and reign over them. King Haakon the Seventh therefore has sailed for Christiania, taking his wife with him and their son, who is to be called Olaf in honour of the king over whom he may some day rule. The Crown Prince of Sweden went to Copenhagen to welcome the new monarch whose kingdom was formerly part of the realm to which he was heir. The Civil List is fixed at £41,000 a year, and everything seems as if it will go as happily as marriage bells. But we cannot but be thankful by how narrow a shave Europe escaped war on the question of the dismantling of the fortresses. Fortunately the Hague Court stands between us and the repetition of that danger, but while we rejoice we rejoice with trembling.

**More  
International  
Festivities.**

The visit of the King of the Hellenes to his sister in England is an opportune reminder that the Royal Danes, who have founded a new dynasty in Norway, long ago began their reign in Greece at the other extremity of Europe. Another royal visitor from Montenegro arrived at the same time in London, making it, according to report, a very busy way house to the throne of Servia, which is becoming very hot for King Peter. The papers are repeating the story about Princess Ena of Battenberg's engagement to the King of Spain. But, apparently before finally deciding to wed into the English Family, the boy King has been taking a look at the situation in Germany, where he was fêted; but he apparently has left Berlin heart-whole. Next month the London County Council is going to pay a return visit to Paris—an exchange of municipal hospitality which ought to make the Lord Mayor look to his laurels.

**The  
Austro-Hungarian  
Crisis.**

The world is moving at a pace which will bring the Hottentots' Lords about our ears. He not only have Russia in full rebellion, with the threat of a Red Republic in the



Austria-Hungary, of all Governments in the world, is speeding up the pace in a fashion that would make our old Tories turn in their graves. Because the Hungarians wanted to have Magyar regimental command, the Emperor Francis Joseph has, on the counsel and with the aid of Baron Fejervary, plunged headlong into a vortex of social and political reform in Hungary, and has taken a strong line in favour of universal suffrage in Austria. It may have been a mistake to dish the Magyars as they dish the Whigs over the question of suffrage in 1866. But who could have imagined a Minister, backed by the Emperor, proposing at a time when the electorate of Austria was to be trebled by giving the franchise to every man over twenty-four years of age who can read and write? Add to this the following schedule of reforms: Universal compulsory and free education, religious equality, a progressive income tax, reduction of duties on food, increase of all public salaries, workmen's sick, accident, and old age assurance, improvement of dwellings, and heaven knows what else, *plus* a series of concessions on the Army question, which seem to throw the original programme of reform far into the shade. We do not look out we shall soon see our people humbly petitioning the Government that they may have reforms similar to those conceded to Austria and Russia.

**The Disaster off St. Malo.** The wreck of the Channel steamer *Hilda* when trying to make the port of St. Malo, in a blinding storm on the night of November 18th-19th, was attended by a heavy loss of life. 123 persons were killed. Only five were rescued, clinging all night to the rigging. One of the pathetic incidents in the tragic story is that nearly one-half of those who were killed were Breton onion men, who were returning home after

having finished their journeyings in England, where they hawk onions from door to door. They lost with them the net profits of the season. Even the *Hilda* was lost, and that, too, within three miles of the shore. The poor fellows behaved as well as did the crew of the *Birkenhead*. Everything was done that could be done to rescue the women. It was all in



Photograph by]

Prince and Princess Nicholas of Greece.

[Russell and





graph by]

[Johnston and Ho]

The Prince of Wales in India: The Wonderful Lake-side Palace, where he stayed with the Maharajah of Udaipur.

waves were high. The parted ships, and five of her engers and escaped to the tale.

he Prince and Princess of Wales in India.

is comparative little interest in the pleasure-tour which Prince of Wales and his are making through British India.

The visit of the Prince and his father was a world-wide sensation.

But use is made of the occasion as a marvel, beyond a feeling of sympathy as to the needs of the daily bag, seems to



Map indicating the Prince of Wales's Tour in India.

concern about the progress. day we may an Heir Apparent to whom will be some greater and than a game pre But at present barbarian is that loves is too strong be easily cated. If midst of his neyings the of Wales could as much pressed by extreme p of India a the Tsar of when he Hindostan, tour might some value fruit for Empire in come.



# CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

"O wad some power the giftie gie us,  
To see ourselves as ithers see us."—BURNS.

THE Revolution in Russia, which was consecrated by the Imperial manifesto of October 30th, promptly brought forth fruit in the shape of a penny weekly comic satirical paper, *Arrows*. It was published in St. Petersburg, and in allusion to General Trepoff's famous order it bore upon its title-page an injunction not to spare cartridges. The frontispiece was dedicated to M. Pobyedonostzeff, who, as "The Evil

drawing on page 577 of a Cossack using his nagai, a student illustrates the "Inviolability of the Pe

Until the appearance of *Arrows* most Russian caricatures appeared on postcards, some of which were lithographed, others were hand-painted. Here is an instance, is a clever Moscow postcard representing General Trepoff placing on his head the Crown of Russia.



(By permission of the proprietors of "Punch.")

The Release.

As a companion caricature of the St. Petersburg hand-painted representation of the two Russian newspapers, *Nashi Tsena* and the *Su*, the *Father* muzzled by the Press • regulations. The birds are their utmost say "Constitution," but cannot get further than the first syllable.

The Russian situation has indeed already monopolised the attention of cartoonists world-wide. Linley Sambourne in his most graphic hits off the details of affairs. *deradatsch* many cartoons on the subject generally satirical anti-Russian. That of escaping being offered a honey-pot led the fests is however,

of Russia is represented as a spec- vampire hovering over the sleeping In the cartoon I the honour re, thanks advocacy Douma. must con- ate my n *confrère* his skill. the un- costume, y seat in ddle, the ture is lifelike at of most e prints are pub- as my ts in the and Rus- press. The cartoons devoted to g at the of the a horse. In Freedom ublic Meet- we are a crowd on by the "Free- of Con- e" repre- the Jews ed within le, and so The



distinguishes itself this month a cartoon showing the Tsar to blow out the disturbances Russia. *Pasquino*, an Italian, depicts the Kaiser asking the if he requires help, which is ed—more a Russian than an in view of the case, I should The same journal has several ns upon the Russian troubles, of them decidedly clever. *Peradatsch's* "Armed Neutral-ronically depicts the position airs in Europe. F. C. Gould happy as ever in his depicting rent events. The American s devote a good deal of atten-o Russia, but the municipal ns in the States naturally claim space.

#### NEW YORK'S COMIC PAPERS.

Ernest L. Hancock, writing the New York *Bookman* for mber, gives a brief history of ican comic papers.

ompared with the comic papers ngland, the American comics

a poor showing. The first comic paper pub- in New York was called the *Pictorial Wag*, ht out in 1842. It lived about a year. It was red about two years afterwards by *Yankee* le, and a few years later came *Judy*, a facsimile e London *Punch*. Neither of these two papers ore than a few months, and a number of s have had equally short lives.



Arrows, No. 1.]

[St. Peter]

MR. STEAD: "Now that the Douma has been fitted with its four legs, it is a bit so fit for an brand new from the toyshop."

To-day New York has practically only three papers—*Life*, *Puck*, and *Judge*. In 1883 *Life* into existence, with Mr. John Ames Mitchell conductor. The first editor of *Puck*, which was s in 1877, was Sydney Rosenfeld. H. C. E succeeded him and continued to edit the paper his death in 1896, and at present it is edited syndicate. The third paper, *Judge*, made its a ance in 1881, and its present is R. K. Munkittrick.

#### THE "WESTMINSTER GAZETTE" "OFFICE BOY."

The mystery of "Our Boy," which must have often p readers of the *Westminster G* is now solved. He is, as Mr. Bateman tells us in the *Young* Mr. Francis Brown, "F.B.," a ing compositor, employed eleven and a half years *W. G.* printing office. His cartoon appeared in July, and will be remembered by as a caricature of the great turist "F.C.G." He was at f apprentice at the Cambridge versity Press, and then, not long after coming to London entered the *Westminster* office began by caricaturing some fellow workmen, much to



Russian Journals trying to say Constitution: "Co—Con—Constit—  
Co—Co—Co—"

Their beaks are bound by various restrictions.



## ‘CURRENT HISTORY IN’ CARICATURE.



[*Westminster Gazette.*]

### A Fellow Feeling.

BALFOUR (to the Tsar): "I know you have had a very hard time, and I can sympathise with you. Why, I am the head of a government, and for the last three years at least the people have been dead!"



[*Ull.*]

### Moral Indignation.

FRANCE (to Bulow): "Do you think I am that sort of a person?"



[*Westminster Gazette.*]

### His Own Petard.

The petard which Mr. Chamberlain relied upon to blow in the Free Trade Door will persist in exploding the wrong way for him.

but not to his own satisfaction. The cartoon of "F.C.G.," however, he showed to Mr. Watson, news editor, who showed it to Mr. Spender, who read it. And since then "F.B.'s" Friday political cartoons have been familiar to *Westminster* readers. In Mr. Gould's methods, "F.B." naturally exhibits a trace of malice. He has also strong principles—Liberal, of course. He usually writes a cartoon in three hours, and says his wife and children are his best critics.



[*Arctus, No. 1.*]

[*St. Petersburg.*]

### Inviolability of the Person.





*Neue Glühlichter.*

[Vienna.]

### The First Derailment.

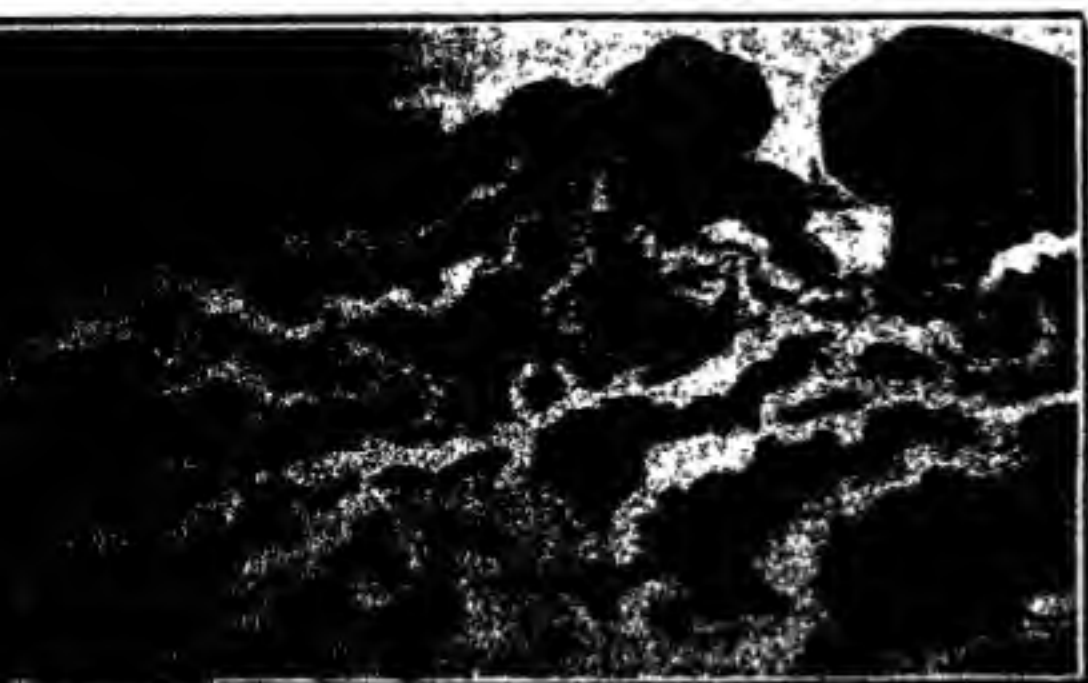
WITTE (mounted on the Liberal locomotive): "I did not think that it would be impossible to travel on such a machine, even in Russia."



*Ulk.*

[Berlin.]

THE TSAR: "Remarkable! I thought I had blown it out; it seems I have blown it up."



*Kladderadatsch.*

[Berlin.]

### Dangerous Navigation.

Witte navigates between the rocks of Anarchy and a Republic. Will they get through safely?



Его Могущество ТРЕПОВ I, самовластный диктатор всей России, царского министра внутренних дел, назначенный на царство, самовластный.

из московских окрестностей.

### His Mightiness Trepoff I.

Most autocratic Dictator of all Russia. By the grace of the Tsar to rule as despot.

[Postcard issued on May 21, 1905, when General Trepoff was Assistant Minister of the Interior with full control over the Police]



*Kladderadatsch.*

Exit Pobryedonostreff!



# CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



[L. Radatsch.]

[Berlin.]

## The Battle for Russian Freedom.

(The people and the Tschinovniks fighting.)

seems probable, if things go on like this, nothing will remain over except two lions' tails.



## A Church Trust.

[New York.]



[Pasquino.]

GENDARME (Emperor William): "I thought I heard a strange noise in your house. Do you want any help?"  
THE TSAR: "Thank you. Everything is going for the best."  
GENDARME: "I'm sorry."



[Westminster Gazette.]

## Seddon is Coming!

MR. SEDDON: I don't care if the invitation is automatic or not! I'm going!"

[The statement that Mr. Seddon has received an invitation to a Colonial Conference next year appears to be based upon a press circular addressed to the Colonial Prime Ministers on the subject of Defence, "in which reference was made to the Colonial Conference which would meet automatically in 1906."]



The Constitution Manifesto.



At last the Bear breaks through all bonds.



(Berlin, Tsai and Witte present the Manifesto. Will that be enough to satisfy him?)



(Nov. 8.)

Tails Up!

WILL SERGEANT (Lord Halsbury): "Now, then, remember you're all Lions! 'Tention! Tails up!" (But they couldn't.)

Lord Chancellor, speaking at the banquet to Lord Lansdowne at the Junior Constitutional Club last night "protested against the Unionist Party going about with their tails between their legs."



(Tokio Puck.)

The Kaiser depicting the Yellow and White



(Minneapolis Journal.)

A Real Dis-Tsarmament Proposal





[Twin.]

**Liberty à la Moscow!**

Hurrah! Hurrah! The Tsar has granted full liberty . . . to murder all the Liberals.

[Twin.]



[Kladderadatsch.]

[Berlin.]

**Armed Neutrality! Powder Dry and Swords Sharp**

Let us hope that the sparks made in sharpening the swords never amongst the dry powder.



[New York.]

**Taming the Football Slugger.**

[New York.]

—The Columbia University has decided to eliminate football from the list of College sports. Already fifteen deaths through football have taken place this season in the United States.



[Journal.]

[Minneapolis.]

**"The Power behind the Throne."**





[Lay]

HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

[Lay]



# CHARACTER SKETCHES.

## I.—OUR FAERIE QUEEN: ALEXANDRA.

Americans, says Mr. W. D. Howells, England is always a land of faery in its political and social arrangements. This is particularly the case with regard to the British Monarchy. He might have added that it is most of all the case with regard to the Queen. For in Queen Alexandra we have a real Faerie Queen, in whom everybody believes, whom everybody loves, and who is never so happy as when she is using her magic wand to shower blessings upon her people. She is not like the Faerie Queen of the romances, the great Elizabeth, nor does she resemble the good Victoria, whose solid virtues are a little out of the glamour and glory of Faeryland. Queen Alexandra of England is more of a Faerie Queen than either of her illustrious predecessors. Both of them were beautiful, both indeed were strikingly plain in feature, and in the character of both was a masterful temper, not always amiable in manifestation. Queen Alexandra possesses the gift of personal beauty. She is as graceful as a willow, and she is proof against all the assaults of time. Perennial youth is the attribute of all fairies, and of heart combined with youthful appearance, both are the characteristics of our Queen. When Queen Alexandra was a little girl, as a Princess of the Danish Court, the great poet of Faeryland, Hans Christian Andersen, often would take her upon his knee and tell her the wonderful stories which have come down to the children of the whole world. He says that, as the little Danish girl sat on his knee, something of the magic and the mystery of the faerie genius must have been wrought into the very soul of the child, and so it happened that when she grew up she was able to become what she now is seen to be, the veritable Faerie Queen of this land of old England.

What has been known for years by those who had the privilege of access to the Royal presence, was not till last month that the nation at large knew the truth. Hitherto the Queen Alexandra had been regarded more or less as an ornamental part of the Empire. Her well-known features, her stately figure were as familiar as the saints in the stained glass windows of some ancient minster. She was as visible, as beautiful, but as inaudible as they. Her presence added a splendour and a beauty to the life

of England, but in the stately drama and pageant hers was not a speaking part. She played her silent rôle with dignity and grace, but that was all. Lives may be suppressed in palaces as effectively as in cloisters, and the crown which sheds its light about the throne casts shadows which obscure the personality of those who stand nearest. During Victoria's reign there was no room for a second person near the throne, and even in the new reign the Queen necessarily somewhat obscures the Queen. But our Majesty has it in her to be more than a mere figure in the *tableau vivant* of the Court. She is in heart and will a real Faerie Queen, and last month she had the long delayed opportunity to express herself.

It came about in this wise. On Monday, November 6th, the wives of the unemployed in East and South London, growing impatient at the long delay in giving any practical effect to the expectations set out by the Government when they introduced the Bill for dealing with the unemployed, went in procession to wait upon Mr. Balfour. There were from three to five thousand of them without their husbands, of whom there were a goodly number in London, which has grown accustomed to see them parading his sores before the doorstep of Downing Street. The unsympathetic *Times* was constrained to declare that, "whatever its numerical proportions, the demonstration was perhaps the most striking and significant of the kind that has been held in London for several generations."

Mr. Balfour wrung his hands in unfeigned sympathy. All that he could say was that he looked to the public spirit and the generosity of the public to supply the funds without which the Unemployed Act of last Session would be a dead letter.

The women adjourned to Westminster Chapel and expressed their "profound indignation at the hoarse and ineffectual reply" of the Prime Minister. There for the moment the matter ended, or would have ended but for the direct appeal which one section of the women made direct to the Queen. The re-



appeal was the appearance in the papers of number 14th of the following letter:—

appeal to all charitably-disposed people in the  
both men and women, to assist me in alleviating  
suffering of the poor starving unemployed during this

For this purpose I head the list with £2,000.

"ALEXANDRA."

response of the public was immediate. The  
subscribed 2,000 guineas, the Prince of Wales  
and. Lord Strathcona, with his accustomed  
liberality, subscribed £10,000. By the end of the  
£100,000 had been sent in, and the small  
have not yet been tapped.

action taken by the Queen was the spontaneous  
of her own heart. It is almost the first occa-  
sion in which her Majesty has stepped out of the  
orb of the Throne and revealed herself as a  
hearted woman, with a strong individuality and  
of her own. She did the right thing, at the right  
in the right way. And by doing it she dis-  
seminated to the nation the fact that the Queen was no  
ornamental appendage and lay figure in the  
pageant, but a very valuable asset of the

Bernard Shaw with characteristic directness  
expressed in the *Times* what most people felt when  
reading the Queen's appeal. He wrote:—

everybody else in London with a spark of social com-  
mon, I am boundlessly delighted with the very womanly  
made by the Queen to do something for the unemployed.  
has waited for Parliament to deal with the question, and  
Government has done nothing—has indeed with great difficulty  
prevented from doing less. She has waited for the Prime  
Minister to advise, and the Prime Minister avows his utter  
helplessness. The resources of the Constitution being thus ex-  
hausted, she has boldly thrown the Constitution to the winds  
and taken the matter in hand herself. She has said, in effect,  
to the wise men: "Well, if you cannot get my people work, I  
will give them bread. Who will come and help me?" In doing  
this the Queen has precipitated a crisis that was bound to come  
 sooner or later. . . . The Queen will not allow us to starve  
our people.

It is a mistake to say "the Queen has thrown the  
Constitution to the winds." What she has done is to  
show that within the Constitution there exists room  
for the exercise of her independent initiative. The  
magic of the magic wand of our Faerie Queen is not  
denied by any Constitutional law.

The Queen was not content with appealing to the  
people to "assist her in alleviating the sufferings of  
the poor starving unemployed." She did more than

She specifically allocated her own subscription,  
stating that half of it should go to the Salvation  
Army and half to the Church Army, while the rest

of the fund raised in response to her appeal should  
be devoted to finance the various bodies set up to  
and classify the unemployed under the provisions of  
the Act of last Session. It is just fifteen years  
since the social scheme of the Salvation Army was laid  
out in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS and "In Darkest  
England." The Church Army's social scheme is  
based upon the same lines. With what a howl of con-  
tempt that scheme was received in many quarters, Pro-  
fessor Huxley leading the chorus of execration! But  
Lord Rosebery tells us that if he were Dictator  
he would take General Booth into his confidence  
and the Queen expressly stipulates that £1,000 should  
be paid over to each of the religious armies which  
are dealing with the unemployed on the principle  
laid down in "In Darkest England."

This is very good, and an earnest of things to  
come. Having stepped out into the open, the Queen  
will never again be relegated to the subordinate rôle  
which she suppressed her individuality, and made a vig-  
ilant and wilful personality a mere figure-head. She  
has borrowed Spenser's splendid phrase,

"Great Lady of the greatest Isle, whose light,

Like Phœbus' lamp, throughout the world doth shine"

The Queen Alexandra has now fully qualified  
herself for taking over the duties of Royal Syn-  
dicate Incarnate, which form no small part of the func-  
tions of the Sovereign in this country. How prompt  
and wisely she can respond to the responsibilities of  
the post we can see in the Royal message received  
from Mrs. Barnardo on the occasion of her husband's  
death:—

The Queen wishes to express her heartfelt condole-  
nce and sympathy with Mrs. Barnardo and her family on the irre-  
parable loss which they and the whole country have sustained  
by the death of that great philanthropist, Dr. Barnardo, who  
his life was devoted to alleviating the sufferings of all pe-  
cuniarily forsaken children. The Queen prays that his splendid  
work may be kept up as an everlasting tribute to his memory.

The Queen's acceptance of the Presidency of the  
new Red Cross Society, and her spirited appeal to the  
women of the Empire to carry out what she desired  
as essentially a woman's work, is another outward  
and visible sign that we have again "a Queen in  
England." One of the many stories of her Majesty, illustra-  
ting this Faerie Queen aspect of her character, may  
be familiar to all our readers. The incident occurred  
at the beginning of this year:—

A little girl, whose name is Violet Victoria Velden, was  
suffering from consumption, was taken to the Catholic Asylum  
Church in Camberwell to be blessed before entering the Brompton  
Hospital. In church the Princess Victoria's illness



ced, and prayers were offered for her recovery. On going home the child wrote a little letter of sympathy to her Highness. The reply was unexpected. One evening a messenger drew up at the door. Mrs. Velden said :—

"Well, what should he do but knock at our door !

"Does Mrs. Velden live here ?" says he, taking off his hat. "Yes," I said. For the life of me I couldn't make out what he meant.

"Then, the Queen's sent this."

"And he handed me the basket of flowers you see standing by the window. For the moment I was too taken aback to open it."

"The Queen ?" says I.

"Yes ; her Majesty has sent these flowers, and this note to the girl."

"Before I knew where I was he had gone, leaving me with the flowers in one hand, and the note from the Queen and the basket in the other."

"The large white-and-gold-enamelled basket was a perfect treasure of tulips, sweet-scented lilies of the valley, delicate and one perfect bunch of violets, the little invalid's name-flower."

"So, with the inclusion of her Majesty's favourite lilies, the basket, gracious enough in barest outline was beautified into one of the most delicately personal courtesies which have rooted the love of the family deep in the hearts of the people. Mr. and Mrs. Velden have distributed the violets among their friends, kept a few for their little girl and her Queen."

"The story has quite the faeryland touch, and is not unworthy of the pupil of Hans Christian Andersen."

"It is one of the privileges of Royalties that they are allowed to conceal the date of their birth. The Queen was born in 1844. She is now sixty-one years of age more befitting a fairy godmother than a queen. But though that be her age by the calendar, and she is a grandmother with a large family of grandchildren, she is younger looking than most daughters. To this Mademoiselle Vacaresco bears witness, certifying that when she first met the Queen—then Princess of Wales—she mistook "the lovely youthful face, with eyes of deep azure, intense and bright, like the water in the eyes of the sirens meet," for one of her own daughters. It is a characteristic of the Danish royal family that they never grow old. The head of the house, the King of Denmark, who is now seventy-seven years of age, is the youngest crowned head in Europe. He and the Queen Alexandra are the

youngest couple in the Amalienborg Castle which is crowded with the youngsters of the Royal stock. It means that her health is good, her vitality unimpaired, and her zest for the joys of life unabated. But she has seen many sorrows, and in the Royal fairyland the sun does not always shine.

The Queen is a good housewife, a devoted mother and a loyal wife. She is intensely fond of music and of flowers, and her love for animals has often been the subject of jest upon. As for her favourite country, although she is a Dane, she is English to her heart's core. She is, Mlle. Vacaresco :—

"You cannot imagine how good, how true the people are in England, in all classes everywhere. There are some Princesses and reigning Queens, are there not, who ever feel themselves strangers in the lands that become theirs by marriage. I never know this feeling, not one single moment ; and I never succeed in discerning that I am not born here ; it seems to me as if even my childhood had been spent here, and when I am away from this land I am not absent."

"The same Roumanian lady remarks that the quality which the Queen preserves in the most conspicuous degree is the quality which we are accustomed to admire in the heroines of history, whose virtue, purity, intelligence, or grace have attracted the worship of multitudes—a knowledge which no learning can bestow—the secret, the magical power of being in sympathy with the souls with whom destiny connects them."

Not on questions which divide the nation into parties can the Queen's voice be heard in the future any more than it has been in the past. On the far more pressing and urgent questions of home politics, on the Condition of the People, on the question in all its phases, the Queen has now made herself felt. Once having experienced the benefit of having a Faerie Queen, the nation will never consent to forego the benefit of her benefactions and the blessings of her presence. For she will henceforward ever be to us, as Spenser said of Queen Elizabeth, "two persons—the one of a most Royal Queen, the other of a most virtuous and beautiful lady." Nor will the latter ever be allowed to hide her former from our view.





### QUEEN MAUD OF NORWAY IN NATIONAL COSTUME.

The photograph was taken some years ago, when King Edward's youngest daughter was on a visit to Norway. She is in the dress of a peasant woman of Hardanger, the picturesque fjord not far from Bergen. The portrait is by Nyblin.



## II.—HAAKON VII., KING OF NORWAY.

By HROLF WISBY, formerly Naval Cadet and Messmate of the King in the Royal Danish Navy.

NCE more the ancient throne of Norway in the Drontheim Cathedral, vacant for more than five hundred years, will hold a sovereign. Charles of Denmark has accepted the king's proffer of the crown, and the coronation will take place, probably, on New Year's Day, 1906. Who is this man Charles, what can he do, and why has he been chosen by a parliament which has always shown republican tendencies?

Since Charles is a man of thirty-three years, of German descent, of mainly Danish descent, in all respects, and of a very easy-going liberal mind. He is by nature fitted to govern the North Sea men, who are not mindless so far as they feel the need of the very best that is to be made for the people of Norway. He shows a keen sense of the fact that a typical "Scandinavian prince," considered as a ruler and a link

favour, for the Crown Prince is a scion of the house of Sonderburg-Glückburg, whereas the Crown Prince of Sweden is a daughter of the Bernadotte, King Carl of Sweden—and the Bernadottes were never popular in Norway.

Charles married, about a decade ago, the eldest and favourite daughter of the King of England, Princess Maud Alexandra, with whom he fell in love at the Danish court. Through this marriage he

with his wife, the Norwegian people are a tactical guarantee that the Norwegian line will lack the protection of the British fleet. At the time of the Strategic Conference, Charles was a very important acquisition to the Norwegian Diplomatic family. His relationship with the foreign world is a powerful asset by which Norway is destined to benefit in ways that are hard to see. Here is a family of Princes, Charles, the future Haakon of Norway



*Photo by Jensen.*

*[Copenhagen.]*

The King and Queen of Norway and the little Prince.

on the old Viking spirit of feudal Norway. His present-day peaceful love of the sea. Under the circumstances in favour of Charles is that he understands the language of the Norwegian people, their traditions and history are part of those of his country, Denmark, under the dominion of which they remained for four centuries. Charles is the son of the Crown Prince of Denmark, whom he strongly resembles, and this also counts in his

- Father and mother ..... Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Denmark.
- Grandfather ..... King Christian of Denmark.
- Uncles ..... King of England, King of Greece, Duke of Cumberland, Prince Waldemar of Denmark.
- Aunts ..... Queen of England, Empress-Dowager of Russia, Queen of Greece, Princess Marie d'Orleans.
- Cousins ..... Tsar of Russia, Prince of Wales,



George of Greece, Prince Aage of Denmark.  
 in-laws ..... Prince Frederick of Schaumburg-Lippe (Germany), Prince Charles of Sweden.  
 and Sisters ..... Prince Christian of Denmark, heir-apparent; the Princes Harald and Gustav of Denmark, the Princesses Ingeborg, Thyra, and Dagmar.

is a peculiar coincidence that the first child in the family of the Danish Crown Prince, and the first child in King Edward's family, to inherit the sceptre as sovereign, is a girl, and not a boy, child, and owe her success both to the same fortunate accident—namely, Norway's alliance with Sweden. King Edward's only living son, the Prince of Wales, of course, never wear the British crown so long as Edward is alive, so Edward's chance of witnessing the crowning of a child of his will be the nomination of his favourite, Maud, as Queen of Norway. And this will cement the friendship of Norway and England, & already doing in commerce, nothing else will. The official titles of the bride and groom will be as follows in Norwegian:—

King Haakon VII. and Queen Maud.  
 Kong Haakon VII. og Prinsesse af Storbritannien og Irland  
 and Queen Maud of Norway and Princess of Great Britain (Ireland).  
 Charles loses his baptismal name and his hereditary title as a Prince of Denmark, whereas Maud retains

both, and gets a queenship in the bargain. This is the effect of an old Court ordinance in Norway, which prescribes that a princess of Britain and Ireland in marrying shall have the right to append this most envied of all English titles to whatever name or title she may acquire by marriage.



Photograph by

H.R.H. the Queen of Norway.

[Lafayette.

The Queen of Norway is a pretty, statuesque woman who seems quite devoted to her husband, though it was said before her marriage that she was in love with a British nobleman. She did not run away with him, however. She has been reared almost exclusively in the atmosphere of Court life, and is only a perfect amateur in her interest in the out-door life which her husband has taken up. His by preference. Very likely the breezes of Norway will have a beneficial effect on the Princess. The couple have a two-year-old son, Alexander, who will be Crown Prince of Norway when he is King, probably with the title of Harald, as the Haralds of the Haakons have been decided hereafter also on Norway's roster.

Besides his interest in matters naval, Charles shows a lively interest in horse-racing, and sport is con-

in England. Hunting to hounds is his favourite recreation "on land," though he is but a fair sportsman himself. As a "sailor prince," he stands out more than any prince of royal blood of his age. He is not only "well posted," like the Prince of





Photograph by]

**The Royal Palace at Christiania.**

[Vaerli

practical seamanship he is easily the equal of  
 cle, Prince Waldemar of Denmark, and Prince  
 of Battenberg, both his seniors. Charles can  
 and any kind of naval craft from torpedo boat  
 ship, and lead it in actual battle. He will  
 ly endeavour to make Norway's fleet more

powerful in the number of very efficient small  
 ships she already has.

It was my fortune to make the Prince's acquaint-  
 when he was an apprentice in the Danish Na-  
 was a midshipman at the time, and just one  
 higher rank. We were thrown a good deal to



Photograph by]

**View of Christiania, with the Royal Palace in the background.**

[Vaerli



## THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

ious ships, and I believe it is this rough-and-tough training in seamanship at an early age which contributed strongly toward making a man out of the boy who, as a boy, was very much like what they call a "piece of Court furniture."

There were seven apprentices in the mess to which Charles belonged on shipboard, and of which I was first lieutenant and mess-master. We all called him by his name—that is, Karl in Danish—and he had to do the same "grub" and stand the same hardships as the other apprentices. He was allowed to have no special advantages or "extras" over and above his command, and though everybody knew him to be a prince of the realm, no deference whatever was paid him as such. On the contrary, he was "hazed" and made

apprentice one of his duties in cleaning ship equipment at dawn was to pass buckets of salt water and scrub the quarter-deck with a sage-broom. When post-duties would begin he was assigned to the big binnacle lantern on the bridge, inside which the compass was. He became quite an expert at polishing, and could make that brass binnacle flash like silver metal. He could never quite get used to chewing tobacco, but in the eyes of every true apprentice is one of the cardinal virtues; and whenever he was seasick, which often happened, he used to sit in the gangway with a bucket and chew rye bread.

This close intimacy with boys of his own age and subsequently, when he was appointed midshipman and cadet, his contact with manly naval men and



[Photograph by]

A View from Oscarshall, one of the Royal Residences.

[Vaer]

able in good old midshipman style. He took medicine bravely enough, though there were times when, by his looks, he must have wished for "home and mother," or that he was ashore, where he, as a prince of the realm, would have a right to command and be obeyed from any man and any officer in the fleet!

On board ship he had to mend his own clothes, darn his socks, sew on buttons, and keep his weapons and accoutrements in order. He slept in a regular sailor's hammock, with his clothes rolled up under his head for a pillow, without a nightshirt, and wearing only a sailor's woollen striped undershirt, and covered up in a woollen blanket, sometimes with his feet dangling by the hammock rope. As an

human conditions of life, are the factors which eventually made out of this boy—who was originally little more than a "Court kid"—one of the most intelligent and natural of living Royal princes. It opened his eyes to the forces and exigencies that govern real life. It substituted within him for the lassitude of the court the ambition of the healthy young man of action.

It is fortunate that Charles brings with him the heritage of a sound education in real life, for otherwise he would never understand the actual needs of the Norwegian people, otherwise he could not hope to ever impersonate the great Norwegian uplift.

It will probably be part of Charles's plans to visit up Norway for her own sons first of all, and then



inducements for the ablest sons and the most effort, so that whatever enterprise may remain Norwegian brains will be spent, not in developing the North-West here, but in promoting the uplift in Norway—and this is his princely

he do what he sets out to do? In how far are we justified in expecting results from a people whose initiative has been subjugated to harness for more than five centuries? Has it all been killed, or has it been lamed merely, or if so what does it amount to as a real working force? Or is it possible

that this inactivity is just pent-up initiative—latent power that will overthrow all obstacles and may now be expected to flood the land like a torrent of enterprise and activity? In that case Norway will again see greatness—a greatness of internal prosperity—under a Haakon. Under the old Haralds, from Haarfager and Haarderaade down to the last, Norway saw only war, the victorious warfare of the Vikings.

And so, after five hundred and twenty-five years, old Norway shall again resound with the ancient cry in the same tongue: "Lange leve Kong Haakon" (Long live King Haakon).

Republican Ticket.



"No."

The Royalist Ticket.



"Yes."

HOW THEY VOTED IN NORWAY.



# Letters from Russia.—III.

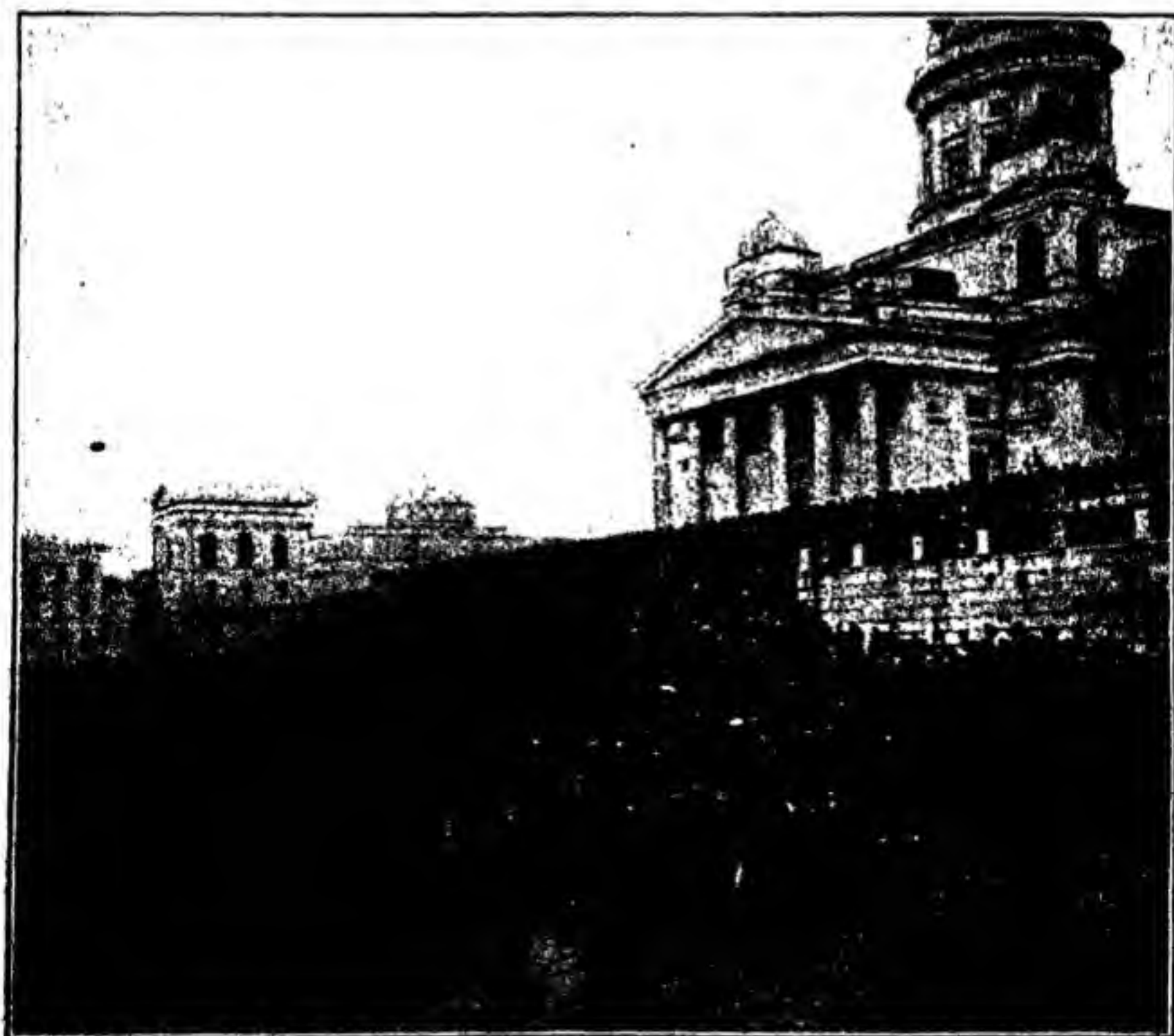
Revolution at Helsingfors—Prisoners of the Strike—Copenhagen Revisited—B  
 en fête—Home Again—Gaol Day at Mowbray House—At the Foreign Office and  
 Admiralty—The Emperor and General Gordon—The Russian Horizon.

HELSINGFORS, Oct. 30th.

the Capital  
 of  
 Finland.

Helsingfors, the capital of the Grand Duchy of Finland, is situated at the head of a bay beautifully bespangled with islands, lying one of the southern end of Loch Lomond. defended by the island fortress of Sveaborg, an cleft in twain to allow ships to enter through a w'gut commanded by heavy guns, watched night lay by the khaki-coated sentinels. In winter now fast approaching, the bay is paved with ice, but at present, although the wind blows and there is a flavour of snow in the air, port is open. On the quay stands the quaint market of huts, set up and taken down every

have to learn, perforce, Finnish, Swedish, Russian, to which must in many cases be a German and French. English is a luxury. more people speak our language than in St. Petersburg and Moscow. The city is crowned by cathedrals, the Protestant and the Greek ter standing on the summit of hills of about height. A troop of Cossacks rode through the s just after I had taken up my quarters at the Soci huset, but that was almost the only reminder that still in Russia. Helsingfors is a tidy, orderly, civ city, the outpost of methodical Western civilis on the frontiers of the huge, amorphous, disor area of the Slavonian land.



Finland's Independence Day: the Reform Gathering at Helsingfors.

The reform gathering in front of the Senate which led to the change of policy on the part of the Tsar.

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(Courtesy of)

Helsingfors.

(John Good and Sons.)

...ling a paper upon some phase of the evolution  
man which he had studied in his researches into  
story of marriage. The learned doctor remains  
of a celibate, contemplating matrimony from the  
e as a scientific observer and carefully avoiding  
as that might come from practical experience.  
his paper there was dancing, and after dancing  
, which was protracted until the early hours of  
orning. The habit of late hours seems natural in  
northern regions, but few carry it to such an  
as the famous traveller to whom six o'clock in  
orning seemed the normal time for breaking  
er dinner. There is a good deal of life in the  
n's movement in Finland, and in the new Consti-  
it is to be hoped the franchise will be bestowed  
women equally with men. On the other hand,  
ious system of state regulated vice prevails in  
gfors, with the inevitable corollaries which follow  
ver woman is placed at the mercy of the police-

The Echo  
of  
Revolution.

Helsingfors on Saturday and  
Sunday was as tranquil as if the  
seething crater of the Russian  
volcano had been as far away as  
ne of Mount Etna. But even here we heard  
no of its reverberations. The railway ceased  
g over the Russian end of the line on Sunday  
Passengers who came from St. Petersburg  
t no news of any slackening of the tension of  
ike. One who came down was an engineer,  
as one of the Strike Committee. When he

somewhere, if only for a day, to get my  
cool." He spent the whole Sunday driving ab  
an open droschky in the cold nipping Finland  
cool his head. But I don't think he got back  
Petersburg, where the movement was left to the  
of those whose heads were by no means cool.  
Helsingfors workmen had not yet struck. Thri  
had been appealed to by the Strike Commi  
Petersburg, but thrice they had refused. A dep  
from St. Petersburg, it was reported, had mo  
cess. The wildest rumours were in circulation  
two o'clock on Sunday morning I was rung  
telephone to be told that General Trepoff had  
assassinated and that the Black Sea fleet had  
the Red flag.

The Eve  
of the Finnish  
Revolution.

This morning (Monday), O  
30th, the workmen at noon p  
the town, held a mass meetin  
declared a sympathetic strik  
their Russian brethren for three days. Ther  
much singing of the National Anthem, el  
speechifying, and orderly processions throug  
streets. The first practical reminder that the  
was on was the sudden giving out of the water s  
This, it appeared, was not due to the actual sto  
of the waterworks, but to the fact that every  
wife in Helsingfors, anticipating such a sto  
began to fill all the cans, and jugs, and pai  
could collect, so as to be provided against th  
day. The first resolution passed by the strike  
that every tavern, restaurant, and drinking p

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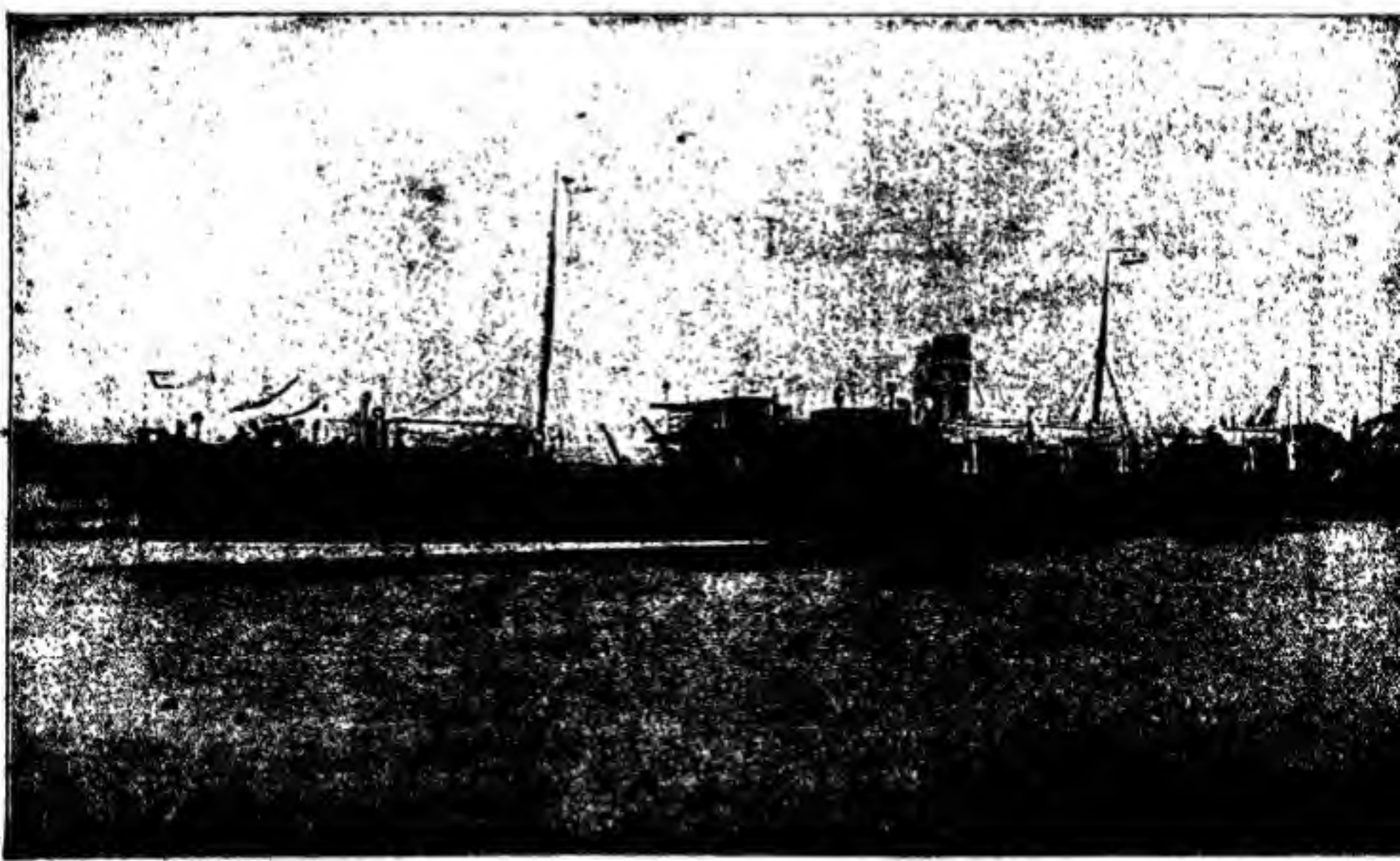


should be closed as long as the strike lasted. The day we began to discover how rigorously it was to be enforced. The trams stopped—owned by a private company, and are run by electricity. The electric works, also a private company, stopped, and the town was plunged into darkness. The telephone service—so far more developed in Finland than in London or Berlin—was shut down. Then the gas supply. All the shops had been shut from the first. No one was allowed to enter our hotel unless he was there before the strike began. Meals were served in our private room. In the darkness fresh fish were current. The Grand Duke Vladimir was in the city. The Minister of Marine had been blown up with the *Potemkin*. Kharkoff was in full insurrection. The Provisional Government had proclaimed a provisional government. And then we had circumstantial details of General Trepoff had been killed, the assassin shot, as he fired the eighth time, "You see I obeyed your orders and have not spared myself." To crown all, it was stated that the Tsar had fled for Copenhagen. In all these terrifying tales there was not one grain of truth.

*Nov. 1st.*—I dined on Monday night with Prince Obolensky at the residence of the Governor-General. I left the house at midnight, little dreaming that at that same moment in St. Petersburg the Imperial manifesto was being disclosed, which proclaimed the definite triumph of the revolution.

speculate on what was happening in Russia. The question of the day was what was to be done in Finland. Now that Russia was to have a brand-new Constitution of her own, surely Finland was free to insist upon the restoration of her old Constitution, which had been in more or less in abeyance since 1809! The strike was in full swing. Not even a droschky was allowed to ply for hire. The strikers had received assurances from an officer and some non-commissioned officers of the garrison that the soldiers would never fire upon the people. The police, it was rumoured, were not affected. The Governor-General, who had been sent by the Tsar to restore the old state of things, was unlikely to risk an armed collision with the people. Now that a new régime had been established in St. Petersburg. So all Helsingfors, male and female, descended into the streets, passed unanimous resolutions in favour of their ancient liberties, hoisted the old Finnish flag, and then marched in a body to the Governor-General's residence to demand the final elimination of the taint of Bobrikoffism from the administration of Finland. The police in a body joined the strike, the *gendarmes* were put under arrest. A national guard was hastily improvised. The old Senators resigned in a body, and Prince Obolensky undertook to recommend to the Emperor to concede all their demands. Never was there such a bloodless revolution. At seven o'clock I called at the Residence to say good-bye to the Prince. The same two sentries stood at the door as they had stood the previous night, nor had I the least

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By courtesy of]

S.S. "Polaris."

[John Good and Sons.



ly in gaining admittance. Everything I was  
gone better than anyone could have hoped  
it was not anticipated there would be any  
ance.

When it was evident that there  
was no chance of getting back to  
St. Petersburg for an indefinite  
time, I had taken my passage on  
the *Polaris*, which was to sail for Hull at seven  
last night. Owing to the strike the hour of  
was postponed till ten. When I reached the  
no easy matter in the darkness—I was told its  
re was postponed till next morning. As my  
knee was swollen with rheumatism, caught, I  
on a sleety night in St. Petersburg, I turned  
y cabin and tried to sleep. The pain in my  
nd the excitement the day banished sleep.  
I woke this morning and limped on deck, I  
d that the Strike Committee had decreed the  
should not leave the harbour. They were  
d against the Shipping Company because it  
spatched a steamer to St. Petersburg to take  
Pierpont Morgan and his millionaire friends;  
ey vowed that if the *Polaris* left her berth they  
blow up every vessel in the harbour. So here  
e prisoners and more or less disabled on the  
, not knowing when we should be permitted to  
or home.

MOWERAY HOUSE, Nov. 11th.

The  
Democrats. The situation in Helsingfors as I  
watched it on board ship was very  
interesting, and at one time it  
seemed not improbable that the  
ns might be invited to resume authority if only  
ce the Social Democrats to order. When the  
tion took place the workmen's party which had  
the strike, and the Constitutional party which  
six years borne the heat and burden of the  
the protest against the Bobrikoff usurpation,  
to act together against the Russians. But they  
radically on the question of universal suffrage.  
Constitutional party stood stoutly on the old  
ation. The workmen's party, who re-christened  
ves Social Democrats, protested against the  
old Diet, and demanded a Constituent  
ly elected by universal suffrage. But the  
cy being abolished, no power existed by which  
t could be set on one side in favour of a  
nent Assembly. This did not deter the Social  
rats from insisting passionately on their  
e nostrum, and at one time it seemed as if the  
would have serious results. Fortunately  
averted by an understanding that the Diet  
lected would declare for universal suffrage.  
Social Democratic crowd, flushed with the  
absolute power, behaved after the fashion of  
verbial beggar on horseback. They dreamed  
of levelling the classes, called out servant girls,  
lights after half-past nine, and generally showed  
ob can be as tyrannical as any Tsar. Some

of them even mentioned the Finnish version of the  
Vespers, and abused capitalists worse than the C  
Some crazy loon discovered that I was a Russ  
and if I had not fortunately been laid up on  
the *Polaris* with a swollen knee I might have  
bad time of it. This, however, I did not kno  
after the steamer left Helsingfors. The stea  
held up by the strike from Tuesday night till  
afternoon. Some ten different nations were  
sented among her passengers, and there was  
muttering menace about invoking ambassadors.  
tunately, thanks to the diplomacy of the Danish  
the *Polaris* was allowed to leave on conditi  
carried no Finns among her passengers.

From  
Helsingfors  
to  
Copenhagen.

The *Polaris* is a good, co  
able boat, although consi  
overcrowded with refugees  
whose necessities the co  
reaped a golden harvest. As the stevedore  
gone on strike when only half her cargo had  
discharged, the *Polaris* carried the other half b  
far as Copenhagen. She did not continue her  
to Hull. The voyage was pleasant. The se  
like a lake. But we ran into a thick fog the  
before we reached Denmark, and the constant  
ing of the siren did not conduce to slumber  
summer time I can imagine the trip to Helsin  
very delightful experience. Meals are rather  
but quaint and interesting. Breakfast is a  
dinner at three, and supper at eight.  
each meal the great feature is the sc  
at the buffet for the snacks—fish, eggs,  
etc., which are regarded as the indispe  
prelude to a repast. We had a per  
feast of languages in the dining-room, for we  
a merry company, and talkative withal. E  
butter was delightful. Most of it, the natives  
sent to Denmark and put upon the English mar  
the best Danish. Before long the Siberian-l  
butter makers, they say, will rule the market  
they will have to put their best foot foremost  
they can produce better butter than that whic  
supplied, not in skimpy pats, but with a noble  
ness in the Helsingfors hotels.

Copenhagen  
Revisited.

Copenhagen seemed muc  
same as when I last saw it  
years ago. But I apprecia  
much more reaching it w  
Petersburg than when I approached it via Har  
Copenhagen is clean, contented, prosperous  
comfortable. It is a homely city—homel  
being used in the American sense, bu  
signifying a city homelike and habitable  
Royal palaces stand right in the midst of  
and squares occupied by untitled folk. The  
do not feel themselves plebeian, and the patricia  
on no side. The Crown Prince of Denmark to  
with justifiable complacency of the surprise f  
President Loubet when he found that every  
Dick and Harry of the commonalty could walk



## THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

windows of the apartments where he was in the Amalienborg Palace, with never a policeman to prevent them abusing the privilege. But they don't abuse the privilege. They are on the contrary, considerable pride in watching the day trooping of the colours, and the mustering of the guard at the double at night to do the honours to various Royal personages as they drive up and down with the King. I had the ill-luck to have my appointment with the new Queen of Norway cancelled at the British Embassy, a stately building which had been turned inside out to make it even more convenient for hospitality than it was before. But I had the pleasure and the privilege of being received by the Dowager Empress of Russia, who was full of confidence and satisfaction at the final victory of the cause which she had championed so stoutly in the years gone by when Bobrikoff was still a power in St. Petersburg. The Russian Minister was in St. Petersburg where rumour said he was to succeed Count Shchegoleff, but I was glad to meet the chargé d'affaires, Count Volkonsky, who was formerly attached to the Russian Embassy in London. Mr. O'Brien, the American Minister, is hale and hearty. The one hotel in Copenhagen is the Hôtel Bristol, one of the best hotels in Europe, which has sprung up these few years in the square within five minutes' walk from the railway station.

Berlin!

I got into the train at Copenhagen about eight o'clock, and slept across sea and land until I was aroused, after six, outside Berlin. German capital was *en fête* in honour of the King's visit. In the Great Central Hotel there was a small bedroom to be had. I called upon three ambassadors—British, American and French—was interviewed by the Associated Press and Reuter's, dined with the correspondent of the *Times*, who acts as journalistic envoy for the world, called upon journalistic representatives of the Socialists, Free Trade and Nationalist parties, and wound up the visit by reporting the latest news from Helsingfors to the German War Office. Everywhere I found evidence as to the extent to which the Blennerhassetts, Lees, Strachays, etc., have been exploited by the managers of the German Empire. On the one hand of the atrabilious diatribes of a handful of radicals and under-secretaries—Tories or Unionists—the very last man—the Kaiser and his merry men of the Navy League have succeeded in convincing the German public that the whole British Empire, from the King downwards, is so consumed by hatred and jealousy of Germany that any morning it may be startled by a piratical descent on the coast by the British navy. "I never heard such rot in my life," was my way of dismissing the nonsensical stuff. But it has been very profitable rot for the purpose of increased naval expenditure. The net



[Photograph by]

[Sonnet]

H.R.H. the Crown Prince Frederick of Denmark

result of all the anti-German diatribes in our newspapers and magazines is that the Kaiser will have money to build as many ships as he pleases. When they had only put a muzzle on their foolish mouths, he could by no possibility have obtained the millions.

Home Again!

I reached London on the morning of Lord Mayor's Day. Next morning I was in the sanctuaries of Mowbray House receiving a flood of interviewers. As it was the twentieth anniversary of the day on which I had been sent to gaol, I put on, as usual, my prison clothes, to the no small amusement of some of my visitors, who, I suppose, were hardly out of their petticoats when I was doing this. Afterwards I went round to the Foreign Office, the Admiralty and made my reports. As nonsensical stories have been circulated about these visits, I may say here that I never commanded that we should send ships to St. Petersburg. All that I suggested was that, as no one could say what might happen in St. Petersburg, it would be well to be ready if the worst came to the worst: to have ships ready to rescue our navy before the frost rendered navigation impossible. The worst, fortunately, has not arrived so far. But I am happy to believe that the sudden realisation of international complications that might arise has forcibly impressed upon the public mind helped me to what to convince everybody in St. Petersburg.



must be no recurrence in the capital of the  
of Kronstadt and Vladivostok.

**Coming Back** On my return, to facilitate the  
task of the interviewer, I jotted  
down a few sentences summarising  
the conclusions which my Russian  
visions left on my mind. A few of them may  
be noted here :—

Anyone asks about my mission, its success or  
I can best explain that by a simple parable.  
In the past has been like an Indian river bed, full  
of sand and boulders, down which in summer trickles a  
culet. Down the bed of this river the Tsars for  
centuries have ridden, spurred, and whipped the old  
bureaucracy, which knew its way round the rocks.  
Russia for the last months is like that same river bed  
when the monsoon has burst and the floods are out. I  
just when the old mule was being carried off its  
back by the rising water. I knew its rider, and I asked  
him what he was going to do. He replied that he was  
not to change the mule's saddle for a seat in a Liberal  
boat whose crew was resting on its oars. I rushed  
to the boat and asked them when they were going  
out to take the Tsar off the mule. They replied,  
"All the Rider takes off his spurs and drops his whip  
and gets out of the saddle."

I went to the Tsar, and told him what they said.  
"Yes," he replied, "I am going to—some day. But  
I know if the Liberal boat can navigate this  
flood? The boat can float in deep water, but do  
you know these rocks over which the river is rushing,  
which are there all the time?"

I assured the Liberals the Tsar really meant to  
get in their boat. They scoffed at me. All the  
while the water was rising. All the time I was between  
parties urging them to mutual trust and decisive  
action. Precious time was lost, but at last, a week on  
October 30th, midnight, the Tsar leapt off the  
mule and got into the boat.

## SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

The Liberal movement has triumphed completely so  
the Emperor is concerned. Whether it will suc-  
ceed with the Russians is doubtful. The Emperor has  
voluntarily committed himself to the limitation of his  
power and the statutory recognition of the funda-  
mental liberties. He has excited against himself by so  
the fury of the Reactionary, the jealousy of the  
Nationalist, and the alarm of the threatened office-

## CHANCES OF SUCCESS.

The Liberal movement will triumph over Reaction, if  
the Liberals support Witte (as they do not appear very  
disposed to do). It may be wrecked by the almost  
inevitable inexperience, childishness, and impatience  
of the Liberals. Imagine what Mr. Gladstone's chances  
would have been if the day after he plunged for  
Home Rule, the Home Rulers had been afraid to support  
him and had openly coquetted with the Fenians and  
Papists, and denounced him for not going in for an  
independent Irish Republic. In this direction many  
newspapers are doing their best and their worst  
to lead the Liberals to sacrifice the Tsar to the Social  
Union.

## THE JEWISH MASSACRES.

The horrible massacres of the Jews are the response

of an angry and deserted party to the Emperor's  
of Liberal principles. The nearest parallel to the  
of the Reactionaries towards the new departures  
is to imagine what the Orange mob of Belfast would have  
done if Lord Salisbury in 1888, after coming into office to  
the Union, had suddenly gone in for Home Rule,  
Nationalists, singing "God Save Ireland," had  
hoisted the green banner and the crownless harp as they marched  
with brass bands up and down the heart of the  
quarter in Belfast. And then, if you want adequately  
to realise the imbecility of most press comments, you  
imagine American journalists denouncing Lord Sa-  
lisbury for instigating the attack of the Orangemen  
on the Nationalists of Belfast, the attack in reality being  
a savage popular protest against the adoption by their  
leader of the policy of his opponents.

## THE EMPEROR.

Since General Gordon stood on guard in the city  
of Khartoum, I know of no human situation so charged  
with pathos and tragedy, so calculated to thrill the heart of  
any kind, as that which is presented at Peterhof to-day.  
The parallel, both political and personal, is terribly close.  
The lone slight figure of the Tsar as he stands at  
Peterhof confronting the ever-rising flood of a  
which threatens to submerge Russia, bears a strong  
resemblance to the heroic form which now sleeps  
"where in the far Soudan." The resemblance in  
complexion and colour of the eyes and hair is remarkable,  
but it is still more marked in the supreme and domineering  
characteristic. Since General Gordon gave me a  
Thomas à Kempis as he bade me his last farewell,  
I met no man who was imbued to the same extent with  
the spirit of simple religious faith as the present Emperor.  
This is the sole secret of the marvellous composure and  
calm which is the amazement, the envy, and the inspira-  
tion of all those who are admitted to the confidence of  
the Tsar. Call it fatalism, mysticism, fanaticism if you like,  
it has at least secured to-day for Russia, in the midst of  
an atmosphere that is hot with fever, one cool head and a  
stout heart unaffected by the delirium and the  
of the revolutionary storm. The throne may be empty  
but its occupant is neither sick, nor giddy, nor  
His only fear is that he may fail in understanding  
what is the will of God. If that be quite true  
then, "though He slay me, yet will I trust in Him."

## KHARTOUM AND PETERHOF.

Nothing is more exact than the parallel between the  
of the Douma and General Gordon in 1885. Both  
began to rule—the one in Russia, the other in the Soudan  
on very different lines. Gordon was once Governor-  
General of the Egyptian oppressor. Nicholas II., a  
tender youth, was made to pose as the inflexible champion  
of ancient autocracy. Now there is nothing which  
he is not willing to do to save his people, and to save  
Russia. He has voluntarily limited his autocracy, and he  
is prepared to go much further in that direction, indeed  
as far as anyone, as soon as he is clear as to his  
purpose. He is a Gordon in his selfless devotion to what  
he believes to be right. But he has not Gordon's magnificent  
confidence as to his insight into the divine counsels, which  
was the inspiration of his genius. Neither is he as  
bold—as a man of restless energy and indomitable  
will. Hence his very excessive conscientiousness and  
modesty leads to hesitation, the parent of delay.  
That delay, which rendered possible the Japanese  
attack, has been the chief contributing cause to the ex-  
treme danger of the present crisis.



LATE?

Advances should be made for the *vis inertia* of the bureaucratic machine. Even Peter the Great could not push it up beyond a certain point, and Nicholas II. has neither the demoniac energy nor the ruthless will of his predecessor.

The pace of reform in Russia in the last twelve months has been abnormally rapid, and neither the Emperor nor his councillors realised the deadly urgency of instant action and resolute action. Hence the avalanche of revolution descending upon the glacier of official routine is often easier to destroy and overwhelm than to arrest the speed of the glacial progress.

Although the Emperor postponed till after the Revolution the concessions which he had personally promised me two months before he was firmly resolved to grant them, it is still possible it may not have been too late. If the Emperor, now definitely embarked upon the path of Constitutional liberty, there should rally every man who has a heart to feel, a head to reflect, or wife or child whom he cares to save from the horrors of anarchy.

#### THINGS COME TO THE WORST.

It is a safe rule always to hope for the best and prepare for the worst. What the worst will be in Russia no one can say. But if we assume that any cause Count Witte fails, and as a further result the dynasty perishes, the first immediate consequence would be civil war as in the Caucasus and at present to-day. The Army would be divided against itself. There would be no one capable of appealing to the support of the whole nation. Russia would burst like a bomb. All the criminal and savage forces which both parties have played in turn would be unloosed. Russia is the most amiable and good-natured of nations when sober. But when he is mad drunk he is the terrible engine of incarnate destruction in the world. If the Jews have suffered at Odessa the Jews will

suffer everywhere. Nor will it stop with the Jews, landlords and the bourgeoisie—by which is meant a man who does not wear his shirt over his breeches—share their fate. The Russian peasants—and all workmen are peasant-born—have not even a glimmering notion of the sanctity of private property. To take their neighbours' goods, and to steal their landlord's crops, to cut down his woods—these things may be crimes, but no moujik can be got to regard them as sins. From the point of view of the English poacher with regard to game infinitely extended. *Jacquerie*, on a scale infinitely worse than France at her worst moments, will be universal. The flight of landed proprietors will be followed by the exodus of foreigners. Among the contingencies not by any means beyond the range of possibilities in the immediate future, if the Tsar goes down, are the cessation of the payment of interest on the Russian debt, the German occupation of Poland and the Baltic provinces; the extension of the social revolution to Austria; an international expedition for the rescue of the Embassies of St. Petersburg; and an international naval expedition to capture the Black Sea fleet and restore order in the Caucasus. Even if these things may appear somewhat difficult to conceive, even the most sluggish imagination ought to realise the need for the immediate preparation on the part of all Powers who have subjects in Russia to provide means for their safe exit before the time when the red cock crows and revolutionary anarchy reigns throughout the land.

After a period of lawlessness and civil war there will probably emerge some strong, capable man, soldier or civilian, who will carve his red-corse-paven way to dictatorship, which will stand no nonsense about universal suffrage and fundamental liberties. Before he appears, and during the process of his upheaval, Russia will resemble China during the Taiping rebellion.

Between civilisation and this scene of unexamined horror there stands but the frail barrier of a rotten throne.



"The Little Father is with us": Revolutionaries bearing the Tsar's portrait through the streets of Odessa.

(Sketched from a photograph by Pouditcheff, Odessa.)



# Interviews on Topics of the Month

## XXI.—POLITICAL PROPHECIES: BY POLITICAL TIPSTER

THE Dissolution, long hoped for, is at last at hand. Once again will the House of Commons—elected in the Khaki delirium of 1900—parade its lie-born majority as evidence that the nation approves the deeds of the Balfour Ministry. Judgment has long been pronounced. The only question of interest is to how near the constituencies will go to diluting the Unionist Party. Will there be 200 Unionist members in the next House of Commons? Or will the Liberal majority be large? It is no use guessing after the event. The following collection of predictions by our most experienced political calculators may be studied with advantage to-day. When the polling is over, it will be interesting to compare the results with the forecasts.

### (1.)—MY OWN CALCULATION.

In way of encouraging others I will lead off with my own prediction. Judging by the by-elections, by the rise and fall of the party votes at the by-elections even more than by the transfer of seats, I think we are justified in expecting that the Unionist Party is about to experience a smash unprecedented since 1832. In 1900 the Unionist majority was 135 over the Liberals and Nationalists combined. If the Nationalists voted with the Unionists the Liberals would be left in a minority of 297. For there were only 132 Liberals in the House that was elected five years

ago. Judging from the by-elections, there ought not to be more than 207 Unionists in the next House of Commons. The Nationalists will, as heretofore, be 82 members. There will be about 35 Labour members and 363 Liberals, making a total of 478. The Unionists, including both Balfourian and Chamberlainian sections, will not exceed 207. The Liberal majority, therefore, will be 256 when the Nationalists vote with them, and 92 over the combined Unionist and Nationalist vote. If the Unionists, Nationalists, and Labour men unite against the Liberals, the latter will have a majority of 22.

### (2.)—TIMID TIPSTERS.

It is very extraordinary how chary prophets are in making predictions. I should have thought that those who have been calculating and predicting with utmost confidence the result of the election for the last twelve months would not have been afraid to put their final tip on record. Such, however, is not the case. One prophet after another has been ed. There is some excuse for this on the part of the Protectionists and Unionists, who know that they are going to be beaten, but who do not wish to take assurance doubly sure by announcing the fact beforehand. Those who have ventured upon a pre-

diction are most careful to ask that their names not be given. Subject, however, to this stipulation, we have succeeded in extracting some prophecies.

### (3.)—LIBERAL ESTIMATES.

Here, for instance, is one from an experienced electioneer who has gone into the matter very fully, constituency by constituency. The following are his figures:—

Liberals .....	.....
Labour Members .....	.....
Irish Nationalists, including Russellites .....	.....
Total.....	.....

Tories, including Unionists, Liberal Unionists, and fiscal reformers of all shades, 200.

Mr. E. T. Cook, who is deservedly regarded as the first expert of the science of by-elections, is too sorry to say, too much occupied with other business to venture upon any forecast.

### (4.)—UNIONIST SPECULATIONS.

A former member of the Cabinet, who has somewhat a speciality of calculating the result of General Elections, and whose predictions in the last few years have been singularly justified by the result, estimates that the Liberal majority, including Labour members and the Irish, will be between 200 and 250.

The *Daily Mail*, which has been for some time past attempting to forecast the result of dissolution by each constituency taken in detail, has not made sufficient progress with its calculations to state any general conclusions, but up to November 30th, when it had examined, they reported, 233 seats out of a total of 670. From the 670, however, must be deducted the 105 Irish seats, in which there will be probably no change. They estimate that the Liberal and Labour candidates will gain 44 seats out of the 565. There remain 332 seats still to be examined. If the Liberals gain in proportion they ought to gain 22 more seats, making a total transfer from one side to the other of 107, counting 214 votes in a division. As the Unionist majority in the House at the present time is 88, this would yield a Liberal majority in the next House, including the Irish, of only 15 to 20.

From the office of another Unionist paper I received an estimate that the Liberals would have a majority of only 15 to 20. The editor of a third Unionist paper informs me that he cannot go into details, but is quite convinced that the Unionists are going to be much more badly smashed than they have at present any idea of.

### (5.)—HEDGING LIBERALS.

Some of my Liberal friends, although they are as guineas as to the result, discount the more sanguine



as based on the by-elections. They point out that I have been too sanguine in estimating wins in the English boroughs, the smaller boroughs being far less affected by general political movements than the larger areas. They point out that the policy which has been pursued at headquarters of keeping the field clear for our candidates wherever possible, has led in some cases to the nomination of Labour candidates whom it is possible the moral Liberals in the constituency would refuse to support. Another consideration which I put to them to moderate their expectations as to a majority is the fact that in by-elections there is a concentration of force from other points of the country; this is true of both parties, but the Conservative permanent garrison is in most cases stronger than that of the Liberals. On the other hand, they point out that many of the by-elections were fought in constituencies specially selected by the Government with the belief that they were safe seats.

(6.)—THE HOPES OF LABOUR.

On the subject of Labour representation and the nomination of Labour candidates I have received the following communication from Mr. J. R. Macdonald:—The Labour Representation Committee is responsible for the candidates, and it may be assumed that practically the whole of the vote will go to the poll. In addition to these some twenty-

five or thirty Labour candidates are being run by other organisations, about one-half of whom claim to be independent of the Liberal and Conservative parties. In at least the constituencies our candidates are not taking part in the contests, and although some of our men are contesting districts where the reactionary majority is very large, our proportion of gains is certain to be quite satisfactory, and one of the results of the coming election is sure to be the return of a considerable group of men to the House of Commons who will be organised separate from the other parties, and whose work will be the foundations of a real Labour movement in British politics. For these contests I estimate that there is a sum of £30,000 ready, and in our hands at the centre is a Parliamentary Fund of close upon £8,000, which is to be used for the maintenance of our members who happen to be elected. Generally the prospects of the Labour Representation Committee are exceedingly bright, and we are prepared for an election at any time.

Mr. Will Crooks, M.P., estimates that the next Parliament will include from 30 to 40 Labour members.

On the question of women's suffrage, the most important of the side issues before the country, it is not possible to speak with any certainty. What is known is that in the House of Commons elected in 1905 there were 340 members pledged to women's suffrage. Of the Liberal candidates now in the field, 200 are known to be pledged to women's suffrage, and 82 have expressed themselves in an opposite sense.

## XXXII.—WOMEN AND THE GENERAL ELECTION: MRS. WOLSTENHOLME ELMY.

In the clash of Liberal and Tory, of Free Trader and Protectionist, there is some danger that the claims of women to citizenship may be overlooked in many circumstances. It is not a question of party. It is a question of justice. It is monstrous that a question of the bread of the household should be decided by the loaf-giver—as the woman was called in the times—having any voice in the matter. The right to tax our children's bread is one in which, surely, the mothers of our children ought to be interested. There is no woman now living in this country who has had as rich an experience and as able a record in the woman's cause as Mrs. Wolstenholme Elmy. No one, therefore, has more to appeal to all chivalrous men and earnest workers for their support in the pending Election.

"Mrs. Elmy," I said, "have you a word for the electors?"

"Many," she replied, "many for the electors, more for the candidates, but most of all for the women who represent unfortunately neither electors nor candidates being elected."

"Let us have them in order. First, your word to the electors?"

"To the electors I would say: This election is a question of your sense of justice. I don't appeal to your sense of justice. Is it just that one-half of the population should be disfranchised merely because they happen to be born male? Do all the

time-honoured watchwords about taxation with representation being tyranny lose their meaning when women are concerned? Granting that women are physically weaker than men, is that a reason why they should be still further artificially handicapped by being denied the protection of the franchise? Do you think that the management of the affairs of the national household is likely to be efficient when the house mother is denied any voice or vote on the questions in which she is as vitally interested as her husband? Why should men be not only on doing their own business but on doing that of the woman also? Man and woman should be yoke-fellows together in the State as well as in the home, sharing each other's burdens, and so fulfil the ideal which declares that, in the ideal commonwealth, there shall neither be bond or free, male or female. But when you give your vote on the party issue, see that you use it to the best advantage for this greatest of all human issues before the world to-day."

"Good. I hope the elector will respond. With it is apathy that you have to fear rather than opposition. The justice of woman's claim to citizenship is so patent he dare not deny it. He shirks it. But what is your word to candidates?"

"To candidates I would appeal to ask them to bestow some serious attention to a question which vitally concerns half the human race. Let them remember that our Colonies, one after another, are what



to line in favour of woman's suffrage; the Progressive party everywhere, even in , is committed to the enfranchisement of , and then let them ask themselves if they British women are less fit for the responsibilities of citizenship than their sisters in the Colonies and in the States of the American Union where they have been. The majority of the late House of Commons was committed to this reform; the Liberal Government has passed resolutions in its favour; all the Socialist and Labour parties are pledged to support women within the pale of the Constitution. Would you be left out of the ranks of those who work for justice and for progress?"

"If the candidate decides the wrong way, Mrs. "

"Even in the name of decency let him refuse to join his Committee to appeal to women to canvass for him, or to do any of the 'unwomanly' work of electioneering, in order to secure his election. If a man must defile herself with politics, even to help his country, do not ask her to do the dirtiest work of politics—canvassing and electioneering—to help you to the attainment of your own personal ambition."

"Now for your word to women?"

"This battle is to be won, it must be won by resolution, by our resolution. In every constituency every candidate should be asked one question: 'Will you, if returned to Parliament, work for and vote for a measure giving the elementary franchise to women on the same terms which it is or may be granted to men?' If

universal suffrage is to come, it should be adult, manhood suffrage. Nothing more fatal to our cause can be imagined than a measure distinctly based on the right to the franchise not on citizenship, not on paying, or the fundamental rights of humanity, but upon an accident of sex which would permanently disfranchise half the human race."

"Universal adult suffrage without distinction of sex, or universal man and womanhood suffrage—you would object to neither formula?"

"No; but manhood suffrage is fatal. For a candidate who refuses us the vote, and who advocates manhood suffrage, no woman having the interest in our cause at heart should do a stroke of work. To such we should do our uttermost to defeat. For a candidate who is against manhood suffrage, and who is in favour of woman's enfranchisement, I personally could not exert myself, but women might in that case remain in their tents. Only for candidates who pledge themselves to vote for woman's suffrage should any women consent actively to work at the coming election. A strike of women workers, speakers, canvassers, and organisers, judiciously organised in these lines, might secure us enfranchisement in Parliament. But instant and energetic action is necessary in every constituency. If any reader of *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* wishes to take action in his or her own constituency on those lines, I shall be glad to hear from them as speedily as possible."

"Mrs. Wolstenholme Elmy, Congleton, is sufficient address?"

"Quite sufficient."

### XXXIII.—LOUIS KOSSUTH

Every avenue opens to the magic touch of Kossuth. Ten years ago he came to Hungary as a resident for the first time. Shortly afterwards he is in the House of Commons, and a little later is the chosen leader of the Party of Independence. At his advent he had made himself an expert in science—mathematics, chemistry, civil engineering—and then turns with equal success to literature, and painting. Italy, France, England, and the lands, rich in such treasures as he loves, appeal equally to such a man; but at fifty years of age he goes back to Hungary, the jumping-off place of his career, and launches his barque on the troubled sea of her politics, involving incessant labour and of kind of misrepresentation and uncertainty. His own explanation suffices, and none other. He loves Hungary with a passionate love.

Let him after a long visit to Count Albert Apponyi, his loyal and loving colleague. We find at once *in medias res*. "Hungary," said he, 'is the most homogeneous in its human elements and the most solid and compact in its land area,

### ON HUNGARY'S HOPES.

of all the domains over which the Hapsburg Dynasty rules."

"What is your aim?" I asked.

"Most emphatically it is not separation from Austria. We desire to preserve and strengthen the Union. The Hungarian demands are in accordance with the Constitution. Grant them, and dissatisfaction in Hungary will disappear, without creating discontent in Austria."

"Then you think this would not injure Austria at all?"

"On the contrary. It will greatly advance our interests as well as ours. The benefit Austria derives from the Union depends upon the strength of the forces we can put into the field against a common enemy. The value of our support depends in turn more upon the active sentiment of the people than upon the form of the political union; in that sentiment, after all, lies the secret of all government. Let Hungary enjoy all the political rights contemplated and guaranteed when the election of the Hapsburgs first took place, and the nation, which has held to its hopes through centuries





Opening of the Hungarian Campaign.

ing, will arise in joy and will be the real force the outward expression of the Act of Union. Hungary, Austria, the Dynasty, and the Union will be strengthened."

What are the chief facts the Austrian Emperor faces?"

It is that the growing power of the Slavs necessarily necessitates the surrender of the present dominance. Indeed, the Austrian situation is stated in mathematical terms. Either German influence or Parliamentary Government must give

What is the situation affected by the specific point which the present crisis has arisen?"

Exactly illustrates what I am saying. The King demands a large increase in the Army and the Army refuses. We agree, but ask in turn that the emblems and language of Hungary should be used in the Hungarian regiments of the

modest request, is it not?"

Yes. The Party of Independence would like much more. It would like the Hungarian part of the Army to become a true Hungarian Army, made of Hungarians only, officered and paid by Hungary, with the King as Commander-in-Chief, he being at the same time Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian Army and both Armies being bound by the law of honor to defend together their common interests. What would we like?"

I understand, the Coalition is not pressing its demands so far as that?"

"No," replied the Hungarian chief; "we only want for the Hungarian emblems and language in our regiments. This the King refuses even to listen to, though we carried the country on this." I said to him, "Is it better to require a few officers to learn another language, or to disappoint and dissatisfy a nation?"

"Don't you think this might weaken the army?"

"Certainly not! It would strengthen it. While the soldiers in different regiments speak different languages it must be better that the officers should be able to speak both languages. It is ridiculous to think otherwise. What, moreover, is the Anglo-Japanese agreement worth if there is no force in different military establishments, each commanded by its own language by its own officers, but working together for a common end? We should have at any rate only one Commander-in-Chief; while under your new treaty there would be two, each with his own plan of campaign. England does not, on any account, expect to be beaten."

"Can you complete the parallel and give me a concrete illustration of the Hungarian situation which would make the position clear to any Englishman?"

"Yes," said Kossuth, hitting upon a startling parallel.

"Suppose the vicissitudes of war compelled the Union of Great Britain and Japan into one great Empire, and suppose the English Parliament to elect the Emperor of Japan and his descendants as Kings of England, on condition that the Independence and Constitution of England should be preserved for ever? Suppose that after a time Englishmen found Japanese Imperial emblems in their arms, the Japanese language used, and Japanese officers in command. Still further, suppose a party in the British Parliament has carried the country for the British language and emblems in British regiments, and that the Emperor-King, not at the Palace of London but in the Palace at Tokio, declined to name as Prime Minister one of the successful party unless he would agree to leave the Army Question out of the Parliamentary programme. Imagine all this, and you have an exact reproduction of the situation which should leave little doubt in England as to the propriety and ultimate satisfaction of the demands made by the Coalition in Hungary."

At this point an important member of Count Andrassy's party in Parliament came in, but apparently, on an errand of conciliation. He seemed little likely to meet with success. I rose and took my leave of Kossuth, deeply impressed with the greatness and unselfishness of the man whose practical Count Apponyi had so enthusiastically sounded.

HAYNE DAVIS



# Impressions of the Theatre.—XIII.

## —THE JEW ON THE STAGE. (25.)—"A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM" AT CHRISTMAS.

For the month I saw four plays—two of Shakespeare and two by other hands. I have neither space nor time to describe my impressions in detail concerning any one play, and must confine myself to indicating the general deposit of ideas left in my mind after seeing all.

They were "The Merchant of Venice" at the Theatre Royal, with Mr. Bouchier as Shylock; "A Midsummer Night's Dream" at the Adelphi, with Mr. Tree as Bottom; "Oliver Twist" at His Majesty's, with Mr. Tree as Fagin; and "Mr. Voysey's Inheritance" at the Court. Mr. Bernard Shaw's *causerie*, or "Barbara," which he calls a Discussion in Three Acts, but which appears to be a conversation between Bernard Shaw with himself in the hearing of the audience. I unfortunately have not yet heard.

I went to "The Merchant of Venice" and "Oliver Twist" in order to see how the Jew is represented on the English stage. The Pogrom or Jew-baiting in Russia at the beginning of the month had once more brought before the footlights of the world's stage the lorn figure of persecuted Israel. It occurred to me that it would be interesting to see how our stage represented the Jew. What has Shylock become in the course of three centuries? Has the poison of anti-Semitism spread so far as to make Englishmen exult in the legal chicanery by which the Jew was beggared, or to regard Fagin with animosity because of his Semitic origin? The answer in both cases is satisfactory. Of anti-Semitism there was none at Garrick and at His Majesty's there was no more. So far from the performances bringing us in touch with the fierce *Judenhetze* of the Continent it had rather an opposite effect. The oily, effeminate Jew financier, the vulgar, ostentatious character in "Business is Business" was far more provocative of anti-Semitic sentiment than Shylock as played by Mr. Bouchier or Fagin by Mr. Tree. In both representations the Jewishness of the villain was minimal. Fagin was a dirty receiver of stolen goods, Shylock a ruthless money-lender. But in neither of them was there that peculiar note of the Semite which offends the modern Gentile when he sees a Jewish brother displaying his diamonds at the Casino, or parading his sleek and oily carcass in the streets of New York—of that new Jerusalem of the East which Mr. Henry James describes in this *Fortnightly*. Fagin's exclamation of surprise and indignation when he hears himself called a Jew was natural. For he was only a Jew because he was an Englishman. It was not inherent in his nature, but rather an accident of birth.

As for Mr. Bouchier's Shylock, it carried the idealisation of the Jew to its ultimate limit. It was the first Shylock I had seen on the stage. From boyhood Shylock had been to me, as it has been for the world, the synonym for cold-blooded, calculating villainy, in which the craft of the serpent was incarnate. Imagine, then, my surprise at meeting on the stage of the Garrick, a picturesque and venerable philosopher, who risked his fortune with prodigality in order to avenge the wrongs of his race, and whose features were made up so as to suggest very forcibly, in the scene outside the church, the fact that Shylock of Venice was of the kith and kind of Jesus of Nazareth. This, of course, may be the first Shylock. But anything further removed from the Shylock of the popular imagination can hardly be conceived. Our sympathies are with Shylock first and all the time. His somewhat crude notion of getting even with the Jew-baiting Antonio would outrage the moral sense of Christians who have seen the horrors of Jew-baiting in Odessa and Kishinev. Antonio from a business point of view was a fool. He lent out money gratis. For a small offence—that of under-cutting the market—how many working men have been killed and maimed by his fellows with the entire approval of the corporation and the conscience of their class? But Antonio was wrong. He was the Kruchevats of Venice in a small way. "He hates our sacred nation." In his treatment of the venerable Jew he was a low-down vulgar fellow who spat on the Jew's beard and kicked him like a dog into the street. Human nature, as Mr. Balfour told us, has its limits of endurance. Shylock, face to face with the persecutor of his race, had no chance of avenging the wrongs of Israel. He satisfied it with a sporting instinct which is strangely at variance with the traditional avarice of his race. There was something magnificent, which all Christendom should realise, in the grim tenacity with which, having the persecutor in his clutches, he held on recklessly, clinging on one side all offers of money pressed upon him to secure the escape of the criminal. Imagine the House of Rothschild in a position in which they could secure the effectual hanging of the assassin of some of some Pogrom in South Russia: would they not resolutely refuse to spare his life if their lives were to be repaid six times over? The spirit of Shylock as the avenging angel of his race is much more conspicuous than his love of money. Shylock, in short, who began his career on the Jewish stage as a villain and a buffoon, is on the point of passing to an apotheosis as the martyr hero of his race.



ady this is so far advanced that I venture to pre-  
that the Christian conscience of the playgoer will  
t upon the omission, in the Court scene, of that  
monstrous insult to the Christian faith involved  
the stipulation that Shylock to save his life and  
ne must "presently become a Christian." It  
d horribly upon my ear last month, and appeared  
almost inconceivable monstrosity of blasphemous  
ity.

ote, by the way, when Shylock is called  
re the curtain at the end of the play, why, oh!  
does Mr. Bouchier appear in the murderously  
evening dress of modern England? The change  
the flowing Jewish gaberdine to the precise and  
al dress coat is most painful. We wanted to see  
ock, not Mr. Bouchier.

ne other Jew, Mr. Tree's Fagin, is perfectly  
ensive from the anti-Semitic point of view. Mr.  
's Fagin might be a Gentile or any sort of a

Why Mr. Tree, who is a very presentable  
e of a man, will persist in playing parts like Fagin  
Caliban, in which he must disfigure nature to  
onate a monster or a brute, I cannot understand.  
is too tall and commanding in person to be  
ens's Fagin, and he is not half villainous enough.  
one supremely villainous thing he does—his  
tly passing the club to Bill Sikes, with which he  
aptly proceeds to murder Nancy. That was  
tly suggestive of more than all the words which  
oke. For the rest, with the exception of the  
e in the condemned cell, Fagin was a comedian  
er than a scoundrel.

ne violently sudden transition, from the scene in  
h Fagin marches off with the hangman to the  
ws, to the idyllic picture of the garden, with which  
lay closes, is like a transformation scene in panto-  
e. It is altogether too sudden. The liberties  
n with the story in order to fit it for the stage some-  
scandalise the devotee of the original Dickens.  
Artful Dodger is too old and too farcical. Mr.  
wig is delightful, quite the most Dickensian  
acter in the play. Betsy and Nancy are not dis-  
table enough to fill the part of the drunken  
t-walker. Oliver Twist was very good, but the  
lity with which he rolls downstairs after being  
is more like that of an indiarubber ball than of  
ounded boy.

"Mr. Voysey's Inheritance" at the Court there  
ot much to say, excepting that it began with a  
e of figures of accounts bewildering to the hearer,  
it ended with a still more bewildering presenta-  
of the ethics of trusteeship. It was a poor play  
acted. But whether the author meant to suggest  
solicitors who find themselves involved in diffi-  
es owing to the fraudulent use of trust money by  
partners should accept the position, and rob  
richer clients in order to pay off the poorer, is  
n'doubt. That gospel of Robin Hood is about the  
glimmering moral to be extracted from the play.  
as neither amusing, edifying, nor stimulating.

It is a pleasure to turn from such a half-  
unsatisfactory attempt to pose an ethical prob-  
the fairyland of "A Midsummer Night's Dre-  
the Adelphi. It was the first time I had se-  
play on the stage. I enjoyed it exceedingly—  
excepting the singing of the solos and duets,  
however, being tolerant of interruptions, and  
harrel organs, I do not remember with much  
ment. But when, in place of the lovely poetic  
beginning—

I know a bank where the wild thyme grows,  
two more or less gorgeously-attired young  
repeat over and over and over and over again,  
times singly and sometimes in duct,

I know a bank whereon the wild thyme grows,  
you begin to wish they would either tell you  
it is and be done with it, or keep their knowle-  
themselves. And in like manner, when Titania  
her train to sing her to sleep, it is hardly in a  
ance with my old memories of the lullabies  
nursery for the soloist to indulge in the shrill to-  
of the concert hall artiste: Titania could never  
gone to sleep with such demi-semiquavers s-  
in her ears.

How did the Adelphi players come up  
preconceived notions?"

On the whole very well. The elves were to-  
The only fairy who was a real fairy was Moth-  
looked exactly like an elf, no bigger than a l-  
bee. And Puck was a disappointment. N-  
could go round the world in forty minutes wit-  
a superabundance of verdure round his waistco-  
such limping wings. The part, to my thinking,  
be played by a child prodigy no larger than th-  
Moth. And she should be swung on invisible  
suspenders about the stage so as to convey th-  
ception of supernatural speed and omnipresent-  
Bottom and his tragic comedians were very laug-  
much more farcical than could be imagined fro-  
text of the play. The only fault to be found w-  
heroes and heroines is that they were far too  
alike. Over and over again, as they chased each-  
through the wood, I found myself hopelessly m-  
to which was Helena and which was Hermia, a-  
more at a loss to distinguish between Lysand-  
Demetrius. Hermia ought at least to be three  
shorter than the lady at the Adelphi. As it is, the  
about her dwarfishness are unintelligible. As  
two lovers, I am not short-sighted; but althou-  
colours of their dress were in marked contrast,  
could not tell t'other from which. Oberon look-  
veritable King of Fairyland. Titania was prett-  
less ideal. Bottom made so splendid an ass w-  
was transfigured that if he had been a jackass b-  
could hardly have been more lifelike.

Of the scenic accessories, costumes, etc., th-  
nothing to be said but praise. The sunrise sc-  
the wood is charming, and the way in which the  
of long glades and vistas in the forest was pro-  
in the limited area of the stage was marv-



Myta looked the part of the beautiful warrior and Theseus was not unworthy of so fair a play. The little Indian boy was a dear little imp, might have come out of a chocolate box. The play as played, the chief impression left upon the mind is one of the reality of fairyland, the unreality of the mortal world. It is the unseen elves who are the real masters of the situation. The human characters are but the sport of their unseen masters. "Lord, what fools these mortals be." We go through life all unwitting of these invisible attendants who surround our lives. Nay, how angrily do the most of us cling to the idea that after all there may be some truth in the old tradition of our race—that ministering angels are but a mere phantasy of the pious imagination, and that the self-conceited phantoms of a day, are but puppets among an infinite hierarchy of beings, many of whom are higher and less evanescent than mortals. Years are but three score and ten. With this in view, "I'd rather be a Pagan suckled in a street outworn" than to live solitary in the midst of a world from which all the fairies and the elves and the angels and the gods had been banished. The other remaining thought is the extraordinary effect that is produced by the elimination of time. The whole effect of the play is produced by the influence of the juice of "love in idleness" upon the eyes of those to whom it is applied. It produces in a single night the result which usually takes weeks or months and years. Demetrius, for instance, after being in love and betrothed to Helena, changes his love, as men say, in the natural way, with another girl. That is to say, he transferred his fickle affections, as men do, from one girl whom he had loved and won, to another whom after a while he found he loved better. Then by the magic juice he transferred his heart back again to Helena

"instanter." And all the wonder of it lies in the "instanter." Nothing is more natural—we experience every day—than for mortal men—ay, and women also—to cease to love one, and gradually to transfer all their devotion to another. But because the operation is gradual we think nothing of it. That is where the illusion of time comes in. The change that Oberon and Puck effected was to speed an ordinary transition from a few months to a few minutes. Then the fickleness strikes us as something monstrous. But in the eyes of the immortal to whom time is not, our more slowly changing moods may appear not less fantastic. "The lover and the poet," say, all mortals sway to strong emotions, may seem to be equally irrational. They take but time away.

The third thing is the fine liberty and freedom of expressing themselves which Shakespeare gives to his women. Helena pursues Demetrius as furiously as any of Bernard Shaw's heroines pursue their lovers. And when they cross each other in their jealous passions, what splendid furies they do become! They sway with the feline instinct of their sex, but it is the instinct of tabbies, but as tigers. That is true to nature, and we may find it every day among the unconventional characters where the woman is unfettered in the expression of her elemental emotions.

But over and above all else the impression which lingers most is that of an enchanted scene in fairyland—a fairyland not afar off, but near at hand, where our dulled eyes and duller ears were open, and we saw and hear, a world of glowing colour and rich beauty, where the spirit dances as the leaves on the trees in the summer zephyr, and where all human emotions exist but to be satisfied in due time. And in that bright sunlit land, as in the Kingdom of Heaven, the light of the world is I

## WHAT SIR HENRY IRVING THOUGHT OF HIS "SHYLOCK."

In the December *Chambers's Journal*, a double Christmas number, contains some reminiscences of Sir Henry Irving, by Mr. A. Stodart Walker. Mr. Irving's "Shylock," says the writer, will undoubtedly be reflected by the biographer of the actor "as the greatest of all the personifications of the supremest character-study in the history of the stage." Mr. Walker tells what Irving himself thought of it. It was in the summer of 1902, after the reception in the Theatre of the Colonial Premiers at the reception festivities, that Sir Henry Irving and five others, including Mr. Walker, who remained after the other concourse had departed, were having a talk over concerning matters of the stage. During the conversation Sir Henry made an interesting contribution, but not in any spirit of aggrandisement. He started to have said:—

"I am going to say something that I have never said before, and now none of you will misunderstand me. Looking back on my life's work, and attempting in all humility to appraise

it, I feel certain of one thing: mine is the only great Shylock. Of that I am convinced, and the circumstance which inspired me to the conception of the part is of interest.

I was once walking through a street in London where Jews are numerous, when I was interrupted in my reverie by observing a girl of markedly Semitic appearance receiving the attentions of one whose features bespoke him a Gentile. As I paused to observe the outcome of this interview, a Jewish Jew approached, and running forward with threatening air hurled at the Gentile a grimace of angry disdain, as if he would have liked to slay the Philistine in the passion of his resentment.

It seemed to me that in the contempt, in the withering look which he flung at the younger man, I saw concentrated the whole hatred of the Jew for the Gentile, and it was a study of the possibilities underlying that expression of enmity and disdain that I conceived the character of Shylock. I seemed to see in it the embodiment of the whole history of the Jewish race since the débacle of two thousand years ago, the realisation of the great wall that stood between any possible rapprochement between the faithful Jew and his conquering enemies. Whenever I go on the stage as Shylock, the memory of that picture remains with me; and the Jew's "Ach!" as he looks on the intruding Gentile sounds forcibly in my ears.



# LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS

## THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

FROM VARIOUS POINTS OF VIEW.

might be expected, the events in Russia occupy leading place in the December periodicals. The interesting sketch of Russia is that contributed by E. J. Dillon to the *Contemporary Review*. It gives a vivid picture of the lurid scenes which are passing in Russia before the eyes of the skilled and pains-taking observer. Those who read Dr. Dillon's columns in the *Daily Telegraph* need not be told that he is by far and away the ablest and most trustworthy chronicler of events in Russia, especially since the advent of Count Witte into power. Prior to that Dr. Dillon delivered himself up to a hopeless pessimism, from which he has been partially delivered by his intimacy with Witte, whose administration he has loyally done the best that he could to support. It is, however, to see that in his zeal for Count Witte he failed to do justice to the public spirit and quick perception of Prince Obolensky. If Count Witte has induced the Emperor to adopt the social programme with the same splendid thoroughness displayed by the late Governor-General of Poland, Count Witte's task would have been very much simplified.

### THE COUNTER-REVOLUTION.

The Special Commissioner of the *National Review* gives to that magazine a much needed warning as to the existence of forces in Russia of which the Revolutionaries and their Liberal friends take too little account. He says that the October strike nearly paralysed the peasants, and added unspeakably to the misery of the famine-stricken districts. He thus summarises the substance of what the great mass of the uneducated Russian nation is saying and thinking just about the cosmopolitan surface layers which are presently carrying all before them. He says that he has collected these views from a great number of interviews in different provinces of the Empire:—

“Whether with the Little and White Russians we form about 90 per cent. of the entire population of the Empire. The only nationalities who come into consideration are the Poles, who constitute about 6 per cent., and the Jews, who are about 2 per cent. Consequently we are Russia, and our voice should be decisive as to the general lines of the government. The future, no doubt, must be left to others who understand such matters, but the direction ought to be imparted by us. Our principles, beliefs, strivings, and even our prejudices ought to be taken into consideration. You may say that we are ignorant. Well, we are. But such as we are we have built up an Empire, and it is only meet that we should say on what lines it shall run. And now it appears that we are not to be consulted in the matter at all. Strangers—Jews, Poles, Finns, Armenians, Europeanised Russians—are now in power, oppressing those who are. They are speaking in our name, abusing our Tsar, blaspheming our God, forcing the Government to act in our name, but against our wishes and our interests. Now with all this we are resolved to finish once for all the men who shout and make speeches and carry red

flags at processions may be polished and well taught, but we are rough and illiterate, but they are not the nation. We have no right to speak in its name. This is true not because they are Jews or Germans, Poles or Finns, but because they have nothing in common with us, neither religious, political principles, traditions or strivings—nothing.

And there are thousands of Russians in whose blood there is no more trace of foreign strain than in our own, to whom the same thing may be truly said: tested by the standard by which we, the people, recognise as foreigners, they despise our religion, they scorn our superstitions, they condemn our patriotism as stupidity, mindlessness or fanaticism. The other day a number of students shut themselves up in the University of Moscow and refused to come out. They spent several days there in defiance of the exhortations of the authorities that they should go. Finally, however, they were compelled to quit. And when their servants came in to tidy up the room they found empty vodka bottles, empty vodka bottles, cigarette ends, and a sacrilege of the Virgin Mary—Russian? Yes, the image was Russian, but not the use to which it was put. *It had been used as a target for revolver shots and was literally riddled with bullets.* Can we who made this empire what it is, and are still bearing the weight of it on our shoulders, allow such men to govern us a thousand times no. We had rather pull it down and build ourselves and them in its ruins. Will it be said that these breakers are Russians because their names are?

The stuff of which the cement is made that binds the elements of political communities together is not book-learning, nor the gift of talking, nor even the talent for organising. It is character. Learning and its products are the property of all human beings; they are cosmopolitan; character is the possession of the individual; it is the force that moulds its religion, inspires its poetry, preserves its social fabric.

The men who are snatching at the reins of government have none of that stuff.

That, says the *National Review* Commission, is the *credo* of the Russian people.

For if the moderates, who are for going to work cautiously and without wounding the susceptibilities of the masses, are worsted in the struggle that has just commenced, the Black Millions will rise up in fury and wipe out the present element which is hostile to their God and their Tsar.

### PRINCE KROPOTKIN'S HOPE.

In the *Nineteenth Century* Prince Kropotkin reviews the Revolution in Russia, and does not hesitate to prophesy a happy outcome from the present troubles. He declares of the authorities that

“they will have to recognise in a few months hence universal suffrage as the basis of representative government in Russia, the legislative autonomy of Poland as the best, the only means for keeping the two countries, Russia and Poland, linked together.”

### HIS VIEW OF COUNT WITTE.

The writer recognises elements of truth in the common description of Count Witte as the master of the Russian Revolution:—

Like Necker, Witte is a successful financier, and he is a “mercantilist”; he is an admirer of the great industrialists; he would like to see Russia a money-making country, with Morgans and Rockefellers making colossal fortunes in Russia itself and in all sorts of Manchurias. But he has also the political intelligence of Necker, and his views are very different from those which the French Minister expressed in his work, “*Pouvoir Exécutif*,” published in 1792. Witte



eral, half-absolute and half-constitutional monarchy, of te, Witte, would be the Bismarck, standing by the side k monarch, and sheltered from his whims by a docile class Parliament. In that Parliament he would even a score of Labour members—just enough to render ve the most prominent Labour agitators, and to have ns of Labour expressed in a parliamentary way. e is daring, he is intelligent, and he is possessed of an le capacity for work; but he will not be a great states- cause he scoffs at those who believe that in politics, as ything else, complete honesty is the most successful. In the polemics which Herbert Spencer carried on ears ago in favour of "principles" in politics, Witte ave joined, I suppose, his opponents, and I am afraid etly worships the "almighty dollar policy" of Cecil. In Russia he is thoroughly distrusted.

#### THE DIGNITY OF THE PEASANTS' UPRISING.

of the most interesting things in Prince Kro- s paper is his account of the peasants' uprisings. ys:—

these uprisings the peasants display a most wonderful action, a striking calmness, and remarkable organising es. In most cases their demands are even very mode- They begin by holding a solemn assembly of the *mir*

Kropotkin describes. Unfortunately, facts point the other way.

#### THE POTENCY OF THE STRIKE.

The Prince bears witness to the ascendency of Labour in the Russian Revolution; not Democrats, or revolutionary Socialists, or Anarchists, but workmen have taken the lead. He adds the following significant comment:—

Many years ago the general strike was advocated by the working men as a weapon which would be irresistible in the hands of Labour for imposing its will. The Russian Revolution has demonstrated that they were right. Moreover, there is no doubt that if the general strike has been capable of forcing the centuries-old institution of Autocracy to capitulate, it will be capable also of imposing the will of the labouring capital; and that the working men, with the common sense which they have given such striking proofs, will find a means of solving the Labour problem, so as to make it the means, not of personal enrichment, but of satisfying the needs of the community.

Of course, Prince Kropotkin's view of the value of the Tsar is what we might expect from Prince Kropotkin.

#### HOW IT WILL AFFECT EUROPE.

"Perseus" tributes to the *Fortnightly Review* a very able article entitled "Europe and the Russian Revolution," which opens by a just and explanation of the causes which have brought about the present condition. He pleads strongly for Count



Troops clearing the Nevsky Prospect, St. Petersburg.

community); then they ask the priest to sing a *Te Deum* in success of the enterprise; they elect as their delegates the ablest men of the village; and they proceed with their attack on the landlord's grain stores. There they take exactly what they need for keeping alive till the next crop, or they take the necessary fuel from the landlord's wood, and if no fuel has been offered they take nothing else, and return to their houses in the same orderly way; or else they go to the landlord, and signify to him that unless he will rent all his land to the village community at such a price as is usually a fair price—nobody will be allowed to rent his land for him as a hired labourer, and that the best he can do is therefore to leave the village. In other places, if the landlord has been a good neighbour, they offer to buy all his land, and the responsibility of the Commune, for the price which the land in a lump, can fetch in that neighbourhood; or alternatively they offer such a yearly rent, or, if he intends to cultivate the land himself, they are ready to work at a fair price, above the now current prices. But rack-renting, rent-seeking, middlemen, or renting to other villages in order to force the best neighbours to work at lower wages—all this must be put an end to for ever.

It would be well if all Russian peasants, or even all Russians, were such blameless idealists as those Prince

who represents the British ideal of constitutional monarchy upon a capitalist and individual basis. To carry out his policy Witte needed a fair chance, and the Liberals by holding out a fair chance denied him both. After this introduction "Perseus" proceeds to discuss the possible results of a failure of Count Witte's policy. It is certain, he says, that the collapse of the State-organisation of the Tsardom would be its effacement as a Great Power will be to the detriment of Germany dictator of the Continent, but that the Tsar has assured the Tsar that his throne will be upheld and restored in the last resort by German bayonets. The establishment of a Russian Republic would so weaken the monarchy in Austria, Italy, Spain, and Germany that the Kaiser, in self-defence, will be bound to uphold the Romanoff dynasty at all costs. Anarchy in the Baltic provinces will be suppressed by invasion if necessary, and German invasion "Perseus" regards as inevitable in Poland should the Poles attempt to secure their own autonomy. The Poles, he says



millions strong. They are more numerous than any European nation, excepting Russians, Germans, British, French, and Italians. Germany has her army corps massed on the frontiers of Russian Poland. Should matters come to the worst, a conflict would ensue which would be likely to involve, at no remote date, a German occupation of St. Petersburg as well as of Warsaw. Such action on the part of Germany would lead to such a commotion in Central Europe as to open the way of the resolution of the pan-German dream, which would bring the Hohenzollern Empire down to Trieste and possibly to the Adriatic. "Perseus" thinks that England, France, and Italy would be bound to wage a life-and-death struggle which Germany might counter by changing her policy towards the Poles, and creating a great Central European State in which Poland would hold much the same position which Hungary now holds to Austria. Everything depends upon whether the moderates will rally round Witte, for the real alternatives to Count Witte's policy of Constitutional promise and gradual reform are anarchy or the Russian Emperor, the dismemberment of the Russian Empire, and the European Armageddon.

## RUSSIA IN REVOLUTION.

By Dr. E. J. DILLON.

The *Contemporary Review* Dr. Dillon's article on the subject is largely devoted to a summary of the leading up to the present situation. When on the 30th "the curtain was rung up on the last act of the Autocracy," even Dr. Dillon admits that the Emperor played a most difficult part with dignity.

Dr. Dillon remarks that the manifesto granting a new constitution is a curious instance of how things were done "constitutionally." Had the Tsar done less, he hints, the people might have believed in the rulers more—too good to be true, in fact. It was an important document, affecting not only the privileges, but the rights and interests of the masses, promulgated as autocratically as ever, the people being ignored. And the essence of the manifesto had been that henceforth no measure should become law without the sanction of the State Duma, a decision which had actually been pleaded by Witte as a reason for not granting concessions such as universal suffrage. That is an example of what Dr. Dillon calls "hindrances from above."

### THE COUNTER-REVOLUTION.

But the hindrances from below were worse still. Riots, such as for an eight hours' day, were perpetrated which no government could entertain. In the provinces the partisans of the old régime were organising "roughs and hooligans" into uniform brigades to intimidate the Liberals and to persecute the Jews, with the result that, according to Dr. Dillon, in Odessa in a single week there were

more men, women, and children slain than in France during the Revolution. Dr. Dillon's view of the situation is sufficiently grave. "The massacre is but one phase of the 'counter-revolution':—

There are others more dangerous which have not yet taken a definite shape. The most appalling of them all is the incitement of the inarticulate scores of millions of Russians. The name is being freely used by both reactionaries and revolutionaries, but whose wishes, strivings, traditions and prejudices have been systematically ignored by all. If now they are in their frenzy they may be expected to do deeds which will sober truth stagger humanity and make the name of revolution hateful for generations.

### THE AGRARIAN DEVASTATIONS.

To arouse these millions from their torpor the revolutionists have offered them free land for political support. The peasants' land-hunger is such that this bribe is enough to make them ready to enter into an alliance with any group or faction. Agrarian disorders have become accordingly frequent. This is the explanation of the immense destruction of property, cutting down of forests, and gutting of manors. In Chernigoff province alone 139 estates have suffered. It is not a question of hatred or vengeance; personal feelings count for little, and the most popular man in the province is treated as badly as the most unpopular, except that in the one case the destruction is done with a sigh. They are sorry that they "have to do it," in the other case they are not. Even Prince Dolgoroukoff's estate, which everyone looked on as sacred—he being most popular and an enlightened philanthropist—was plundered and ruined, and gutted like the others. "Why did you do it?" asked the Marshal of the Nobility of Chernigoff. With tears in their eyes the peasants replied:—

"We wept, little father; we wept bitterly when we were told to do it, for it went terribly against the grain, but we could not help it; we were told to do it, and we did."

### THE FINANCIAL PERIL.

To such a pass have things come that people present at the most recent meetings, hearing the wild speeches made by ordinarily sane citizens, say they felt like sober men at orgies of Bacchanals. Financial panic has been such that men have been ready to lose 20 and 25 per cent. of their capital to save the rest. The official value of the rouble is no longer the same as its real value, and the Treasury loses heavily while the number of paper notes has increased to a point not very far from the limit allowed by law. More than this month the debt to the Mendelssohns of Berlin is due.

The revolutionists have been in such a hurry that they have done serious harm by wounding the susceptibilities of large and stolid masses of the population—a blunder for which Dr. Dillon prophesies all parties may have to pay dearly.

### THE RELIGIOUS RESENTMENT.

As illustrating this he quotes conversations held recently between the President and Committee of the Municipality at Petersburg and a number of illi-



ners, draymen, etc., stalwart supporters of the old of things. They were ripe for revolt against the "intelligents," and had to be hastily pacified:—

"What have you to say against the intelligents?" "They are in the streets and carry red flags and cry, 'Down with the Tsar!'" "Well, but they don't harm you, eh?" "They do." "How so?" "Do they fire on you?" "No." "Do you carry red flags?" "We don't care anything about their flags, whether they are red, or green, or black." "Then what is your object?" "We can't bear to have them shout out against the Tsar, and we won't stand it. That's all." "Nothing else?" "Yes. Why do they scoff and jeer at us for going to church, and why call us men of the Black Hundred because we pray to God? Our fathers went to church and prayed to God, and we do as they. Why must these fellows abuse us for it? We do no harm to them. We go about shouting anything against their people. Why do they insult the Tsar and make fun of religion? That's why we are against them."

These men are types of scores of millions whom the revolutionary party cannot offend with impunity, and who have evidently been offended.

## RUSSIAN MISMANAGEMENT OF THE CAUCASUS.

*Blackwood's Magazine*, Colonel de la Poer Beresford, late military attaché at St. Petersburg, in a well written paper on "The Frosty Caucasus," in which he has often visited, says:—

It seemed to me that the Russians singularly misunderstood the conquered inhabitants of the Caucasus, who surpass them in everything except the power of rifle and sword. To these people, proud, excitable, poetic, high-souled, romantic, yet unpractical, they offer the yoke of Slav mysticism, dreamy and imprudent. They have developed no business aptitudes in these provinces, nor have they introduced any agricultural improvement. They have neglected their characteristics, scoffed at their religions, and ignored their imaginative side. They have been deterred neither by the commercial qualities of the Armenian, the valour of the Georgian, the bravery of the Tartar, the cunning of the Persian. All the faults the English have committed in Ireland they have repeated, without trying, as the English have done lately, to make amends for them.

Of the Viceroy, one has been severe, another lax. General von Tschirch, Colonel de la Poer Beresford says, was the only man who thoroughly understood the Caucasus, the only pacificator. "Nothing, or next to nothing, has been done to develop the mineral resources, the agricultural prosperity of the country."

New parks and boulevards, many hideous churches, attempts to keep away the Turks and the English, but they have not attacked them, and some, but not enough, roads, largely strategic—that is all Russia has done, except to send soldiers:—

It is safe to say that in the hands of any other great Power the Caucasus would have developed a prosperity enormously greater than that which they show. The result of Russia's fifty years' occupation has been to institute a chaos of war. She has probably now to conquer the country over again.

Commenting on recent events in Tiflis, one of the most interesting towns in Russia, where the Cossacks lay down, first, the orator addressing a public meeting, and then the audience as they tried to get the writer says the Georgians, a polished race, are more amenable to other treatment than the rifle, will now be as hard to deal with as the Armenians. He, too, is greatly thinking seriously of the situation.

## A PEASANTS' MEETING IN RUSSIA.

In the *Contemporary Review* a writer signing himself "B. Pares" describes a peasants' meeting in the province of Tver, north of Moscow, between Moscow and Novgorod provinces. There is no Russian who says, who does not admit that on the present side of the peasants, being 90 per cent. of the population, will say the last word, though what that word will be "no one who has any real knowledge of the present will pretend to foretell."

Knowing that a peasant meeting would be held in a certain canton, nominally to elect a cantonal assembly for three years, the writer determined to be present. The peasants were in a district in which there is a passing backwards and forwards to Moscow and Petersburg, in which towns some forty per cent.



*Pasquino.*

## The Burlesque of Amnesty.

LIBERTY: "Be content; we are now man and wife."  
THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE: "Until my hands are freed I cannot embrace."

the adult males had at one time or other with Liberty. The meeting took place in front of the cantonal assembly house; and some 150 village representatives attended it with the cantonal clerk. The "Land Captain," a country gentleman and petty tyrant, usually present at such a reactionary, was not present.

Clearly there were two parties among the peasants—the more advanced—not so advanced, however, as to be able to swallow the original resolutions with considerable watering down—and the "old-fashioned" the more conservative. Whoso expects redress for the wrongs and abuse of the Tsar, extreme talk of this kind, need not seek for it in the extracts from



port of this Russian peasant meeting; he will find it of it.

A young peasant, careful to avoid disloyal utterances, mounts on the table and puts to the meeting the resolutions. Briefly, these are as follows: (1) universal education—a moderately worded, sensible demand, at once agreed to; (2) abolition of class distinctions, establishment of a common criminal and civil code for all, and abolition of land captains; (3) reform of taxation, which required explanation, and was agreed to; (4) reform of land laws, which, on point 2, excited the keenest interest; (5) freedom of speech, the very idea of which the peasants had hardly to have grasped, but to which they assented when they understood it; (6) an eight hours' working day and freedom of strikes, which required explanation, and even then the economic results of an eight hours' factory day were little apprehended; (7) popular representation, including woman's suffrage, even for peasant women, the extreme daring of which "did not excite a comment, but, after satisfactory explanation of what secret voting meant, this resolution was carried; (8) cessation of the war, which was objected to on the ground that peasants must not meddle with Imperial policy; this proposal had to be materially modified so that it could obtain the necessary two-thirds majority; and (9), adopted without dissent, pardon of exiles and prisoners "who have suffered for the noble cause of the people."

What is striking is that the cheap, frothy rhetoric which sometimes, at least, appeals to the English-speaking man did not appeal to these Russian peasants. The necessary two-thirds eventually rose to four-fifths, and the resolutions were signed. The writer concludes:— "I think that with all their imperfections and faults of detail, the peasants are the proper claimants for reform, and that if they claim it with the moderation, enterprise, and insistence which they have shown to-day, there is indeed a sure basis for the consequent future of the vast Russian family to which they belong. And, though I would never suggest that this meeting was possible in every canton of Russia, I count that the fact that it was taken place here is in itself a vast stride forward."

## THE RESURRECTION OF FINLAND.

By W. T. STEAD.

MR. STEAD contributes to the *Contemporary Review* for December an account of the informal negotiations between the Governor-General of Finland and the leading representatives of the Finlanders on the very eve of the revolution which finally disposed of Bobrikoff and the Bobrikoffski. Mr. Stead says:—

"On Easter morn in Helsingfors. But the Resurrection which we have been celebrating these last days is not religious, but national. Finland has risen again, and everyone thereat doth joyfully rejoice, not even excepting the Russians, without a shadow of ill-will. This peaceful festival of the re-birth of a nation has been stained with blood."

"There has been a marvellous completeness, a dramatic effect in the Resurrection of Finland which sets it apart from all other re-births of oppressed nationalities. And as I had the good fortune to be in the heart of it, the following narrative will not be without some historical importance."

Then follows a *précis* of the heads of the arguments on each side, from which the following is an extract:—

Prince Obolensky stated the Russian point of view in much as follows:—

Finland had been the favoured bride of her Russian groom for nearly a hundred years. So long had lasted the honeymoon that when the time came for Finland to accept her ordinary obligations and perform the ordinary duties of a Russian housewife, she resented it as a cruel oppression, and had gone sulking ever since.

To which the Finlanders reply:—

The Finnish bride, although married by force, had been guaranteed that the so-called honeymoon should last for ever. Her guarantee was the oath of her Grand Duke to uphold the Finnish Constitution, which was the legal charter of her position as a Finnish bride. The attempt to reduce her position to that of one among the many housewives of her polygamous Russian husband was a violation of the marriage contract, which she would never consent to.

Prince Obolensky:—

That the Russian husband was in a very difficult position owing to the envy of the other wives, who at first did not understand Finland's exceptionally favoured condition. But when they found it out they were filled with jealousy, and insisted that Finland should be reduced to their common level. This was especially the case with Old Muscovy, the first and oldest of the Russian wives, who complained that her hard won earnings were squandered upon this petted young wife in the North, who contributed nothing to the household income, and would take but a shadowy part in the defence of the home. The Russian husband, finding himself compelled either to treat all his wives on the Finnish honeymoon basis, or to reduce Finland to the level of the others, chose what seemed the easier alternative. He could not level up without destroying the ancient constitution of his whole establishment, so he tried to level Finland to the general level.

The Finlanders:—

That this is true and a confirmation of what we have already stated. If it were objected to be sacrificed to the jealousy of the first wife, who had insisted upon the marriage contract, and who had accepted the terms of the marriage contract. Nor did they believe that many of the Russian people desired to reduce Finland to their level.

Prince Obolensky:—

That this discussion is academic and explanatory rather than political. For as a matter of fact the attempt by the Russian Government in 1899 to abolish the honeymoon has now been practically abandoned. His appointment was practically the signal of reconciliation, and of reconciliation on a basis which was most agreeable to the Finnish wife. Due allowance ought to be made for the prestige of the husband and for the mortified jealousy of the first wife, but his main object was to restore the *status quo* of Bobrikoff as completely as possible and as speedily as possible, considering the difficulties created by the period of conflict. Considering also the intensely strong national sentiment of the Russian party who considered Finland unduly favoured by the Government, and considering the somewhat churlish reply shown by the Finns to reciprocate the friendly treatment of the Russians.

Mr. Stead concludes as follows:—

I suspended making my *précis* at this point, for I arrived announcing that at midnight in St. Petersburg the Emperor had proclaimed the concession of the constitutional liberties which he had assured me six weeks before. It was resolved to grant as the corollaries of the Douma. It was perhaps too late. But better late than never. The Proclamation in St. Petersburg put the incipient negotiations in Finland on the shelf. Everyone conceived in a moment that Finland's hour had come, and off we marched to the Assembly Rooms, the fire brigade, the great hall of meeting, to arrange for the dismissal of the Senate, which would be the outward and visible sign of the reality of the Resurrection of Finland.



**REVOLT AGAINST THE AMERICAN BOSS.**

BY DR. ALBERT SHAW.

*American Review of Reviews* for December with a careful survey of the November elections in America by Dr. Albert Shaw.

**A PARALLEL TO THE RUSSIAN REVOLT.**

Shaw declares that—

political struggle that has been going on in the United States, fundamentally, part and parcel of the same movement stirred up the Poles, the Finns, the Russian Jews, and masses of the Muscovite peasantry. There are hundreds of thousands of men in this country who know in their own hearts that the boss system in our politics has curtailed the freedom of speech and of the Press, and has reduced to a sham mockery the most sacred rights guaranteed by our Constitution. Thousands of citizens know that the boss-controlling legislation and governmental action through the influence of powerful corporations—has damaged them in their business interests and has denied them all redress. There is much more excuse for Russians who submit to the despotic rule of an hereditary Tsar than for Americans who allow themselves to be governed by a Charlie Murphy, of New York, or a George B. Cox, of Cincinnati. It is for the Americans to acquire the forms of liberty and the institutions of self-government. It is for the Americans not to lose the substance of liberty while keeping the forms, and not to expose themselves before a jeering world as incapable of governing themselves by the methods which their democratic institutions provide.

**ROOSEVELTIAN VICTORIES.**

President Roosevelt came into office on a great tidal wave of enthusiasm for a new era of real freedom and vitality in our institutions of politics and government. This year's elections, which have been chiefly local and municipal, show clearly that the people have not repented of their action last year, and that they intend to continue thinking and acting for themselves. All the States in the country were at one time in league to prevent the re-nomination of President Roosevelt. They surrendered when they saw that they were beaten. The fight against him this year, even where it led to Democratic victories, has been Rooseveltian in its spirit, and will make for support of the President in the policies that he will this winter urge upon the people.

**HOW THE ELECTIONS WENT.**

Shaw says that the most significant of this year's elections was the return of Mr. Jerome as District Attorney of New York. Mr. Jerome ought to have been Mayor. Like President Roosevelt, Mr. Jerome is another New Yorker who comes forward to show that it is possible to appeal from the bosses and their machines direct to the sovereign people with overwhelming success. The lesson will not be lost, and the younger class of politicians everywhere will have a fresh incentive to keep their own independence of thought, word, and deed, and to rely upon the people rather than upon the favour of a boss or a machine. The Reform movement has triumphed in Philadelphia, Boston, New Jersey, and many other places. The most remarkable turnover of votes was the conversion of a Republican majority of 255,000 into a Democratic majority of 40,000. The change was due to the revolt of the Republicans against Mr. Cox, boss of Cincinnati. In New York the least nearly defeated the Tammany candidate, his support being largely due to the popular disgust against bossism.

**THE MATERIALISATION OF A SPIRIT.**

BY PROFESSOR CHARLES RICHTER.

IN the last two numbers of the *Annals of Psychical Science* there is an elaborate report by Professor Charles Richter, President of the Psychical Research Society, on some experiences of his own with the phenomenon called Materialisation. The experiments were conducted at the Villa Carmen, in the presence of General and Mrs. Noel and several other persons, including three who were supposed to be mediums. Professor Richter, who is extremely sceptical, is compelled to admit that under the strictest test conditions a new person, calling himself Bien Boa, materialised and dematerialised before his eyes.

**WHAT WAS ESTABLISHED.**

He begins his report by saying:—

I will establish, first of all, that the personage in question was neither an image reflected on a mirror, nor a doll, nor a figure. In fact, it possesses all the attributes of life. I have seen it leave the séance-cabinet, walk about, go and come. I have heard its breathing and its voice; I have touched its hand several times; that hand was warm and jointed. I have seen it move, able, through the drapery with which the hand was covered, to feel the wrist, the bones of the wrist and of the metacarpals, which yielded to the pressure of my hand-clasp.

By experiments with baryta water it was proved that the phantom breathed natural human breath, which turned the baryta water white:—

A living body was formed, outside the curtain, before my eyes, issuing from and returning into the ground.

The figure was repeatedly photographed.

**A REVOLUTIONARY FACT.**

Nevertheless so inveterate is Professor Richter's scepticism that he concludes his paper as follows:

In spite of all the proofs which I have given, in spite of the fact that I have seen and touched, in spite of the photographic evidence as they are, I cannot yet resolve on admitting the reality of materialisation; it is too much to ask of a physiologist to expect him to accept, even after much experimentation, a fact so extraordinary and improbable, and I shall not yield so easily even to evidence. I do not believe that I have been deceived. I am convinced that I have been present at realities, and not at deceptions.

Certainly I cannot say in what materialisation consists; I am only ready to maintain that there is something profoundly mysterious in it, which will change from top to bottom our ideas on nature and on life.

**SIR OLIVER LODGE'S CRITICISM.**

Professor Sir Oliver Lodge contributes a criticism on Professor Richter's photographs to the same periodical for November:—

What the photographs definitely prove is that the appearance of a third person behind the curtain was not due to glances, suggestion of any kind, but that the identical appearance appeared to the eyes (and indeed sometimes also to the ears, touch as well)—the same appearance as was visible in the red light—also impressed itself exactly, and still more clearly, and in fuller detail, on the photographic plate in the glow of the magnesium light.

Were it not that the establishment, or re-establishment, of a veritable objective phantom or materialisation is so exceedingly important an event, his explanation and statements would leave but little doubt in my mind; but considering the consequences of admitting the reality of an appearance so abnormal, the unconscious production of an honest medium—I of course reserve my opinion, and in fact have not formed any.



## FRANCE, ENGLAND, AND GERMANY.

### HOW GERMANY HAS BEEN THWARTED.

In the first November number of *La Revue*, Edouard Ular has an article on France, England, and Germany from the point of view of a European. The writer begins by saying that Germany's economic enterprise has been unexampled.

### OMNIPOTENCE OF THE ECONOMIC FACTOR.

An idealistic factor also exists, but its real influence on German enterprise is very small. The old German idealism has indeed become singularly practical, and philosophers and scientists are teaching that it is a material necessity which has given to the German race the right to reign in the universe, not by force of ideas but by economic force.

### POLITICAL INTRIGUES OF ENGLAND.

At this moment Germany is more passionately devoted to the cause of peace than any other nation in Europe. Her conquests are purely utilitarian, and a general European conflagration will only be possible if Germany feels that nothing but war will save her economic position of the country.

The writer quotes the words of a German in close contact with the Kaiser. England, it is said, has provoked an eclipse by placing the black disk of French aspirations between the German fields of glory and the sun which ought to warm them. The German people, fearing war above all things and desirous of being friendly to France and Japan, will see these two countries will soon realise that they are the instruments of England, while in Germany the idea is gaining ground that the author of the present eclipse ought to be brought to reason.

Other fragments of conversation are reported. The German Empire, it is stated, was formed too late for the partition of the globe had already taken place. Germany is thus in the ridiculous position of regarding every unoccupied corner as a precious spot

for pacific conquest. She has appropriated a valuable spot in China. She saw she was going to be shut out of Morocco, and thought it was the symptom of an English conspiracy against her economic development. The Anglo-Japanese Treaty is more than a symptom, it is a hostile act against Germany aimed at her activity in China. The Moroccan affair and the Anglo-Japanese Treaty with Japan are means of brutal coercion to exclude Germans from Asia and the Mediterranean.

### A HISTORIC CONVERSATION.

The "occult" Anglo-French Alliance and the "open" Anglo-Japanese Alliance, M. Ular recognises as the two combinations which have brought about Germany's present dilemma. He recounts the events which led to the fall of M. Delcassé, and then turns to the German crisis in Asia. The development of the policy of Russia in the Far East, M. Ular goes on to say, has been parallel with that of Germany, and a conversation which M. Witte had with Prince Radolin at St. Petersburg in June, 1898, synthesises the events of the last few years. M. Witte remarks that if Kiao-Chau was ceded to Germany, Russia would require as compensation the peninsula of Liaotung, with Port Arthur, as an indispensable measure to guarantee the Russian penetration of Manchuria against the insolence of the Government of Peking. He added that whenever Russia advanced a demand Germany would do the same, so that Germany's sphere of influence threatening Peking in the South would be paralleled by Russia's action in the North. At this moment neither country had any intention of economic aggrandisement, but when Germany betrayed her design of founding an empire, Russia would have to sacrifice her commercial expansion if she did not follow in Germany's steps.

M. Ular recapitulates the events of the last seven years to show the natural parallelism between the countries in the Orient, and says it should be completed by a political parallelism. A Russo-German rapprochement, he says, is the logical result of the seven years of history.

### HOW TO AVOID ISOLATION.

In the November number of the *Bibliothèque universelle*, a Swiss review, Edouard Tallichet, writes on William II. and German Policy, discusses the same problems.

The Kaiser, says the editor, complains of isolation which he attributes to M. Delcassé, and will not admit that it is the fatal consequence of his own policy. Ever since he ascended the throne, indeed, he has sought increase of power, but his colonial policy has been nothing but a failure, for the simple reason that the colonies have never been considered anything but means for exploitation rather than a work of civilisation, and they have proved costly experiments.

In his efforts to extricate himself from the position which he accused M. Delcassé of making, the Kaiser has only made the isolation more manifest, and prob-



[Adapted.]

### The Moroccan Conference.

FRAN: "When the wasps have got into the Conference trap I shall have peace."



only way for him to escape would be to change policy entirely, both in spirit and in deed.

#### THE CHIMERA OF PREPONDERANCE.

It may well be said that William II. has come too young into a world too old. The world is too old to conform to the methods of the Middle Ages, when monarchs considered themselves absolute masters over their subjects. To-day the nations desire to share in the management of their own affairs, and the necessity of publicity in a constitutional government is one of the best safeguards of peace. Russia has been conquered by an enemy whom she despised, but the war has been her salvation, and she will be obliged to reform herself.

There is one thing certain to-day, it is that no one is dreaming of attacking Germany. As to preponderance, it is a chimera which has lost all those who have pursued it. Germany will not be lacking in influence when she seeks it in a broad and generous policy which alone is worthy of a great empire.

#### THE FOREIGN POLICY OF GERMANY.

##### ITS ORIGIN AND FUTURE.

A CONTRIBUTOR, signing himself \*\*\*, publishes in the *Fortnightly Review* an article upon "The Foreign Policy of Germany," which contains an interesting account of an exposition of the principles of the Prussian Government, which was written by Frederick the Great in 1775. This treatise, which may be regarded as Frederick the Great's political will and testament, is a very unedifying document. In this treatise he advises his successors that constant dissimulation must be paid to hiding, as far as possible, all plans and ambitions. Secrecy is an indispensable virtue in politics as well as in the art of war. "By advantageous war," he declared, "was a good policy, and his set policy was to make the Powers of Europe envious against one another, in order to give occasion for a *coup* when opportunity offered. One of the first principles of Prussian policy should be to endeavour to become an ally of that one of one's neighbours who may become most dangerous to one's State. For that reason he recommended an alliance with Russia to free Prussia's back from those barbarians who would be able to ruin Prussia, being too poor for Prussia to make on them adequate payments. Alliances, however, were to be made only when broken. Whenever it was convenient a ruler was obliged, said Frederick, to sacrifice engagements the continuation of which would be harmful to his country. Is it much better that the nation should be deceived, or that a Sovereign should break his treaty? Who would be so imbecile as to hesitate how to decide? There is a good deal more of the same sort of stuff, which shows how thoroughly Frederick the Great was up to his own saying: "The world is governed by skill and trickery." At the same time there is a good saying in his pamphlet, in which he said: "far-off acquisitions are a burden to the State."



*Kladderadtsch.*

What King Edward promises, that he adheres to.

[The alleged promise of Great Britain to throw 100,000 men into Schleswig-Holstein in the event of Germany forcing war on France. A caricaturist to welcome the prospect of entrapping our army there.]

MICHAEL: "What a pity that the alliance between the water rat and the land rat was not put to the test in Schleswig-Holstein!"

A village on the frontier is worth more than a palatinate two hundred miles away." The writer quotes from the writings of Professor Treitschke, who is in some respects a worthy successor of Frederick the Great. Treitschke taught that "The State is Power and is not a moral agent. He detested England and wished to see it crushed, and said it was the least representative of barbarism in international politics. His idea was that a huge German world-empire would arise on the ruins of Anglo-Saxondom.

Germany, in the opinion of \*\*\*, is acting upon the opinion of Frederick the Great and Treitschke to-day. It is her aim, in every quarter of the world, at every opportunity, to accentuate and increase the differences between Russia and this country, to surround where possible our industries and our trade with difficulties and at home. Not satisfied with crippling our colonies and our trade, and with hampering our commercial expansion, Germany tried to oppose the political unification of the Empire by threats. On the continent of Europe she has now her elbows free, or never is her opportunity. Will she make use of it? That question is here allowed to remain unanswered.



**COMMERCIALISATION OF LITERATURE.**

CENT American book, "A Publisher's Confessions," affords another publisher, Mr. Henry Holt, the opportunity of writing a paper in the *Atlantic Monthly* as interesting as it is depressing. Most of what he says applies to the state of publishing, but much is also true of English. He calls the old friendly relations, deepening into friendships, between author and publisher. "The literary agent" appears to have done away with all that was good. To judge from his article, he has been the evil genius of the trade, for he, more than anyone, is responsible for the commercialisation of literature, and for the degradation of what should be a fine profession—publishing.

Only one prominent publisher in England and two or three in America seem to have steered clear of him. As a sort of lawyer and auditor of the trade, he is all very well, but he will not stop at that, and by hawking about his wares to the highest bidder, and by buying up authors three or four unwritten deep, books which when the time came they found them unfit to write, and in other ways,

he has been the parent of most serious abuses, has done a very serious detriment to literature, and a leech on the sucking blood entirely out of proportion to his later services, and has already begun to defeat himself.

**ADVERTISING.**

One of the articles treats of advertising, and the question to which it is useful. The writer says that even in conservative houses more money goes in advertising the new books and in paying the author than is gained by the publisher. For many reasons a publisher will not really pay for much advertising. An intelligent book buyer knows exactly which book he wants and will buy no other. A less intelligent but larger class of buyers depend on the advice of booksellers, and to such base uses has book advertising come that now "it has got to the point where many discriminating people discriminate against much advertised."

**"SELLERS."**

For the passing of the International Copyright Act, which made America rely mainly on her own supply of fiction and not on the English supply, has waxed apace. People asked for "sellers" would have asked for boots or biscuits; and it is harder and harder to get a book, however good, before the public if it were not a "seller." Literature, in fact, is . . . crowded into the cellar of all seriousness its situation is dark enough to the pun." There is, however, now a faint tendency not merely to enquire whether a book is a "seller," but to avoid it if it is. But it will take far more to educate the public beyond the mere "seller," than it did to educate them to asking for a "seller." I quote some of the concluding remarks from a sufficiently depressing paper:—

the authors: largely at the expense of the publishers have been paying abnormal advertising bills, abnormal royalties, and abnormal royalties, authorship has become a means to get rich in. The literature of our mother tongue

has been commercialised to an extent not dreamed of in the time of which I have knowledge.

There are more unsuccessful authors than successful. Publishing is a trade, not a profession, suggests more of saddening reflection than anything else:—

Until these new, and, I trust, transient conditions, most authors, from Shakespeare down, have had other resources. There are some pursuits in which it is almost as dangerous to make money the main end, as, in the general conduct of life, is to make personal happiness the main end; and the higher the pursuit, the greater the danger.

**AMERICAN-GERMAN AMENITIES.****AN INTERCHANGE OF PROFESSORSHIPS.**

IN the *American Review of Reviews* for December there is an interesting article on the Academic Interchange of Professors between America and Germany, which was first suggested by the Kaiser and carried into effect by President Butler, of Columbia:—

A professorship of American history and institutions, known as the Theodore Roosevelt Professorship, [and] established in the University of Berlin by and under the general direction of Columbia University. Incumbents are to be appointed by the Prussian Ministry of Education, with the sanction of the Emperor, upon nomination of the trustees of Columbia.

The converse of this proposition—what may be called the reverse of this educational shield—is the establishment by the German Government at Columbia University of a professorship of German history and institutions, to be maintained and conducted precisely as the American professorship will be maintained and conducted at Berlin. The lectures at Berlin will be delivered in German, those at Columbia in English.

The authorities at Columbia hope that this is but the first of a number of similar professorships to be established as opportunity and means are afforded. It is quite possible that very long similar arrangements will be made with at least one English University, and with the University of Paris.

This undertaking has been made possible by the intellectual generosity of Mr. James Speyer, of New York City, who has placed in the hands of the trustees of Columbia the sum of one thousand dollars for the endowment of this professorship.

The trustees of Columbia have already nominated, as the first incumbent of the new chair, John William Burgess, Ph.D., LL.D., Ruggles professor of political science and constitutional law and dean of the faculty of political science in Columbia University—to enter upon his duties at the University of Berlin in the winter of 1906-7, with instruction in American political history. The appointment will undoubtedly be immediately confirmed by the Prussian Government.

**A Christmas Gift.**

As a Christmas and New Year's Gift to those who seek interest in their lives, a year's membership of the English-Speakers' Link and Correspondence Club is offered for 2s. 6d. and 10s. 6d., instead of 5s. and £1. The December *Round-About* gives all particulars of the exchange of magazines between members, which secures for the cost of one monthly, and the postage of another, the reading of two and the possession of one. For instance, an Irishman purchases the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* and the *Cosmopolitan*, and after reading same, he sends them to an Englishwoman, who posts to him, in exchange, *Lectures Pour Tous* and *McClure's*. The idea of the Club and Link is to bring into correspondence with each other all those who write English, by means of the exchange of letters, postcards, literature, stamps, etc., anonymously or otherwise. All particulars will be sent on application to the English-Speakers' Link, Church Bay, Lelant, Cornwall.



**WILL CROOKS' LABOUR PROGRAMME.**

*National Review* contains a paper on the facts and programme of the Labour Party by Will Crooks, M.P. It is an agreeable surprise to find prophesying from the pulpit of the *National*. The feeling allusion to the war-fever of the Khaki era, he says he has heard it publicly stated that there will be 150 Labour members in the next Parliament. His own modest estimate is between thirty and forty. He says that from the North of Scotland to the West of England he has found feeling unanimous in favour of a self-dependent party bent on reform, with the prospect of more sympathisers among Liberals and Tories than is generally imagined. He presents the contrast between the readiness with which an ordinary candidate coming straight from the University will be accepted with some prospect of success, with the strange prejudice that workmen against their own class, which requires a record of ten years in local public work prior to entrance into Parliament.

**REFORM OF PARLIAMENTARY MACHINERY.**

In the first place, Mr. Crooks avows his aim as to "put power into the hands of those who use it best," and therefore he considers it the duty of the Labour party to shatter the antiquated system of procedure which aggravate the business man's life in the House of Commons. To institute sane business-like methods will, he grants, mean pitched battle of "tremendous import," for present arrangements are bound up with all that is "arrogant and inefficient in society," intricate windings by which the poor are subordinated to birth. Mr. Crooks criticises the composition of Cabinets, and asks, "What are the best men ever chosen?" A review of fifty years will show "mediocrity occasionally relieved by ability." The present system of society selection is to the exclusion of brains must be reversed. There is something dramatic in Mr. Crooks' answer to the question, What is the Local Government Board, and what is each of the other departments? "Pure fiction, and merely a name which costly red-taped battalions hamper the steps of reform." Mr. Crooks would abolish the bureaucratic autocracy of the Presidents of these Boards, and would set a Committee, consisting of members of all the Houses, at the head of each department. There is nothing cruel in Mr. Crooks' remark that it is a matter of chance if the Chancellor of the Exchequer understands finance. "More often he has learned his lesson and repeat it with the same form of ignorance as many an English tourist displays when he signs up a Continental hotel bill." Yet, he adds, the lack of the greatest financiers of the world is to be found in the House of Commons. After an abundant condemnation of the hours and holidays squandered by the House, Mr. Crooks avows himself an advocate of keeping the House of Commons sitting from eleven o'clock until five o'clock in the day while there is any work to be done, and when it is finished

holidays may commence. He anticipates very little opposition from "my fellow Trade Unionists" until the Labour party is more numerous than that of the Law.

**WANTED—A METROPOLITAN POOR LAW BOARD.**

Passing from machinery to the legislative programme, Mr. Crooks predicts that the next House of Commons will have to deal with the policy of the Poor Law Amendment Act and the inefficiency of the Unemployed Workmen Act. He finds in the history of the English Poor Law a lurid picture of a nation evading economic principles by alternating savagery and nauseous sentimentality. With shrewd irony he observes that the poor are considered by the doctrinaire to be benefited more by those Unions where relief is never granted, and asks if a more ludicrous ending to 500 years of legislation could be conceived. He proposes that there should be established by Act of Parliament a London Poor Law Board for the County of London to consist of 118 members elected like the London County Council. This Board should possess the powers of the Local Government Board in connection with Poor Law institutions for London, all the powers and duties of the Guardians in the metropolis, the managers of the sick asylums in the metropolitan districts;—with a few exceptions, including the management and training of children, which should be transferred to the Education Department. Practical economy in its expenditure should be a metropolitan principle excepting temporary out-relief, which should be a local charge. The Poor Relief Committee should be appointed annually in each metropolitan borough, to consist of twelve members appointed by the London County Council and six appointed by the London Poor Law Board. The London Poor Law Board should have authority to form and manage Farm Colonies for any class of poor outside the Unemployed Act. He says finally, "Labour must be for keeping the industrial army up to its work capacity exactly as the War Office is expected to keep the military in fighting trim." A responsible department in connection with all the central committees on unemployment ought to find work for the workless.

**FIVE OTHER MEASURES.**

Other measures with which the Labour party must compel whatever party is in power to deal are the Unions Disputes Bill; Education, by which he advocates equality of opportunity for all who have capacity; Housing and the Land; Women's Suffrage, and the extension of Adult Suffrage; and a reform of the Registration Acts, which would make the qualification for the vote one month's residence, and one person one vote.

On foreign policy he says the Labour party is the only political party in the world which is international, and the policy of organised labour is a policy of international peace. The true Imperialism of our race, he says, is safe in our keeping. The Labour party will secure to the Empire peace, happiness, and contentment.



## THE PROBLEM OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

## THE REMEDY OF TRANSPOPULATION.

THE December number of the *Empire Review* gives a good deal of space to the two problems of Unemployed and Emigration.

Sir Charles Bruce, in dealing with the unemployed, reminds us that in Canada and in Australia not only these vast territories requiring to be developed, but that an increase in the population is a burning need of the hour.

## LABOUR AND EMIGRATION.

In another article Mr. C. Kinloch Cooke discusses the Attitude of Labour towards Emigration; the Policy of Trade Unions and Australian Restrictions. He thinks the Queen's fund cannot be a permanent solution, and though the unemployed may want work and not charity, he says that to meet this and new burdens must be thrown on the rate-payers. Like Sir Charles Bruce, he advocates as the remedy for the distress a system of State-aided colonisation and emigration. He writes:—

"I submit this would deprive the Old Country of many able-bodied men. But what of that? These men are not going out to the Empire. They are only passing from one part to another of that great inheritance which is the natural birthright of every Briton. Let them go then, and with them their wives and children; not, however, under the present haphazard system, but under a carefully considered State-aided scheme which will ensure to them a home and the means of obtaining a livelihood over-sea. This is the only certain solution of the unemployed problem, and it possesses the best recommendation, that it can be put in force quickly, at any rate, so far as the Empire is concerned.

"I would not establish a Board of Emigration, and ask Parliament to vote £10,000,000 for emigration purposes. Then something permanent would be done towards meeting the question of the unemployed, which, as her Majesty rightly assumes, is affecting the Empire as a whole. In this way not only the *bona fide* unemployed be benefited, but by means of careful selection the colonies would at the same time be provided with the additional population they so sorely need of the British-born, who will not only help them to cultivate the land, but will loyally defend their shores against a common enemy."

Mr. Cooke goes on to show how the Trade Unions are opposed to State-aided emigration, while in Australia the Labour Parliamentary Party is handling emigration from the old country. He criticises Mr. Deakin's Bill to amend the present Contract Law, and says it is not likely to assist in leading the agricultural emigrant to go out to Australia. Yet in Western Australia at any rate there are thousands of acres of Crown land suitable for agricultural settlements, and emigration from this country ought to be directed to our own colonies and not to foreign States.

## EMIGRATION OF STATE CHILDREN.

Mr. Frank Briant has an article on Mr. Kinloch Cooke's proposals as to the Emigration of State Children, already discussed many times in the *Empire Review*. Mr. Briant is a member of the Lambeth School of Guardians, and he gives his experiences in connection with child-emigration, gained during a recent visit to Canada. With Mr. Cooke's general view, he is in full accord, only differing from him

in minor details. He believes with Mr. Cooke that it is undesirable to provide farm-training in England, and that children to be sent out to Canada, as the conditions of agriculture are so different in the two countries, but he would prefer a system of boarding-out to the farms adopted in Canada instead of the institution training-farm.

## THE REMEDY OF SEASONAL CONTRACTS.

Sir Arthur Clay calls attention in the *Empire Review* to the social peril and inadequacy of the Unemployed Workmen's Act. The logical conclusion, he says, is that the State must eventually become the only employer of labour. The alleged safety of the Act, he thinks, is somewhat illusory. He advocates that Poor Law relief should be administered by officials under central control. He calls attention to the way in which the employment of boys in London in unskilled trades, dismissing them untrained when they reach manhood, is swelling the number of the unemployed. He makes the extraordinary assertion that it is rare to find a case of distress not attributable to some fault of character on the part of the sufferer. His positive contribution to the problem is the suggestion that in times when the demand for labour is especially slack, the State should undertake public work, such as the reclamation, canalisation, afforestation, making of public roads, etc. But such work should invariably be put out for tender, and the contracts be so arranged as to be proceeded with or relinquished as occasion might require.

## THE REMEDY OF STATE AFFORESTATION.

In *Blackwood's Magazine* the writer of "Mr. Burns Without Method," who lays lack of employment largely at the doors of Free Trade, also attributes it in part to another cause—the wanton extravagance of municipalities. To make experiments in Socialism the County Councils have sent rates up so high that they have either suppressed industries or driven them away: witness the case of West Ham and that of Yarrows. In assuring the workman a check on the rate, they have often abolished his work, and thus defeated the whole purpose of his ride:—

"But all is not lost. We have left a fine set of municipal tram-lines, and the empty steam-boats still run up and down the river, that Mr. Burns and his generous friends may be deprived of their playthings."

Referring to the enormous fund now being raised for the Unemployed, the writer compares the cure of starvation with doles to attempting to stop a leak with an empty barrel. That it is more blessed to give than to receive is especially true of philanthropy. *Blackwood's* one suggestion is that "if there are roads to be made, no public enterprises to be undertaken, such as the preparation of unprofitable land for the planting of State forests . . . cannot so easily be found for the purpose?"

## CHURCH ARMY SCHEMES.

Rev. W. Carlile writes in the *Fortnightly Review* on the problem of the Unemployed and suggests a plan for its solution. His suggestions are, pro-



th, those he has embodied in the Church Army. says that work, wages, personal sympathy and ship are the main factors in his system. He they are effective :—

1904, 43 per cent. of the inmates of our Labour Homes to go to permanent situations, in some cases to friends promised to employ them; 45 per cent. left of their own with every prospect of obtaining employment, after g with us satisfactorily for ten weeks or over, and only cent. were dismissed as unsatisfactory. On the whole, moderate estimate to say that of the men who pass our Labour Homes as many as 50 per cent. are re- from among the outcasts and wastrels, and given a art.

igration, he says, he uses carefully. It is ly impracticable as a panacea.

the *Nineteenth Century* Mr. Carlile gives the t of his recent visits to Belgium, Holland, any and Denmark, under the title of "Con- al Light on the Unemployed Problem." sists primarily on a more minute classifica- of various classes of paupers. To this end ould transfer all Poor Law institutions to a nent Poor Law Commission under the Local nment Board, just as local prisons were trans- to a Prisons Commission under the Home

He would dissolve the existing unions, and out the country into Poor Law districts of ize that each should contain a number of work- sufficient to meet the needs of each class of s. The County of London and other populous es might each constitute one district. A com- of the County Council might be charged with cal administration of the law. He advocates sses of institutions for every district, as follows, ontinental example appended :—

For the aged poor of spotless character (Alderdomsh- jem, Copenhagen).

For the old and feeble, not qualified for Class 1 (Almendelig, Copenhagen).

For able-bodied unemployed, willing to work (St. Johnner Stiftelse, Copenhagen).

For able-bodied loafers, vagrants, thieves, and the whole fraternity of those whose sole desire it is to live in idleness and comfort at the cost of others (Merxplas, Belgium).

For beggars, drunkards, and other feeble persons of bad character, unfit for hard work (Veenhuizen, Holland).

#### A BELGIAN COLONY.

re would in addition be temporary receiving and infirmaries. Of the colony of Merxplas, Antwerp, he says, that with all its faults it has rit of clearing the streets and roads of beggars umps, and he adds the drastic suggestion that rongest means we could adopt to settle the n of vagrancy would be a statute making it a ble offence, not to receive, but to give alms in or kind to any able-bodied person soliciting or g alms in any street or highway. Merxplas as 5,000 colonists. It is not a success in g the reclamation of the inmates, but—

organisation the place is perfect. By the work of its

inmates it has been turned from a wilderness of sand place of fruitful and flourishing woodland; churches, barracks, workshops have been built, and the colony manufactures practically all that it consumes. The paid, the maximum being 3d. a day, and they are all spend a portion in luxuries, or what they consider such canteen, the balance being banked. The place is not and escapes are frequent, but those who escape invariably into the hands of the police again for begging and t. The total cost per man works out at 3s. 4d. a week. The for maintenance of a similar class in England is 16s. p. for each man, including interest on capital outlay. Th of the low expenditure is the principle of making the build their own buildings and grow their own food, and that each man works for his food before he gets it. Th of the cost over earnings is defrayed by the State, the Co and the municipality in equal shares.

Mr. Carlile, besides proper classification, ins the employment of paupers at remunerative wo payment of wages.

#### GREAT BRITAIN THE WORKHOUSE OF THE E

Mr. O. Eltzbacher writes in the *Nineteenth C* on Unemployment and the Moloch of Free He contrasts the percentage of the unemplo British and German Trades Unions during 190

#### PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYED IN 1904.

	JAN.	APRIL.	JULY.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
British Trades Unions ..	6.6	6.0	6.1
German Trades Unions ...	1.9	2.1	2.1

The unemployed were thus three times numerous in England than in Germany. deposits in the German savings banks are sho be almost three times larger than those in the savings banks. German prosperity is ascrib Protection, and Great Britain is said to be by her present fiscal system to national deca financial bankruptcy :—

The strongest leave our shores for countries where ment can be found, and this country is gradually becom workhouse of the British Empire.

However, the writer is confident "Protection come and will come."

THE article of greatest general interest in the *A Monthly* is that on "The Commercialisation of ture." Other articles are either of rather American interest, such as on "Immigration and South" and "Telephone Development in the States," or are, though interesting, unquotable. is a survey of "Recent Progress in the St Domestic Service," in which the writer says that good has resulted from men, as well as women, interested in the question. The writer thinks tha country are the conditions of domestic service so b as in America to-day—a fact which she attr largely to the American theory of education, enables women to order their households systemat even as men order their business houses. Mr. W Allen writes on the experiences of a census taker, an amusing account of the difficulties in the v getting accurate statistical information in the Sometimes two members of a firm would give q different account of the same business.



## POOR RELIEF IN BERLIN.

## SOME LESSONS FOR LONDON.

the *Contemporary Review* Miss Edith Sellers, in a valuable paper, describes the poor-law administration of Berlin, the chief interest of her paper being in comparison of the Berlin and London systems. Which is the better is a moot point; Sir Robert Peel thought the Berlin system, because all classes of citizens were yoked together on the same terms, to do the same work. Miss Sellers herself, while she justly wonders how the Berlin system can be at once so good and so bad, judged by results, is yet convinced that

it is wished to mend our own Poor Law Administration here, London, it is there, by using the system in force there as a guide in some respects and a model in others, that we shall learn how to do it.

## GOOD POINTS—

The gist of the article is that so far as the young—children especially—are cared for, Berlin may well be reckoned, for in no other city are destitute children, in the sense in which the word "orphans" really means, quite so well cared for. So far as the diseased and mentally deficient children are cared for, it has also reason to be well content; and with vagrants it deals, if not very well, at least better than we do in London, its worthless paupers being kept on short commons and forced to work.

## -- AND BAD.

and it is a large "but"—

On the other hand, Berlin cannot plume itself on the way in which its feckless poor are treated; and among the poor the idle are always in the majority. The fashion in which its Commissioners lavish doles around is a source of wholesale demoralisation—it pauperises irredeemably men and women. As for the way in which the more worthy of its aged are treated, that ought to be a subject of heart-searching to any one, for they are certainly neglected most woefully. The worn-out worker made to realise quite as fully as in Berlin that he is a mere cumberer of the ground, and on his fellows.

## COMPULSORY SERVICE OF THE POOR.

The whole system seems much to resemble that of London. Into the complicated distribution of responsibility between the various officials I shall not enter more than to say that when a man is nominated Poor Law Commissioner he must accept the office, however busy he may have to spare, however much he may dislike the work, unless he chooses to accept the consequences of refusal or has a really legitimate excuse. His appointment is for six years, and the penalties of refusal are forfeiture of certain elementary rights, higher rates to pay, and being considered an alien citizen, which in Berlin means something. This, Miss Sellers evidently thinks, leads to some results.

## ONE POOR LAW BOARD FOR ALL BERLIN.

The Department of the Berlin Municipal Council, known as the Armendirektion (Poor Law Board) is a very important body, having full control of the administration of relief all over the city. Each district

has its Poor Commissioner, but all the Commissioners are directly responsible to the Direktion:—

It stands to them in the same relation as that in which the Local Government Board stands to Guardians here, but with this all-important difference, that whereas the Local Government Board can practically only restrain Guardians from acting, it can both restrain Commissioners from acting and force them to act. Thus it is able to secure uniformity of treatment of the poor throughout the city, with the result that there is none of that rankling sense of injustice which prevails so much in London owing to the measure meted out to the poor varying according to locality. In Berlin, instead of each district supporting its own poor, the town as a whole supports the poor, the necessary money being obtained from the Municipal rates.

## THE ORPHANS' DEPÔT.

The Armendirektion is divided into three Departments—the General, the Workhouse and Refuge, and the Orphans. Berlin never regards the children of the poor as paupers, and takes care that they never associate with paupers or pauper officials. No street urchin in Berlin ever goes to the workhouse, nor is any child accused of or caught committing a crime ever sent to prison. All actually or virtually fatherless or motherless children are sent to the Orphans' Clearing-house—the Orphans' Depôt—a wonderful place, a perfect model of skilful organisation, combined with careful management. "The good that is done there is untold." Within its walls more baby-lives are saved, more children rescued from ruin, more little ruffians "made to see the error of their ways," than within those of any other building in the world. Even young apprentices ill-treated by their masters, or little servant-maids turned away by their mistresses, find their way thither, as do stray infants and maltreated "farmed" ones. The Director then decides what can best be done for them, the average length of a stay being only six months while none can last more than six months.

## THREE HONORARY GUARDIANS TO EACH CHILD.

In his work of finding homes for these children, whether privately or in an institution, the Director of the Depôt has naturally many helpers, men and women. Every orphan is under the care of three honorary officials: a Waisenrath, a Pflegerin, and a Vormund—an Orphan Councillor, a lady assistant, and a guardian before the law.

The Receiving House part of the Orphans' Depôt is divided into wards:—

There are separate wards for babies, for young children, for boys and for girls—both for those who have been respectively brought up and for those who have "just grown." There are hospital wards, wards for convalescents, and wards that are reserved for the little criminals whom the State hands over to the Depôt. There are school wards, too; for while short be the time a child is at the Depôt, he has regular lessons every day in reading and writing, incidentally, too, in manners and the importance of being truthful and honest. In another part of the building there is a Housewifery School, where the elder girls who are boarded out in Berlin go every morning to learn how to cook, clean and wash, that they may become trained servants.

A child entering the Depôt is seen by two officers—a doctor and an expert in dealing with the



ly competent girls are boarded out till they are sixteen; normally competent boys only if under otherwise they are sent to Rummelsburg, a school based on the cottage-home system. At fifteen boys are apprenticed. The persons willing to take a *Depôt* child, who must apply personally to the director, are about six times as numerous as the number waiting for them.

#### SAVING THE CHILDREN.

As much as she admires the methods of dealing with normal children does Miss Sellers admire the treatment of the abnormal—whether diseased, as in the case of the idiotic, or mentally deficient, or merely slow and backward. The result of careful selection and treatment is

that of the very sort of children who in England grow up under a curse to themselves and all around them, a heavy burden to their keepers, and a source of expense to the State. In Berlin put in the way of leading a happy, useful life, and are rendered self-supporting. There is no touch of the pauper about these children. They are a finer set, indeed, mentally and physically, than the normal children of England. Moreover, the cost is relatively small, and the State pays half the expense of the treatment of criminal children. In 1903-4 its orphans cost the State only £67,382, half the cost of the London Board of Guardians. Miss Sellers thinks, with far better

#### WOMAN AND OLD AGE.

Recently all the Berlin Poor Commissioners, 1,000 in all, were men. Now, in spite of fierce opposition, some thirty are women. Why? "Sie haben unsere deutschen Frauen nicht" was the only explanation given Miss Sellers, in a tone implying that they missed but little thereby.

A more interesting fact may be cited out of an exceptionally interesting article. The Old-Age Pension is practically a dead letter in Berlin. No one claims a pension till he is seventy, and hardly one lives to that age. Clearly the difference lies mainly in their treatment of the young that we may learn from Berlin.

The *United Service Magazine* Mr. W. V. Herbert estimates the present military power of Turkey. The total available number of men in time of war is 200,000. Deducting the last line of reserves, there are 100,000 men fully up to modern European standards—Turkey's minimum fighting strength in a European war." The actual fighting strength is 220,000.

Anyone interested in the art of Mr. Walter Crane should read the interesting December issue of *Arts and Crafts*, which is virtually a Walter Crane number, with illustrations of the artist's work. Mr. Crane has been criticised for dispensing with the living model, but he himself remarks: "Imitative art obviously rests much upon fidelity to the forms and aspects of nature. Imaginative art but little. The artist may draw from memory, or invent freely as he goes on, and the figure may become quite transfigured in his hands. The signs of the decorative character an artist works towards are not directly without any direct reference to nature, and he has learnt by heart the forms he makes use of."

#### THE PRISON CRÈCHE.

IN the December issue of the *Lady's* Annesley Kenealy has an article on the Prison Crèche.

Holloway Prison, says the writer, contains a charming babies' crèche. The first crèche for prison babies was started at Wormwood Scrubs only six years ago, but was abolished. This prison was reserved for men only. The crèche is that at Holloway Prison, and it has become a model for Liverpool, Manchester and Durham.

And what do prisons want with a crèche? The writer explains:—

Under the old system mothers with babies under nine months old serving a term of imprisonment took no part in the daily toil of the prison. They remained at leisure in the prison, "looking after" the baby. But in spite of the close supervision so much neglect and cruelty was shown by some mothers that the Chairman of the Commission, Sir Ruggles-Brise, determined to establish crèches where the mother and her infant who gathers his first impressions of life between the four walls of a prison should be furnished with comfortable luxuries beyond the dreams of the most ambitious prisoner.

Early in the morning before going to her workroom each mother brings her baby to the crèche, there to be bathed and dressed by more tender hands than hers. Twice during the day the mother is allowed to visit her baby, feed it, and take it for an airing in the prison exercising-yard. From 5 p.m. until breakfast the following morning she has the child to her company in the loneliness of her cell, a small cot for the child standing beside the mother's plank-bed.

#### A PUBLIC LIBRARY AND SOMETHING MORE.

IN the *Library World* of November there is a brief description of the Public Library of Cirencester, which was opened a month or two ago.

Mr. D. G. Bingham, we learn, has not been content to found and endow a library in his native town, but has associated with it an institution which is fair to be a house of recreation as well as of instruction. In addition to the library with a reading department, he has provided a lecture-room with piano and lantern-screen, a newspaper and magazine reading-room, a smoking-room in which may be enjoyed, a workroom for women and a bicycle shed, a gymnasium and recreation room, a librarian's residence, a porter's lodge, and conveniences for supplying tea, coffee, and light refreshments.

In another note in the same number we read that at the Chelsea Public Library a comfortable room is provided in which boys and girls can read books or prepare for evening lessons for next day's school, having been provided.

WRITING in the November *Velhagen*, Fritz von Schöller gives a lively description of the Munich Tandem market for second-hand wares, where everything except anything that is new, is offered for sale. Particularly are to be found there in search of antiques and it is amusing to watch the sport which goes on between the public and the dealers, who have no idea of the value of their wares. Among the rows of stalls to be found the most varied types both of the upper and of the lower ten thousand.



**A FORECAST OF THINGS TO COME.**

BY AN AMERICAN PROPHET.

THE *American Review of Reviews* for December publishes a forecast of things to come in the United States of America, written by Mr. R. J. Thompson, is inspired by the sayings of President Roosevelt. are some of his dates :—

Purchase of telegraph, telephone, and inter-State utilities.  
Publishers' cent a pound postage rate adopted by International Postal Union.

Control of Trusts established.

President Roosevelt makes four months' tour of the world.

International Congress established Universal Peace.

Theodore Roosevelt President of Harvard.

Dec. 1st. Panama Canal opened.

Mr. Roosevelt re-elected President of the United States.

£8,000,000 given by anonymous donor to found National University.

1950. Roosevelt Memorial University founded.

1957. University endowed with £56,000,000.

2050. Centenary of University celebrated.

The dates are less interesting than the prediction as to how the multi-millionaire men averted, the trusts vanquished, and universal established.

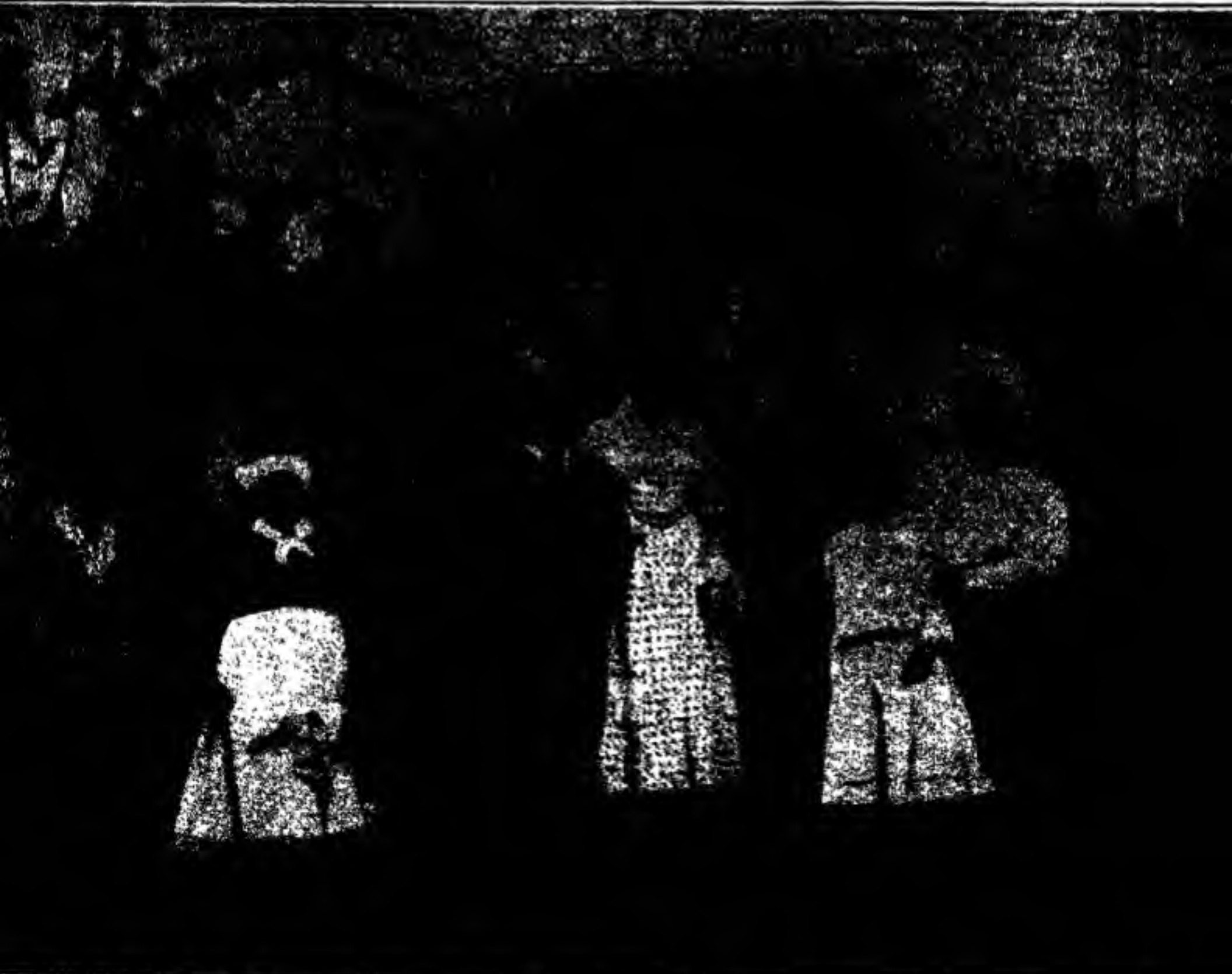
**THE OSTRACISM OF THE PLUTOCRAT.**

The millionaires disappeared by the gift of millions to public purposes.

The names of the evil and idle rich were written on in public places—burned into stone pavements by acid—on rocks in the mountains—singled in the park lawns by

A new and terrible revival of the Greek punishment ostracism was spontaneously and universally inaugurated by decent and conservative people of the time.

Individual wealth, beyond a liberal competence and for great effort and ability, became a curse and a burden, resulted in a moral and social isolation for the possessor—leprosy, which made him hated in the eyes of his fellows.



in a Stereograph Copyright.]

**President Roosevelt in an interesting group.**

[Underwood and Underwood]

This is a photograph of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt at Bulloch Hall, the old home of the President's mother. The group includes the President's mother and neighbours of the Bulloch family, also "Mammy" Grace, the old negro woman who was the nurse to President Roosevelt's mother, and "Daddy" William, also an old servant of the Bulloch family, who decorated the home at the wedding of the President's mother.



consequence, on July 27th, 1947, a New York fair handed over anonymously eight millions in gold to be applied to the founding of the Velt Memorial University. Less than ten years after its publication, and the receipt of the money, the university had been endowed from a like sum in the stupendous sum of two hundred and million dollars.

#### HOW THE TRUSTS WERE VANQUISHED.

Government, by taking over the £600,000,000 in private savings banks—giving Government bonds in exchange for the pass books—obtained with which to purchase the telegraph, telephone, and inter-State utilities. Their acquisition in

was followed by a swift and direct extension and application of what was then called the post-office fraud order. Three of the monopolistic combines, called trusts in meat, tobacco and transport industries were distinguished in history as the recipients of the first and most powerful blow of the much talked of Roosevelt Stick."

It was the real initial step toward federal control—of the great private corporations. Publicity was used as a correction of the trust evil. Passage of this most important Act quickly the vigorous application in pirate companies of the fraud order by the Postmaster-General in 1908-9. It was a blow to these concerns of the private benefits of the postal, telegraph, parcel-post, or express, service on and violations of the law put the stamp of proof on the corporations, the quick and salutary result that features of federal authority became apparent and they vied with one another in a demonstration of high standing.

#### PEACE WAS ESTABLISHED.

President Roosevelt visited Europe on the expiry of his term of office, and, thanks chiefly to his personal influence, an international peace conference was established, which made arbitration compulsory and provided for the enforcement of its decisions:—

The present International Supreme Court of Arbitration was created, for a term of sixty years, by convention of the nations to that Parliament. Each of the great nations turned over to the court 20 per cent. of the effective power of its navy, creating at the same time a joint high board of command. This splendid international armada has since, as you know, policed the seas and oceans of the world, and for over a hundred years has not fired a hostile shot. The moral force of the International Court of Arbitration has been at the great standing armies and tremendous instruments of war of the early part of the twentieth century have, like the devices of Torquemada, passed into the limbo of the past of antiquity. The peace of the world has become a real ideal, and it seems no more likely to be disturbed than the fixed and permanent human institution.

#### A MINOR BUT IMPORTANT REFORM.

*American Review of Reviews*, like all other American publications, is delivered anywhere within

the United States or Canada at the rate of one cent per pound. The *English Review of Reviews* is sent to pay 8 cents per pound. Mr. Thompson predicts that in a few years—

the International Postal Union will adopt, on the initiative of our Government, the publisher's pound rate of postage in the United States.

In the civilising, commercialising, and educational influences that have been created by man to accelerate his progress, no other institution of government has been so valuable as the mails. Human advancement knows no national frontiers, and with the extension of this pound rate of postage to embrace the whole world, an immense impetus was given to the dissemination of knowledge through periodicals, newspapers, and printed books generally. A number of American publications have reached the enormous circulation of over five millions of copies each issue. This did much to break down the false patriotism and egotism which, for centuries, had barred the way to the fellowship of nations. It was a part of the moral amalgamation of the races.



[Puck.]

#### Horatius at the Bridge.

"Now who will stand at my right hand  
And keep the bridge with me?"

[New]

It is to be supposed that Mr. Henniker Hallam's *Universal Penny Postage* will be carried at an earlier date.

*Harper's Monthly* does not think it need to provide Christmas articles of the stereotyped kind. Coloured illustrations accompany the opening article on Carthage. Mr. Edmund Gosse has a paper on literary paper on "Seventeenth Century Epigrams" and another literary article is on "The Literary Authority of Great Writers," by a Yale Professor, resting and unquotable. Mr. Grover Cleveland speaks of the integrity of American Character, at least as he thinks, untouched, even in face of the recent assurance scandals. Mr. Teixeira de Mattos contributes a translation of an essay by Maeterlinck on "Immortality." Charming photographs of trails in the snowy wilds in winter accompany a paper on "The Language of the Trails."



## OUR ALLIES AS TRADE RIVALS.

FROM THE AMERICAN STANDPOINT.

FRED. C. PENFIELD, writing in the *North American Review* for November on Japan's Commercial Aspirations, anticipates that Japan will secure prosperity by monopolising the shipping of the Pacific and by working up American trade for the Chinese market.

## THE POVERTY OF JAPAN.

Natural resources Japan is not well-to-do. Examine the country in as friendly a spirit as one may, little is discovered to justify any statement that the country may become prosperous by the products of the soil. In truth, Japan is nearly as unprosperous as Greece or Norway, for only 16 per cent. of her soil is arable. The country's forests cannot be sacrificed, and the lands for flocks and herds scarcely exist. The Mikado's country has coal, iron and copper, it is true; but in no instance is the mineral present to an extent that could make it a national importance.

Progress must be made before Japanese business may be regarded as a "menace" to any nation enjoying Eastern trade. The yearly value of Japan's manufactures is now only about 10,000,000 dols., an average of less than 3 dols. *per capita* of population. America has single cities that produce more. The combined capital of all organised industrial, mining, banking, and agricultural undertakings in Japan is 15,000,000 dols., less than half that of the United States Corporation.

## HER FUTURE ON THE SEA.

Japan's only chance is on the sea:—

Bull, be it remembered, drove the American merchant-ship from the Atlantic; and Japan may capture the carrying trade of the Pacific. It must be obvious that the nation which controls the transportation of the Far East can readily control its trade; and it is sounding no false alarm to cite facts and conditions which show that the awakening lands of Eastern Asia have more in store for energetic Japan than for the United States.

These men of affairs pretend to see little difficulty in the future of their nation controlling the building of ships for use about the East. Local yards are already constructing gunboats and torpedo craft for the Chinese Government; it is reasonable to believe that, a year or two hence, their business will amount practically to a monopoly. Firms with yards at Singapore, Hong-Kong and Shanghai are rejoiced at the prospect of Japanese rivalry. It is possible that the Japanese may become ship-builders for our own Pacific archipelago; certainly, no Korean order will hereafter go to other than a Japanese yard.

## MIDDLEMAN BETWEEN AMERICA AND CHINA.

Japan, having secured the shipping trade of the Pacific, will develop business as middleman between America and China:—

Japan is bristling with workshops and mills, in which all forms of handiwork will be developed; and, in a number of these, the adaptive labour of the Japanese will be employed, from materials drawn from America, scores of forms of merchandise, which Japanese enterprise will distribute all over China, Manchuria, Korea and Japan—the "Greater East-Asian" as British publicists are calling that group of countries. The materials, machinery, tools—all will be American. The Mikado's Empire is bound to Great Britain by a political tie of unusual force; but industrial Japan must, of necessity, be linked to the United States by commercial ties stronger. Distance between Europe and Japan, and the Suez Canal tolls, give unassailable advantage to the United States as purveyor of unwrought materials to the budding industry of the Far East.

## JAPANESE ORDERS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

The *American Review of Reviews* for December gives a remarkable account of the enormous sums of money which Japan is spending in the United States in locomotives, railway material, and the like. The writer complains that

the new Japan, quickened and strengthened by a victorious war, is sure to be a more and more formidable mercantile competitor of the United States in all the rich lands that border the Pacific Ocean. Already it is reported that Japanese cotton fabrics of our own Southern staple are driving American goods out of North China. It would be highly discreditable to our country to allow Japan to shoulder us out of that small but important South American trade which vigilant and prepared Europe has left to our manufacturers and merchants.

The Americans have some ships engaged in Japanese trade. But

they are not earning and have not paid a dividend, and their continuance is doubtful. Mr. James J. Hill, who has built the *Minnesota* and *Dakota* are the greatest ships in the Pacific among the greatest in the world, has said that under present conditions he can never build and sail another ship beneath the flag of the United States.

## THE LIGHT-SHEDDING THREAD.

THE *World's Work* describes the making of the incandescent electric lamp at Hammersmith. The most interesting is the account of the formation of the filament. "Cottonwool is the mother of the tiny filament inside the finished lamp." It is immersed in a solution of chloride of zinc, and a cellulose solution obtained. This is forced through fine nozzles into glass tubes filled with spirit. The threads are left in the liquid for three or four days, then are treated in a bath of running water for twenty-four hours to get rid of away any impurities that may remain. The filament is now perhaps several hundred yards in length, is conveyed to a large revolving drum, on which it is allowed to dry. The thread is then wound on blocks of cork to give the curl and loop, then, with these blocks baked in crucibles of plumbago at a temperature of 1,600 deg. Everything is distilled off except carbon. The filaments are now black and shiny and very hard. The filament is then cut to the required length and fitted to the tiny platinum socket. The filament is next tested in the receiver of an air-pump in hydro-carbon vapour derived from benzine. The filament made white-hot by powerful electric current. The great heat divides the carbon and hydrogen, and the hydrogen is driven off by the air-pump, and carbon is deposited all over the filament until all unevenness is removed. The writer adds that in the course of these operations quite 30 per cent. of the lamps are rejected.

"THE Story of My Life," by Father Gapon (Chapman and Hall, 261 pp., with Portraits. 10s. 6d. n.s.) I have heard a good deal about Father Gapon, both good and bad, when I was in Russia. I am glad to have his account of his life in this volume. It throws a vivid light upon the revolution in Russia, and one of the figures which stand out in clear relief from the anonymous mass in movement.



## ALL ENGLAND HEAD A LATIN LEAGUE?

H. H. JOHNSTON'S SEQUEL TO THE ANGLO-FRENCH ENTENTE.

In the *Monthly Review* Sir H. H. Johnston discusses the Anglo-French agreement and what it may mean. His paper is another illustration of the policy, which is becoming increasingly current, to treat the globe as a small group of large political nations. The writer begins by suggesting that England and France should head a great Latin League. He says:—

Together with France, Belgium, Switzerland, Spain, Italy, and North Africa, are constituent portions of that Western Roman Empire that has never really died, an Empire which of all States has conferred the greatest boon on mankind. The civilisation of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, France, Spain, Portugal and Italy is a civilisation, and perhaps no League of Alliance (saving between Great Britain and the United States) could be more natural than the drawing together of the Daughters of

## FIVE GREAT LEAGUES.

The writer then proceeds to allow Germany to bring law and order into the Balkan Peninsula, and, where it be empty, populate Asia, and restore the glories of Mesopotamia." He would also allow the regenerated Russian Empire to develop its orchards and fisheries and vineyards of Persia, and would watch without alarm the growth of the new Chinese Empire and its revivification of China. He

could only bring about this Latin Alliance the great benefit to the world might come to an end, and the human race for a time—all human arrangements are fleeting—be divided under five great leagues or alliances—the Latin League, headed by Britain and France, the American League, closely connected hereto, the German Empire of the Nearer East (with Scandinavia as a close friend), the Russian Empire, and the Japanese. Indeed, Britain might be the agency which might link three of these great alliances together, the bond of union between America and the Latin League, and between Europe and the Japanese.

The Latin League, including the British Empire, the French Empire, the kingdoms of Italy, Spain, Portugal, would cover 17,302,000 square miles, and contain 52,700,000 human beings—white, black, and

He would make the Turkish Empire a ward of Germany, give Syria and Palestine to the Jews, Tripoli to the suzerainty of Britain, Tripoli to Italian suzerainty, and Arabia, first to a British or Anglo-Egyptian Protectorate, then to its own autonomy.

There is, in *Nord und Süd* for November, a most interesting character study of Emile Combes. Hans, the writer, tells us that originally M. Combes was educated for the priesthood. On one occasion, it is said, he uttered the words: "The Revolution began with the declaration of the rights of man; it ought to end with the declaration of the rights of God." At the Seminary of Albi philosophy gradually took the place of religion as his favourite study, and eventually, as we are told, he became one of the strongest opponents of the Catholic Church.

## DIGGING THE PANAMA CANAL.

MR. FULLERTON L. WALDO contributes an interesting article to the *Engineering Magazine* on an engineer's life in the field on the Isthmus of Panama. The life is by no means an enviable one, the conditions under which work has to be done being often well-nigh intolerable. After describing the gorgeous scenery in some detail, Mr. Waldo says:—

But, to tell the truth, it was sometimes hard to appreciate the beauties of Nature in the debilitating tropical heat and humidity, and the plague of insects was almost unendurable. Hundreds of ticks and red-bugs, brushed from every part of the body, attached themselves to the skin and produced festering sores. At night the men scratched themselves till they fell asleep in sheer exhaustion, and then went on scratching with inveterate galvanic motions. Chigoes ("jiggers"), a kind of fleas, laid their eggs under one's toenails; in time a white sac with black spots appeared, which broke upon the maturity of the embryo and itched intolerably. The *roncho*, a parasite of the ring class, came with the friction of rain-soaked garments, and in forms like minute crocus-blossoms all over the body. It produced ulcers, induced by poisoned scratches, had to be treated with lunar caustic, which meant, of course, lifelong lameness. Neither last nor least of the malignant insect parasites was the *gusano*, which when first ensconced looks like a bad hair, but left to mature a worm an inch long is produced, which with its head inward (like the intestinal parasites of the human race) and breathes through its tail.

## TACTLESS BUT NECESSARY.

Describing the late Mr. Morison, chief engineer of the works, Mr. Waldo says:—

Mr. Morison had no tact, but he had common sense and a constructive imagination which enabled him to foresee every event from the beginning. "I hate to eat my lunch," said one of our foremost electrical engineers. "I always quarrel with the waiter; but I'd try to exercise my judgment sooner than that of any other engineer I know." It was Mr. Morison who advocated putting a match to the town with its filthy hovels, and rebuilding the town at a higher level—an idea which any drastic scheme of sanitation must include. Mr. Morison said furthermore that the first two years of the Panama would have to be devoted to eradicating the results of four centuries of sanitative neglect on the part of the Spaniards: the filth-heaps under the houses, the polluted wells and rivers, the swamps, and the germ-peddling mosquitoes.

## THE RULE OF RED TAPE.

Red tape is not as a rule supposed to be associated with American enterprises. Mr. Waldo says, however:—

A resident engineer who went to the Isthmus a year ago had to wait six fuming weeks to get his instruments from the government house. The rule ought to be rescinded by which everything beyond the line of tools or supplies needed by the man in the field is chained up in a government warehouse immediately upon arrival at the Isthmus. Panama is no place for red tape. The government has imposed conditions sufficiently hard without the superimposition of vexatious official restrictions. One engineer had to wait for mosquito bars for his party, and there were plenty of mosquito nets in the government storehouse. But the weary process of government routine and red tape kept him waiting so long that he grew impatient and stole the mosquito nets, for which larceny he was reported "higher up"—not high enough up, however, to be advertised that the administration, at the dictation of a high administrator, withholds from the civil engineers the necessities of life in the tropics, in order to comply with the technicalities of departmental legislation.



## THE LESSONS OF THE PORTSMOUTH CONFERENCE.

### HOW EXCEPTIONS PROVE THE RULES.

PROFESSOR MARTENS contributes to the *Revue de* of November 1st a few notes on the lessons of Portsmouth Conference.

### THE GOOD OFFICES OF A NEUTRAL STATE.

With reference to the initiative of President Cleveland, M. de Martens says the step he took was in accordance with the generous and new ideas of the Hague Conference in 1899. In Article 8 of the Convention, twenty-five Powers signed a moral engagement not to protest against the good offices of a neutral state in case of international conflict.

No extraordinary circumstances had an important influence on the negotiations—the absence of an alliance between the belligerent parties at the opening of the Conference, and absolute ignorance of conditions which Japan proposed to impose on Russia.

### THE ARMISTICE PRINCIPLE.

The principle of an armistice is so rational that the present exception only proves the rule. We have to remember that during the voyage of the Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries to America, the Japanese forces disembarked on the island of Sakhalin, and conquered a great part of it. Up to that time the Japanese had not gained possession of the smallest part of Russian territory, and thus the absence of an armistice permitted the conquest to compel Russia to evacuate this territory.

To know the intentions of one of the two belligerents is also a dangerous principle, for at a conference a preliminary programme to discuss the armistice is a necessity.

### THE SINE QUÀ NON OF SUCCESS.

Up to the present time it has been an axiom in the diplomatic world that absolute secrecy as to the proceedings of an international conference is a *sine qua non* of its success. The representatives of Russia and Japan in the present instance had also engaged to observe secrecy, and in European countries it is very possible to keep such an engagement. In the United States, however, the experience has been otherwise. The greatest secrets were always divulged and published immediately by the American papers. American newspaper correspondents know no secrets. To them the public has the right to know everything it is interested in.

### A TRIBUTE TO THE AMERICAN PRESS.

No other country, and at no other international conference, maintains the writer, has the Press played so important a part, and, he adds, never before so important a part. At first, perhaps, American public opinions were rather in favour of Japan, but the Press soon held the balance even between the two belligerents, thus becoming an arm of peace and arbitration. While expressing his homage to the American Press on this occasion, M. de Martens is

still of opinion that diplomatic secrecy should be a general rule; but he admits that there are circumstances when it is wiser to sacrifice the principle to another mode of action.

Regarding the outcome of the Conference, the writer says it is his firm conviction that the Treaty of Portsmouth will be in the future not only a solid basis of peace between Russia and Japan, but an indissoluble bond of friendship between Russia and the United States. The Russian nation will never forget the generous initiative of the illustrious President of the Republic, and will always be grateful to the American people for their cordial and sympathetic hospitality which their representatives experienced on American soil.

## THE JEW IN AMERICA

### MORE AMERICAN THAN JEW.

PROFESSOR ABRAM S. ISAACS gives a very plain account of the Jew in America in the November number of the *American Review*. He says that the first Jews came to America in the New World in 1654, but he claims that the Jewish race is largely owing to the Jews that America was discovered by Columbus:—

The close connection between the Jews and the discovery of America has now fairly been proved. It is known that the men of Jewish birth accompanied the Genoese, among them Luis de Torres, his interpreter; while his Jewish companion, Santangel, received from Columbus the first account of the New World. Not only did astronomical works and scientific instruments prepared by Jews assist him greatly, but it was a Jew of Jewish descent who finally succeeded in securing for him the favour of Isabella. In addition, the confiscated property of the unfortunate Jews was utilised for the expenses of the voyage of Columbus.

Professor Isaacs declares that the Jews in America have always been distinguished by energy, persistence, and public spirit. The American atmosphere is favourable to the Jew. He is active in business, but he has not amassed great fortunes. Neither does he seem to have devoted himself to agriculture. He has distinguished himself by enterprise in striking out new lines of industry, and he has created the department store. He has great breadth of view. Judaism has developed into universalism. He is intensely patriotic—the most American of Americans. His most valuable trait is his love of education. But he is ceasing to be a Jew. Says the Professor:—

It is admittedly more and more difficult to maintain the customs and observances which were deemed inviolable decades ago; and, if the destructive process continues further, what will be left of Judaism to be transmitted to the future? A very minute and unrecognisable quantity. The Jewish Sabbath is practically disregarded. The religious ceremonies, which have so magically promoted family loyalty and unity, have almost wholly vanished. If American liberty for the American Israelite disloyalty to his religion, it is an unmixed blessing. There are many Israelites by birth, who never attend synagogue, refuse to associate with Jews, and court Christian society as evidence of a superior culture and refinement—some, but only a few of the first generation, refusing to baptize. Intermarriage is on the increase, undoubtedly; few families are entirely free from it, and it has always been regarded by the Jew as a bar sinister, not from intolerance, but simply because, if it is a natural solution of the Jewish question, it means also an inevitable dissolution of the Jew.



**EVOLUTION OF THE VOLUNTEERS.**

TAIN E. J. KING contributes to the *United Service Review* an interesting account of the evolution of volunteer force. During the wars of the Roses, in the fifteenth century, the towns of England formed for defence against lawless supporters of either faction of armed civilians known as "train bands," which were practically municipal Volunteer corps. Train bands were absorbed in a truly National Militia, but there is mention of train bands of volunteer corps in the reign of Charles I., at the Restoration in 1660, in the Jacobite rising of 1745. In 1758 a sequel to the Militia Act of 1757 allowed volunteers to put forward Volunteers to make up their deficiencies in the Militia.

BORN 1758.

This Act of 1758 marks the birth of the Volunteer Corps. Volunteers were then attached as individuals to Militia regiments. In 1778 they were formed into regiments within those regiments, and next year were formed in separate companies and attached to those regiments. In 1782 Volunteer corps in the modern sense of the term received statutory recognition. The connection with the Militia was severed, and a separate volunteer force recognised. In 1778 a great army of volunteers came into being in Ireland, numbering, in 1780, 100,177, with 130 guns. This force secured Trade for Ireland, and independence for the Irish Parliament, but gradually died out. It revived in 1793-4, but was subsequently suppressed. In 1794 the Act was passed for augmenting the Militia of Great Britain by companies of Volunteers. In 1794 the total strength of the Volunteer force was 100,000. Volunteers were exempt from service in the Militia, and from the duty on hair powder! The Volunteers provided their own clothing, arms and accoutrements, but in 1794 the Government disbanded them. In 1803 £25 was granted to each company of fifty strong. In the period from 1794 to 1808 all Volunteers were paid. In 1808 the local Militia Act converted most of the Yeomanry and Militia into Militia. Most of the Volunteers were disbanded in 1813.

RE-BORN 1858.

It follows a long break in the history of the Volunteers. In 1858, after Orsini's attempt to assassinate Napoleon III., French soldiers talked of the invasion with which England could be invaded, and this caused a panic. In 1859 it was decided to re-form the Volunteer force under the Consolidation Act of 1859:—

As expenses were to be borne by the Volunteers, there was no pay, no allowances, no grants of any description, and with the exception that the Government undertook to supply five per cent. of the rifles required, the men even had to provide their own weapons. In spite of these disadvantages the movement became immensely popular, and corps were formed in every district. In a few months 60,000 Volunteers were enrolled, and in less than two years there were over

In the first few years the force was formed from the prosperous middle-classes, but in less than ten years the force was composed mostly from the working-classes. This change involved the Government bearing more and more of the cost. The entire expense of training in camps falls on the Government. In 1866 the Volunteers numbered 165,000, £361,000; in 1896 there were 236,000, £824,600; now there are 225,000, £1,225,000.

**THE FUTURE HAGUE CONFERENCE.**

SIR JOHN MACDONELL, writing in the *Contemporary Review*, once more defends the Hague Conference of 1899 against its rather undiscerning critics. He reviews the various suggestions as to the work of the next Hague Conference. As for preparing a complete code of neutrality, a set of rules comparable to the Rules of War of 1899, he fears it is too difficult and extensive a task to be completed in one conference. Two or three might, however, do it:—

One question is, and surely long has been, ripe for discussion. It transcends in importance all others, so far, at least, as the land is concerned—that of immunity of private property from capture.

America, and other States which might be expected to profit most by the present law on the subject, are in favour of its repeal. Sir John Macdonell sums up briefly the reasons for and against the repeal, which Great Britain might urge, one of the most cogent in favour being the terrible rise in the price of food stuffs, which we should now experience in the event of war. Upon many of these points naval and military authorities alone can speak with weight. So says Sir John Macdonell,

if I am not mistaken, many—probably most of them—hold the opinion that England as a belligerent would, in the course of modern warfare, lose little by abandoning a right rarely, if ever, in the past materially determined the issue of war, and which is likely to be much less efficacious in the present circumstances. To strike with all one's might at the forces of the enemy—to waste no energy in harassing the cantile marine—seems to be the accepted theory of modern experts.

He also suggests that now is the time for the world to put in their claims:—

What an advance there might be if England, identifying herself with their cause—which is really her cause—took part and acted in concert with other States, and sought to modify the jurisprudence of the sea, accord with the requirements of modern commerce.

Never was feeling better than now between England and France; Germany's practice, apparently, much unlike ours with regard to neutrals; Japan similar. Therefore, the writer suggests that a system of pacific neutrality, "more formidable and likely to be more permanent than the armed neutrality of the past, does not seem impossible."



**JACK TAR IS ROBBED BY HIS EMPLOYERS:**

**ARTER OF A MILLION STOLEN EVERY YEAR!**  
 the *United Service Magazine* "A Commander, writes on Desertion from Merchant Ships. He How is it that in our coasting and home trades is predominate, but that 10,000 Chinamen and other Asiatics fill our merchant crews in trade the Far East, and 33,000 European and other ders in our other foreign-going trades? Why are ng-voyage merchant crews not so British as those rt voyages? His answer is, the pay system by wages are withheld from the crews for the whole of voyages, outward and homeward, for which ews are engaged.

**23,000 ANNUAL DESERTIONS.**

writer bases his remarks largely on the report A. Bonar Law's Departmental Committee on n's Wages. He traces the number of desertions same defective pay system. He says:—

ast published return shows that in colonial and foreign the year 1900, as many as 26,870 officers, engineers, s, pursers, premium apprentices, petty officers, sailors, stewards and stewardesses are said to have "deserted" ir ships, generally to join other vessels. All ranks con- with ships, except shipowners and captains, are found in of so-called "deserters." No doubt many of the so tabulated may have supplied the places of "deserters" ntermediate port, who then received on engagement a advance of unearned wages, and on paying off had no to receive. Such men may have declined to waste time ing about for the Consulate or the Board of Trade ally discharge them, and so are ranked as technically ters."

ng allowance for these and such-like cases, it is probable least 23,000 officers and men annually absent themselves permission for over forty-eight hours from British nt vessels in ports abroad; and, consequently, without ction of any court or legality, forfeit all their unpaid nd effects to their employers, as so-called "deserters."

total amount thus illegally grabbed is not on :—

ur Consul-General at Valparaíso reported, in 1898, that port it is "as a rule considerable—something over If the average amount of wages left unpaid and the f each "deserter's" effects be taken together as £10, would remain £230,000 in the hands of his late rs, unaccounted for to any public authority and retained the legal sanction of any court, but lost to seamen and milies.

**HOW MASTERS BREAK THE LAW.**

Merchant Shipping Act of 1874 declares that lalance of wages forfeited after the owner has been nified for any expenses incurred through deser- hall go to His Majesty's Exchequer. Not a g has been received by the Exchequer. From nited States Commissioner on Navigation the quotes remarks as to desertion from foreign t San Francisco, to the effect that from French hey amount to six per cent., from British ships Australia and Asia to twenty-seven per cent., British ships from Europe to forty-three per cent. crews. The American gives this explanation: sh masters and owners under ordinary condi- profit by such desertions." The British Consul

at Portland, Oregon, has reported that the collusion between the employer and the "c The British Consul-General at Valparaíso, re in 1898 "It is the regular practice for some m so to harass, irritate, and abuse their se that they desert. The masters thus avoid pay seaman's hardly-earned wages." The Committee recommend that master or owner should ren account of the wages and effects of every de whose balance of wages does not exceed £30. The Committee did not approve the applicat deserters of the simple method used by the Bo Trade in administering the unpaid wages and of deceased seamen.

It ought certainly to be the concern of the Parliament to see that this systematic robbery sailor should cease. An annual theft of a quar a million, which seems to be a low estimate, is on the fair fame of the British Merchant Navy can and ought to be removed. We expatiate upon the maritime ascendancy of Great Britain must not forget that that rests in the last resort the sailor, who is thus systematically swindled.

**BROWNING AND SHAKESPEARE.****THE TWO CALIBANS.**

IN the December number of the *Gentle Magazine* Mr. Alex. Thomson has an article en "Random Relations of Browning to Shakespeare."

Browning's relations to Shakespeare are casual than otherwise, says the writer, but he ceeds to divide them into three groups—dire spirations as to subject matter from Shakesp works, incidental borrowings or coincidences phraseology and figures of speech, and referen Shakespeare himself as man or as poet.

The first group is the most interesting, incl as it does, "Childe Roland to the Dark came," and "Caliban upon Setebos." The pocm, the writer thinks, is a permanent enric of English literature, but he considers the other less satisfactory. He writes:—

The reader of "Caliban upon Setebos" immediately b conscious of the vast difference between the Elizabethan a Victorian eras. The fine sense of childlike wonder whi vades "The Tempest" is exchanged in Browning's poet questioning analytic spirit.

In "The Tempest" Caliban excites wonder and co rather than dislike. Much amusement is afforded by hi with the drunken sailors, his efforts to throw off the y Prospero, and the mishaps into which he and his compa mischief are thereby led.

In Browning's poem Caliban is transformed into a bei is concerned with problems of a metaphysical and theo kind, and one becomes uncertain whether the poet is exp his idea of the religion of primitive man, or is becom sarcastic over high Calvinism as he is in "Johannes Agr Meditation."

The one link which connects the Caliban of Browni the Caliban of Shakespeare is the extraordinary familiarity both display with regard to the fauna and flora of the The really wonderful feature in both poets is the remarka in which Caliban is helped in his thoughts about thing frequent references to the habits of birds and beasts.



## THE CHRISTIANS FIRE NERO'S ROME?

J. C. TARVER writes in the *Nineteenth Century* fire of Rome. The thesis he sets out to prove is stated at the close thus:—

Putting all the facts together, the simplest explanation of the fact that members of some extreme sect of men calling themselves Christians were actually concerned in the fire of Rome; that innocent suffered with the guilty; and that utterances in the seventeenth and eighteenth chapters of the Book of Revelation encouraged the Roman authorities to believe that Christians were a dangerous secret association, whose hatred and malice made them a perpetual menace to public security. In passing judgment on the Roman authorities we must remember that we have had our own Popish Plots and Gunpowder Treason, and that even sixteen centuries of Christianity have not freed us from the tendency to punish cruelly and improperly at times of public panic.

This reminds us that Tacitus was in his tenth year at the time of the fire, and that what he said would

community at Rome seems to have been less affected by the Apostle Paul than any of the other large Churches.

This suggestion, that some of the earliest Christians in Rome were literally social firebrands, ready to hasten the millennium by sword and torch, remains a conjecture, but may tend to deepen the dislike which the revolutionary mind generally cherishes towards the conservative teachings of the Apostle Paul.

## ROUND TOWERS.

IN the December number of the *Architectural Review* Mr. Arthur C. Champneys continues his sketch of Irish Ecclesiastical Architecture with an article on the Round Towers.

At the beginning of the eleventh century Brian Boru is said to have built thirty-two round towers.

One of the latest is that at Ardara, built in 1238. Ardara is quoted as an excellent example of a twelfth century tower, and appears to have been completely built at one time. The masonry is regular, and it has a doorway with Romanesque mouldings. Antrim Tower, on the other hand, is built of large stones roughly dressed, the gaps being filled with smaller stones and mortar.

But Irish masonry, Mr. Champneys says, is an uncertain guide to dates; Antrim Tower may have been erected about 900, as it seems to belong to the earliest type of tower. The towers of intermediate type are difficult to classify, but an attempt has been made by Mr. Stokes. She recognised four groups in the classification depending on the character of the masonry.

The round towers in Norfolk and Suffolk, whether attached to the west end of a church or standing alone,

it, do not, we are told, greatly resemble the Irish type. Many of these belong to the twelfth century, and their form is no doubt largely due to the want of good building-stone in that district for corners. As an instance of a late Gothic tower built apart from a church, the writer cites the well-known case of Chichester Cathedral.

THE *Sunday at Home's* most interesting paper is Mr. J. A. Hammerton's account of another Stevenson Pilgrimage he made, along the route of "An Inland Voyage," from Antwerp along the Scheldt, from Brussels to the frontier town of Maubeuge, taking in afterwards Noyon, Compiègne, and Pontoise. At La Fère he traces Stevenson's original hostess, Madame Bazin. The paper is prettily illustrated, and of great interest for Stevenson lovers.

## Christ before the Pharisees.

When taken as historical if uttered of any other time. Allowing for Tacitus's animus against Nero, the writer sees in the punishment of the Christians the act of a panic-stricken government. The writer adduces St. Paul's strong words in the Epistle to the Romans on the duty of subjection to the powers that be as a proof that there was need for a warning mandate. Again, the Hebrew Scriptures, familiar to us, would strike an inquiring man as revolutionary, and even anti-human. The Book of Isaiah, with its exultation over the imminent fall of Babylon, or Rome, and in the smoke of her burning, might legitimately be misunderstood. The same also refers to the possible effect on the Gentile nations on their first introduction to the prophets of the Old Testament. Again and again in history have the books made for violence, and the Christian



## THE MODERN REALM OF FAERY.

BY MR. W. D. HOWELLS.

IN the first of his papers on English Idiosyncrasies which Mr. W. D. Howells contributes to the *North American Review* for November, the famous American novelist discovers a new element of wonder in the otherland of the Race.

## THE MONARCHY AS A FAERY DREAM.

England, he says, to an American is always a realm of faery in its political and social constitution. He continues:—

It is the universal make-believe behind all the practical virtues of the State that constitutes the English monarchy a realm of faery. The whole population, both the great and the small, by common effort of the will, agree that there is a man or a woman of a certain line who can rightfully inherit the primacy amongst them, and can be dedicated through this right to live the life of a god, to be so worshipped and flattered, so cockered with every form of moral and material flummery, that he or she may well be more than human not to be made a fool of. Then, by a like prodigious stroke of volition, the inhabitants of this enchanted island universally agree that there is a class of persons which can be called out of their names in some sort of ceremony bestowed by some ancestral or actual prince, and can be set apart with be something different from the rest, who shall thenceforth do them reverence, them and their heirs and assigns, for ever. By this amusing process the realm of faery is constituted, a thing which could not have any existence in nature, but by its existence in fancy becomes the most absolute of human realities.

The most curious thing is that the persons in the faery dream are made to believe it as devoutly as the simplest and humblest of dreamers. The persons in the dream apparently take themselves as seriously as if there were or could be in reality kings and lords. They could not, of course, do so if they were not actually dreamed.

## THE GOOD MANNERS OF THE ENGLISH.

It is hardly less surprising to hear that Mr. Howells is impressed by the universal gentleness of English manners. He says:—

What is certain is that, with all manner of strangers, the English seem very gentle when they meet in chance encounter. The average level of good manners is high. My experience is not the widest, and I am always owning it was not deep; such as it was, it brought me to the distasteful conviction that in England I did not see the mannerless uncouthness which I do see in America, not so often from high to low, or from old to young, but the reverse.

## "THE MANLIEST PEOPLE UNDER THE SUN."

Mr. Howells does not spare our foibles, and he frankly says that the system of graft or corruption established by any American boss appears to him more justifiable than our system of family government. On the whole, his verdict is favourable. He is a little over the fact that although we are good, we might have been so much better if we had only been free, instead of being doomed to wander in a realm of faery:—

The English, if they are now the manliest people under the sun, have to thank not their masters, but themselves, and are originally so generous that no abuse could lastingly hurt it, no political absurdity spoil it. But if this nature had been left free from the beginning, we might see now a nation of Englishmen who, instead of being bound so hard and fast in the bonds of an Imperial patriotism, would be the first in a world-wide altruism. Yet their patriotism is so devout that it

may well pass itself off upon them for a religious emotion instead of the superstition which seems to the stranger the implication of an England in the next world as well as in this.

## MR. FRANK DICKSEE.

THE new number of the interesting series of "Art Annuals" issued by the *Art Journal* deals with the life and work of Mr. Frank Dicksee, and is written by Mr. E. Rimbault Dibdin, Curator of the Walker Art Gallery at Liverpool.

## A FAMILY OF ARTISTS.

Mr. Frank Dicksee, says the writer, is the most distinguished member of a family of artists. Thomas Francis Dicksee, who died in 1895, was his father; John Robert Dicksee, who died last September, was his uncle; Margaret Dicksee, who died in 1903, was his sister; and Mr. Herbert Dicksee, the well-known etcher, is his cousin. These five artists, since 1841, have shown no fewer than 242 pictures at the Royal Academy alone, and over 100 at other exhibitions in London. But the conditions for the development of a love of art were unfavourable for the father and the uncle, while the younger artists enjoyed the advantages of congenial surroundings in their training for their life-work.

## "HARMONY."

It was to his father that Mr. Frank Dicksee owed his splendid early training, and the drawings which secured his admission to Burlington House were made in his father's studio. Work at the school of the Royal Academy apparently did not absorb all his energies, for we find that in the evenings he continued his study at the Langham Sketching Club. The following evening, writes Mr. Dibdin, the subject set was "Music." The drawing represented a mediæval lady playing an organ, while an enamoured youth seated near her was listening attentively. In the background was a brilliant stained-glass window. The drawing pleased the artist himself so much that he painted a repetition of it in oil, and the work, entitled "Harmony," appeared at Burlington House in 1877, and occupied a central position in the first room. It was indeed, the picture of the year, and the Trustees of the Chantrey Bequest forthwith purchased it for the nation.

## A PICTURE DESIGNED IN A DREAM.

Poems and other creations, we know, have frequently originated in dreams. Mr. Dicksee's picture, "The Confession," was designed in a dream. Mr. Dibdin writes:—

Like most creators of imaginative art, Mr. Dicksee sometimes finds his invention hard at work when he is in dreamland, and in at least one instance he was able afterwards, like Coleridge, Tartini, and R. L. Stevenson, to turn his involuntary vision to good purpose. "The Confession" is amplified from a hasty sketch made on waking from a dream in which it had been designed, painted, and provided with a descriptive sonnet. Although the sketch was slight, it contained all the essence of the finished picture, but the sonnet, like the continuation of "Kubla Khan," is hopelessly lost!



## THE MIRACLES OF HINDOO YOGIS.

BY DR. HENSOLDT.

the Christmas number of the *Occult Review* appears a very long but intensely interesting article by Dr. Heinrich Hensoldt, Ph.D., on the arts and mystics of Hindostan. Dr. Hensoldt has spent many years in India, Tibet, Burmah and Japan. He is a man of science, and he used the camera to check the observation of his eyes. He writes that he has not only seen the mango trick, but has photographed the tree of illusion! He tells us that the Hindoo miracles are performed in the open street or square by nude or semi-nude fakirs who have no paraphernalia, and who work their miracles in the midst of a crowd. The Fakir, the Yogi, and the Sadhu all perform wonders, but the best named, who are the greatest adepts, never receive pay for their miracles.

## THE MIRACLE OF THE MANGO TREE.

Dr. Hensoldt describes at length what he saw in a public square in Agra, where a Sadhu with a short white beard scratched a hole six inches deep in the public pavement. In this hole he placed a half-ripe mango, and covered it up. In three minutes the hazy outline of a tree began to appear. Rapidly it became more distinct, and in five minutes from the burying of the mango, there stood as natural a tree as ever I had seen in my life—a mango tree about 50 feet high, and in full leaf with mangoes on it." It was a weird tree. A leaf stirred, and it cast no shade. When he moved nearer to it the tree became blurred and then vanished. When he resumed his first position, the tree came back. When he went further away, the tree faded away, again to resume distinctness when he came back to his original position. Two English officers, who had not been present when the fruit was planted, did not see the tree at all. Everybody else saw it. After twenty minutes the Sadhu began to preach. When he had finished the tree had disappeared. The audience then dug up the mango and went away.

On another occasion Dr. Hensoldt saw the same trick done by one Ram Singh in a village near Meerut, in the Punjab. This time he swears he not only saw the tree, but he photographed it, and stranger still that he not only touched it, but climbed several feet up its stem!

## THE ROPE TRICK.

Four times Dr. Hensoldt declares he has seen the marvellous rope trick. He thus describes this miracle:—

A Sadhu, after having addressed a large assemblage of people, and preached one of the most impressive sermons I have listened to, took a rope about fifteen feet long, and perhaps half an inch thick. One end of this rope he held in his left hand, and with the right he threw the other end up in the air. The rope, instead of coming down again, remained suspended, even when the adept had removed his other hand, and it seemed to become as rigid as a pillar. Then the adept seized it with both hands, and, to my utter amazement, climbed up this rope, and remained all the time, in defiance of gravity, with the lower

end at least five feet from the ground. And, in proportion as he climbed up, it seemed as if the rope was lengthening indefinitely above him and disappearing beneath him. He kept on climbing till he was fairly out of sight, and the only thing I could distinguish was his white turban and a piece of the trailing rope. Then my eyes could endure the glare of the sun no longer, and when I looked again he was gone.

The remainder of the article is devoted to an account of Dr. Hensoldt's visit to a marvellous clairvoyant whose clairvoyance was phenomenal, and who lived in a ruined city to the north-west of Serinagar. Dr. Hensoldt believes that if he were not a Munchausen he ought to tell the whole story of his adventures.

## SCANDINAVIAN MUSIC.

THE three Scandinavian schools of composition form the theme of a very interesting paper published *Fortnightly* by A. E. Keeton. The writer says that nowhere is the striving after nationalism more apparent in our day than in music. Among Scandinavian musicians he finds nationalism predominating over individuality. He says:—

These composers reveal not so much their own personal characteristics but rather the physical and geographical aspects of their countries. Their chief worth and charm, in fact, lies in their unconscious spontaneity and the simple sincerity with which they express the beauties and realities of nature, exactly as they come within their range of vision. Their own individual feelings and aspirations seem held in abeyance, and the music comes to us permeated and enveloped in the spirit and atmosphere of their countries' landscape and scenery.

It is this geographic, climatic element which characterizes Scandinavian music so wonderfully graphic and picturesque. It imparts to its tones a bracing, open-air breeziness of expression, a pungency recalling the mingled scents of pine and birch, of fir and balsam-willow, which greet the traveller as he enters the fjords, fields, or havens of the Scandinavian coasts. A certain impetuous freedom is, moreover, to be observed in modern Scandinavian music, which betokens the struggles of generations against human oppression, but rather against the rigours of the climate. There is nothing languorous about the Scandinavian composers; at times they evince what one can only call a frugality and reserve of emotion. Their style is wanting in the lavishly embroidered themes and arabesques which characterize the great Russian school of composers, for instance, and remind us of the hardy sons of a soil that requires careful husbandry before it will yield so much even as the bread of existence.

Such "nature" music as theirs, too, is worthy of being considered a descendant from the old Vikings and fierce seafaring Norsemen whose rude appreciations of the beauties of storm, sea, sunshine, or rainbow gave birth to one of the grandest and most imaginative mythologies the world has ever known.

Of the Danish school, Hartmann's "Walden's Prophecy" is, the writer says, perhaps the most important musical embodiment of the spirit of the Viking race which has yet been heard. Even nearer to the primitive rugged simplicity than Wagner's. The Swedish music is only occasionally melancholy, mostly merry and arch. Norwegian music is perhaps much more complex than that of the Danes, infinitely more melancholy than the general run of Swedish utterances. Grieg is described as the one among the Scandinavians whose art has become cosmopolitan and universal.



# THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

## THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

*American Review of Reviews* for December is a good number, full of original articles covering the field of American life, with a few vigorous excursions into European fields. The most notable article—J. Thompson's daring prophecy of the history of the future—is quoted elsewhere. So is the most interesting of the new King of Norway. Usual, the editorial survey of the progress of the year is very careful, very comprehensive, and, so far as American politics are concerned, absolutely unique. It naturally exults in the evidence afforded by the November elections and by the reception given to the President in the south as to the growth of the Unionist idea all over the States. In his forthcoming address the President will urge Congress to give the first place to the Railroad Bill, which creates a permanent body with a right to substitute properly a reasonable for an unreasonable freight rate. It is rather startling to learn that the University of California, which was only founded in 1858, and which in 1898 had only 199 students, has now 2,000 students in attendance, and an income of £70,000 per annum. Mr. Conley describes how Mexico is being Americanized. English is compulsory in the Mexican public schools. There are only 10,000 Americans in Mexico, but they have changed the entire manner of living in the country. A hundred millions sterling of American capital is invested in Mexico. The next President has three daughters to school in San Francisco, and other children are being educated in the United States.

## CHURCH ARCHITECTURE OF THE NEW WORLD.

Out-of-the-way subject is discussed in another review, viz., "Do church buildings in the present day represent the religions, opinions, or dogmas of the congregation?" The writer answers the question in an emphatic negative. Why should not some great new style arise in architecture and voice mankind's yearning for another and a better world in terms of architecture? We could not expect a simple homogeneous style of architecture in religious buildings any more than in secular. But what we might look forward to is a freedom from tradition than ever before, and a perfect expression in the building of the ideas at the heart of the sect, denomination, faith, or religion to which the structure belongs.

## THE NEW GERMAN TARIFF.

Stone gives an interesting account of the immense labour involved in the framing of a Protectionist Bill. The German Government began preparations for drawing up of a new tariff scheme in the early part of 1898—almost six years before the old commercial treaties were to expire. The tariff was carried over the intense opposition of the Left, and the Bill became a law and received the Emperor's signature on December 22nd, 1902, one year and one month after it had reached the Reichstag.

The Government was now ready to enter into negotiations with the different foreign countries for the revision of commercial treaties based on the new tariff. It took two years to conclude the new commercial treaties, which were ratified by the Reichstag and

received the sanction of law on February 22nd, 1904. One year's notice was then given to the outside world of the termination of the old tariff, which will give place to the new on March 1st, 1906.

## THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS FOR AUSTRALIA.

THERE are several special articles in the October number. L. M. Isitt contributes one upon the No-license poll in New Zealand. After describing the growth of the movement, he quotes figures which give eloquent testimony to the decrease of crime in the No-license districts. He also brings out the fact, often overlooked, that as No-license must be carried by a three-fifths majority, the people themselves see that their wishes are properly carried out, and, as a consequence, anyone who goes in for sly grog-selling is completely ostracised. The fact that the actual consumption of liquor had gone up in New Zealand recently is usually attributed, not to the fact that there are many No-license districts, but to the drinking habits introduced amongst young men by the volunteers who returned from South Africa. Before then, a non-drinking youth was growing up in the colony; the war has unfortunately altered that. Mr. Isitt also mentions the well-known fact that trade and credit are vastly improved in the No-license districts since they have carried No-license. Mr. Justice writes upon the crying need for courts for children, and urges the adoption of children's courts all over Australia. South Australia already has one, and New South Wales is following her example. Several replies to Mr. Edmund article on "Can we Federate our Piebald Empire?" are published. None of the writers can be said to make a very effective reply to the brilliant editor of the *Bulletin*. New Zealand is very much in evidence in this number. Besides the articles already mentioned, there is a full illustrated description of the Thermal district of the North Island, and Mr. Donne, the genial head of the State Tourist department, describes his trip round the world.

## The Century Illustrated Magazine.

THE *Century Magazine* is unusually well illustrated this month—even for the *Century*, which is saying a good deal for itself. The feature of the magazine is Mr. Frank Chapin's "An Intimate Study of the Pelican," studies of the pelican carried out on a muddy lagoon island on the East Coast of Florida. This minute study of a known bird, with the accompanying illustrations, is very interesting—an uncommon article. The account of Miss Carl of the Court of the Empress-Dowager of China is concluded, the third of these unique papers devoted chiefly to an account of the Winter Palace at Peking, not the Empress's favourite residence.

*Macmillan's Magazine* contains several interesting and unquotable papers, notably on Charles Fox Brooks's, on the Simple Life, reminding us that our modern life is but a re-echo of the old sumptuary edicts on the "Passion for Relics," from the famous Buckle's tooth, supposed to be preserved at Kandy in gorilla shrines one within the other, to the tools used in building the Wooden Horse at Troy, which seem to have been venerated in the days of Augustus.



## THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE most and most significant of the December articles is the Kropotkin's account of the Revolution in Russia, with two articles on the Unemployed Problem and an ascription of the Neronian fire in Rome to the Christians, have been noticed elsewhere.

### WHY THE FRENCH BIRTH-RATE DECLINES.

Charles Dawbarn deals with the depopulation in France, and he quotes the report of the Extraordinary Commission on the subject appointed in July, 1902. The stationary character of French population has been shown to be not due to physiological causes:—

The proportion of sterile marriages in France (13·3 per cent.) is practically the same as elsewhere; neither is the marriage-ability lower (France 7·53 per thousand; Germany 8·18; Britain and Ireland 7·40; Italy 7·32). To what, then, we attribute the inferiority of the birth-rate? To the number of households in which a family of more than two children are to be found. The number of families in which there is only one child is most significant. Out of every hundred families, 249 have one child only, 224 two children, 50 three. Only 31 per thousand have six children, and 27 and over.

There is no pathological reason for such restricted families. There is no proof of unfruitfulness in the race. The restriction is voluntary, and enforced by social opinion. The root motive is love of economy. Where population is provident, the families are small; where provident, they are large. The writer thinks that France has but arrived in advance at a point to which the civilised States are surely travelling. One of the secrets is the pacific temper of the French people.

### NATURAL BEAUTY AS A NATIONAL ASSET.

Under this title Miss Octavia Hill gives a pleasant account of the work done by the National Trust for the preservation of historic interest and natural beauty. It now owns nine open spaces, seven beautiful old houses, and many memorials. Of the small old-world houses, Miss Hill mentions the Clergy House at Alfriston, the Court House at Long Crendon, the old Post Office at Tintagel, the Joiners' Hall at Salisbury. The memorials are the Falkland Memorial, near Newbury, the Hardy Monument on the Dorsetshire Downs, the old Sanctuary Cross at Harrow, the single stone with medallion of John Bunyan set on Friar's Crag, and the pretty bridges at Godalming:—

The open spaces belonging to the Trust are Barmouth Cliff, Wicken Fen, Ide Hill, Toys Hill, Kymin Hill, Blandford, Mariner's Hill and Rockbeare. Barmouth was the first gift to the Trust; it overlooks the estuary. Blandford was the first purchase; it cost £505; it is a headland of 100 acres, with great black rocks for ever washed by that terrible Cornish sea. Blandford, on Lake Derwent Water, is the largest possession of the Trust; it comprises 108 acres on the western shore of the lake; it was bought in 1902 for £10,000. The estate comprises about a mile of the lake shore.

### OTHER ARTICLES.

Frederick Pollock describes the result of the inquiry made by his informal committee on Imperial organisation and Canadian opinion. He bears witness to Canadian loyalty, which is so general as to require little talking about. He reports the existence of an opinion that our people at home ignore Canadian interests. His suggestion of an intelligence department is met with general acceptance. Of a permanent Colonial Conference in the shape of a standing advisory com-

mittee, he says that nothing more formal or more effective would have any chance of consideration. Mr. Colchester-Wemyss replies to Miss Sellers' picture of the Guardians' extravagance by describing the economic efficiency of the Board of which he is chairman, the West of England. Mrs. Frederic Harrison puts a good word for the Victorian woman. Rev. J. I. Ledger discourses on the sun and the recent total eclipse. "From Dawn to Dark on the High Zambesi" is a vivid picture by Mr. A. Trevor-Battye. Mr. I. Paul, writing on the political situation, insists that if Mr. Balfour resigns, the Liberals must take office, despised by the country as cowards.

## THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

MORE magazine changes! In the December issue of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, "Sylvanus Urban" takes farewell of his readers, and announces that with the New Year the magazine passes into other hands. He writes:—

A certain amount of melancholy attends always, in a vocation of uncertainty, change, and precarious tenure, the doing of a thing for the last time. Of the many who have worn ear-rings more worthily than I the name I henceforth abandon, I have held it longer than I, and I stand a little appalled at the thought how long my tenure has lasted.

The remark of Terentianus Maurus, the African grammarian, that in regard of their power to attract the books have their destinies, holds specially true of the period in which the effort to amuse has been combined with the effort to instruct. With the New Year the *Gentleman's Magazine* passes its proud record unequalled for length and, I dare so affirm, for brilliancy and worth—passes into other hands, and assumes a new appearance and new features.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* may be called our oldest magazine, having been born in 1731, and having been published continuously since that date. The 2,100th number, No. 2,100, completes Volume CCXCIX., and it is to be regretted that another volume in its old form was not completed before the change, to bring the total to 300 volumes.

The fortunate owners of sets of the magazine are proud of their possession, as indeed they ought to be. No other publication of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries fills so well the place of the REVIEWS of modern times, and is so often quoted to identify or to verify events of the period it chronicles. The earlier volumes form a veritable "later Pepys" to show how indispensable the magazine has become to itself to be, it need only be stated that Samuel Ayscough compiled a General Index to the contents of Volumes LVI., 1731-1786, while a later Index brings the list down to 1818. A List of Plates, Maps, etc., 1731-1786 followed, and more recently Indexes to the Biographical and Obituary Notices, 1731-1780, and to the Marriages, 1731-1861, have been prepared by H. Farrar.

Mr. W. Roberts wrote a history of the *Gentleman's Magazine* in the *Bookworm* in 1890, and in September 1897, Mr. Arthur W. Hutton contributed to the *Illustrated Magazine* a paper entitled "Dr. Johnson and the *Gentleman's Magazine*."

THE *Young Man*, which has passed under the editorship of Mr. Kingscote Greenland, of whom there is a graphic and sketch in this issue, opens with a paper by Sir Henry Fowler. Mr. Budgett Meakin's papers on Assurance are continued, the second dealing with the selection of an office; and other papers deal with Adult School Movement and Gambling.



### THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

There is less than usual of strenuous politics in the *National Review*, and in what there is Mr. Will Crooks' programme comes as a refreshing novelty. That, the Special Commissioner's statement of the counter-revolution in Russia, demand separate notice.

#### AGITATION AS IT IS MADE IN GERMANY.

German Navy League is described in a paper which shows that when Germans take to agitation, they do so with a thoroughness that puts our own best efforts to shame. Founded as late as 1898 the League has now more than 4,000 local branches in Germany. Persons of the highest title and greatest official influence are roped in to attract all classes beneath them into some sort of national touch. Its membership now numbers 810,000, the largest voluntary association for patriotic purposes in the world. Its annual income amounts to about £50,000. Its weekly journal, *Die Flotte*, has a circulation of 320,000, more than the daily circulation of the four leading journals of Germany. It has reached the nation with a small but effective hand. It distributes gratis an enormous quantity of printed matter to attract seamen and naval officers and the inland population. It has taken from inland districts nearly 100,000 children to the sea, accompanied by teachers, and shown them the power of the warships. The results are immense enthusiasm, in which all parties are united, not excepting the Socialists, a national antagonism to the Navy Bills at Britain, and the passing of the Navy Bills.

#### CURZON V. KITCHENER.

John Strachey and Sir Richard Webster combine to review the dispute between Mr. Brodrick and Lord Curzon. The writers side emphatically with the late Viceroy as against the masterful Commander-in-Chief. They lead their paper "Playing with Fire" and urge that this is a correct illustration of Lord Kitchener's headstrong ignorance of Indian affairs which leads him to meditate, as it is, the creation of a native artillery and the inclusion of the Imperial troops of the native chiefs in his own Army Department, the arming of all native troops to build the lines they live in, and the work, despised by men of high caste—and without a knowledge of English necessary to the proper use of native soldiers.

#### BIBLICAL CRITICISM AND THE PULPIT.

Rev. R. J. Campbell, in a cautiously worded sermon, maintains, first, that the people in the pew are ignorant and suspicious about the higher criticism; and secondly, that the people in the pulpit ought to teach them; and thirdly, that the task would not be very difficult if it were faced with the same courage and confidence as that displayed by Rev. Dr. George Smith in his book on Isaiah. By way of encouraging his timid congregation, Mr. Campbell points out that the main effect of

Biblical criticism has been to illumine the sacred text and give to a great part of it a charm and freshness hitherto unsuspected. There is also great religious interest in myth and legend, and when the critics have done their worst they do not render the Bible less capable of homiletical use.

#### THE FRENCH FATHER OF LITTLE ENGLAND.

Cobden's foreign teacher, Mr. J. W. Welsford reviews us, was Bastiat, whose letters are quoted inciting Cobden to urge the reduction of British armaments to a ridiculously low figure, to advocate the abandonment of the Colonies—"to give up the Empire over a quarter of the globe"—to belittle Army and Navy. This policy, Cobden induced England to favour, was dictated by a Frenchman. The writer rejoices that Bastiat's French idealism was beaten by an equally idealistic Englishman.



Photograph by]

[Jeakins, St.]

The Viceregal Ball at Simla: Lady Curzon as Berengaria, with her daughters, Irene and Cynthia, as pages.

loyalty, and the Empire has been saved by patriotic great Englishmen—Chamberlain, Rhodes and others.

#### CANADA TRIUMPHANTS.

Sir Gilbert Parker, returning to Canada after ten years, indulges in a paean of joy at the progress made in the interval. What struck him most going through the country from Quebec to Edmonton was the complete absence of poverty such as we know it, and of senility. He was also impressed with the prominence of scientific education in agriculture, which has been the real solvent of the problem of the North-West. He anticipates no danger of Americanisation from the influx of American immigrants, who are sprung from all nations, many from Canadian stock.



## THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

### THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

APART from the papers quoted elsewhere on the Russian Revolution, German Foreign Policy, and Scandinavian Music, none of the December articles possess eminent distinction, though most are very readable.

#### DRAWING THE EMPIRE TOGETHER.

Two papers may come under this head. Mr. Geoffrey Drage describes the result of the three years' labour of Sir Frederick Pollock's Committee on Imperial Organisation. He advocates a secretariat which would be an intelligence department for the affairs of the Empire, and an Imperial Advisory Committee. By these means there might be a more intelligent and combined foreign policy and a greater unity of legislation, as, for example, in patents; to protect invention throughout the Empire it is now necessary to take out twenty-eight patents. The much-needed Supreme Court of Appeal would also be brought nearer. Mr. Drage says:—

As to organised communications, there is no doubt to my mind that cheap postal and telegraphic communication will do more to bring the Empire together than anything else. Cheap telegraphs will ensure that in every morning paper in the Colonies and dependencies there will be full accounts of what is interesting to people at home, and *vice versa*. Cheap postal rates mean not only the maintenance of communication between Colonists, however poor, and their people at home, but also what is specially important in Canada, the introduction of good English newspapers and magazines which cannot now compete with American publications. It is, I am well aware, a matter of revenue, but this is one which will have to be considered, whatever burden it may impose on the Imperial Budget.

He pleads for some Imperial system of education for the Colonies. Canadian opinion on the next Colonial Conference is contributed by Mr. Edward Farrer, who enlarges on the impossibility of Canada taking any share in British naval and military expenditure. In complete contrast to Mr. Gilbert Parker's view in the *National*, he insists that Canada has any political ambition at all, it is that she may all some day become an independent nation. He advises British statesmen to let well alone. He says that Canada will not revert to the Imperial control which she has outgrown. She will shortly demand treaty-making power, and then the right to elect a Governor-General. Mr. Chamberlain's programme he declares to be as hopeless for Canada as Jacobitism in England.

#### THE VIA MEDIA OF DEVOLUTION.

Mr. Robert Jay retails the difficulties of devolution in Ireland. He declares it a living thing, containing the vital germ of common sense. He acknowledges the obstacles—economic, political, and religious—in the way of its realisation, but hopes for the formation of a moderate central party between the extremes of Independent Home Rule and stiff Orange ascendancy. He is convinced that the present form of government in Ireland cannot long survive. All signs point to a speedy change. He says the vitality of Ireland has now sunk so low an ebb that urgent and immediate measures for recovery are necessary.

#### A FRENCH WORDSWORTH.

André Turquet contributes an appreciation of René Bazin. The modern sympathy with nature, of which Wordsworth's poetry is the central and elementary expression, has, says the writer, been surpassed by a few of his unconscious disciples, and all are French. The novelist, René Bazin, is selected as chief Wordsworthian of them all. The sketch thus concludes:—

Such is the figure of this delicate and original friend of the poor, and also "a fine gentleman," as we would say, a realist much bolder than might at first be supposed, lying hidden under a garment of refined sensibility. He is a wonderful landscape-painter, as clear a delineator of character as of nature, aiming always at an absolute sincerity of feeling and an idealism in the best sense of the word, always true to the facts of life, in short, an Angevin Wordsworth, with the added sense of humour.

#### "THE LAST GIFT."

It is a sardonic piece of verse which Mrs. M. contributes under this title. She describes how the Inventor has consummated marvellous man, and then how he dies, him after all ill-created. "The spirit who controls prevents the Creator from destroying "Man, his toy," by suggesting a remedy:—

"Give him a power which is mighty above,  
Wisdom and Beauty, Courage and Love,  
A gift from the gods for ever hid,  
A charm to baffle the bounding Fates,  
Yea from himself to set him free—  
Give him, O Maker, Stupidity!"  
This the Maker did.

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

The revival of phrenology consequent on the discovery of the localisation of brain centres is half contemptuously dismissed by Mr. Stephen Paget. He says, "Phrenology go to the ant, consider her ways, and learn." In that speck of tissue, the ant's brain, that which Darwin called the most wonderful bit of matter in the world, there are any number of centres which the phrenologist finds spread out at large in the human head. Sir Oliver Lodge retorts on Mr. Paget's attack. Messrs. Secombe and Brandin discuss José-Maria de Heredia, the French poet from whom Mr. Henry James gives his striking impression of New York and the Hudson.

### THE MAGAZINE OF FINE ARTS.

IN November the first number of the *Magazine of Fine Arts* made its appearance with an imposing list of articles. First comes the article by Professor Rooses on the development of the art of Jakob Jordaens *à propos* of the Jordaens Exhibition recently opened at Antwerp. The great Flemish artist was born in 1593. The oldest of his pictures bearing a date is the "Adoration of the Shepherds," now in the Stockholm Museum, painted in 1618, and when he died in 1678 he had been painting for sixty years, producing both great pictures and commonplace painted canvases.

Sir James D. Linton contributes an interesting study on Richard Wilson, the landscape-painter, who was not only unappreciated in his lifetime, but also comparatively neglected. He was born in a remote and pathetic time, when landscape art was lightly regarded even by artists. Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower has written a notice on Gainsborough's Drawings in the British Museum, and Mr. Laurence Binyon has written a notice on the subject of an appreciative notice, and Mr. Laurence Binyon is equally enthusiastic over the sculpture of Donatello.

In addition, the *Magazine* contains three articles on applied art, dealing with textiles, pottery, and furniture. The article on Peruvian Pottery, which represents scenes from life and mythological subjects, by Dr. Max Schmidt, is a study of the ancient pottery in the Royal Museum for Popular Instruction at Berlin.



## THE MONTHLY REVIEW.

December number has as its chief distinction Sir Johnston's paper on the Anglo-French Agreement and what it may lead to, which is separately mentioned, with Sir Arthur Clay's paper on the Unemployed.

### THE LINGERING LOVE OF THE STUARTS.

"Underground Jacobitism" is the title of a paper by Francillon, which will probably surprise many by its account of the attachment which has been maintained until recent times towards the exiled dynasty of the Stuarts. He quotes Dr. Johnson, in 1777, that if we were fairly polled George III. would be sent to the guillotine and his adherents hanged. Welsh Jacobitism was probably swallowed up in the revival of Whitefield, but there is record of a Jacobite club called the "Cyclops" meetings in 1843, and even until 1860. Another relic of popular sympathy with the Pretender is evidenced by the Tyneside song:—

Oh weel may the keel row  
That my laddie's in!

He wears a blue bonnet  
With a snow-white Rose upon it.

### PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHING.

A. C. Benson subjects present Public School education to a vigorous criticism. He says the net result

is that we are one of the most unintellectual nations in Europe; we send out generation after generation of schoolboys with no high literature on which they have been so rigorously trained, and while they think of their school games and the companionship of school with pleasure and delight, they regard the teaching hours as interludes of unvaried dreariness. He insists that education should be of a stimulating character, and argues that if education dealt with history and modern languages, with geography and science, the boys would be in a position at least to follow, however incompletely, the events of modern

### THE LARK.

Frank T. Marzials contributes three stanzas on the lark, of which the first may here be quoted:—

Lark, lark, singing while my heart is breaking,  
Soaring and singing,  
Thy clear notes flinging  
Like firefly sparklets, like petal showers  
The orchard sheds in the month of flowers,  
The almond's bloom in the year's awaking,—  
O thou sing thus, lark, while my heart is breaking?

### OTHER ARTICLES.

Alfred Fellows pleads for some international law as to the law of forbidden marriages, and points out the extraordinary anomalies which prevail. "Non-Com." pleads for the development of individualism in the ranks of the Army. Mr. Edward Hutton gives a long and picturesque description of Italian art in the Prado Gallery. Mr. Eden Phillpotts writes for a parliament of letters which should suffer from calling itself a novel to reach our average reader until authority has passed it!

SARAH A. TOOLEY contributes to the December number of the *Girl's Realm* a touching sketch of the life and her sympathy for the sick children in the hospital. Not only do we read of her Christmas preparations to the little sufferers, but we learn how she frequently visits the children's hospitals.

## THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

FROM the *Contemporary*—a good number—several articles are separately noticed. Mr. Augustine Birrell, reviewing very favourably Lord Granville's Life, says

If we are to call no one happy until his biography is published, we may now safely pronounce Lord Granville to be a happy man, for his "Life and Letters" have already secured for themselves a permanent place in the far from lengthy list of English political memorials of the first order of interest and merit.

Mr. D. Christie Murray writes of hospital finance in an article which is really a review of the evidence given before the Committee of Enquiry issued last February. The conclusions of the Committee he considers. Hospitals and medical schools will have to be separated, and the public which thinks it gives for the sick must not really be giving for medical education.

In reviewing the report on the Congo State, Herbert Samuel, M.P., puts little hope of improvement in the new system of forced labour, "to be established and administered by the same men who have for so long defended and profited by the old." He sees nothing but the transfer of the Congo from King Leopold's personal control to that of the Belgian parliament, with renewed and effective guarantees to, the Powers, humane government and free trade. He suggests that the demand should be renewed that the Hague Tribunal should decide whether the concessions, at the bottom of the mischief, can be loyally maintained under the terms of the Berlin Act. There are several other articles which hardly call for notice.

## BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

MUCH of *Blackwood's* for December is occupied with reviews of Lord Granville's Life and of Sir Herbert Maxwell's "Story of the Tweed," the latter by Andrew Lang. There is a suggestion by the Very Rev. William Maclure to dealing with the Scottish Church difficulty, and an article by Mr. Charles Whibley on the peaceful year of William Pitt the Younger's term of power. Attention must be called to a most striking story by Jack London, "Love of Life," as powerful as Maupassant at his best, without his bitter cynicism or frequent indecency. Such short stories are rare. The writer of the account of a German Rest Cure pension last month writes a month on a German town, evidently one where student life is a conspicuous feature. It is a very chatty, agreeable article. The writer, I notice, does not think of man hostility to England more than skin-deep.

The pith of the opening paper, on "The Naval Office—Past and Future," a little technical for the general reader, is—

that the change from sail to steam has not altered the principle underlying the control and working of a ship of war. They are the same now as in the days of Drake and Nelson. The soldier without nautical skill can still find room on board a ship to play a useful rôle. The naval officer still requires nautical skill combined with military knowledge. But the nautical skill is of a different kind. Driving engines has come to replace hand sails.

THE Church Army, founded by the Rev. W. Carlile in 1881, is, says Mr. John Glenfield in the double Christmas number of the *Royal Magazine*, the best friend of the ex-prisoner, the drunkard, and the victim of extreme circumstances. In an interesting notice of the Army work the writer gives details concerning the achievements of the institutions known as the Labour Home



### THE ARENA.

THE interest of the November issue is principally American, but there are some articles of general concern. W. L. Howard contributes a sensational account of souls in one body, a somewhat incredible story of a

was "Civil and Religious Liberty," and the *Correspondant* was adopted to mark their old propaganda and union.

This group numbered the *élite* of the young of the day—for instance, M. de Vogüé, the Vicomte de Meaux, and many other well-known. Montalembert, on his return from Rome, where he had been witnessing the struggle for emancipation, soon joined them with his zeal and his activity, coupled with his intelligence and brilliant talents, and put him out for the post of director.

#### A HEREDITARY PATRIMONY.

The programme of the founders of the review has been scrupulously continued by successive contributors, having, indeed, in many instances been literally transmitted from father to son. The opening article in the November number was contributed by the Vicomte de Meaux, and one of the most able contributors to the review to-day is the present Vicomte de Meaux. Names, such as those of de Vogüé, Broglie, de Brogues, also show that the *Correspondant* has always been considered as an hereditary patrimony.

One of the questions zealously followed by the *Correspondant* was that of independence and rights of the Holy See. The campaign carried on against the Government on this occasion was so violent that the review was arraigned before the courts of justice. Its firmness in the face of its programme naturally attracted to the *Correspondant* a number of fighting collaborators of the most varied personalities—Royalists, Bonapartists, Dominicans, Jesuits, etc. From 1876 to his



Nurses' Home, Bournville Works.

ing who was by turns a woman of shockingly reprobate character and a thoughtful male student. His "realistic scientific account" suggests that there were two bodies as well as two souls, or an androgynous combination which could be now man, now woman. Dr. Bush discusses what he calls the physician's view of the divorce question. He bases his argument on what he calls the woman's natural right to become a mother. The rest of the argument may be inferred. The sculptor, Frank Edwin Elwell, is glorified, in a sketch by B. O. Flower, for his stand for freedom in art. Mr. George H. Shibley advocates the Swiss system of referendum and initiative as, in his phrase, guarded representative government. He considers the vital demand of democracy. The Bournville Village experiment is described by Miss L. D. Trueblood with familiar illustrations.

### THE CORRESPONDANT AND ITS FOUNDERS.

THE *Chronique* of October inaugurates what promises to be an interesting series of articles dealing with the history of the review with an account of the *Correspondant*.

THE DEFENDER OF CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

The *Correspondant*, says the writer, was founded in 1829, and was founded by a group of young men desirous of affirming their faith in the Catholic Church, and anxious to provide a Christian solution of the great problems of the age. Their motto



Shops in Bournville.

in 1904 the editor was Léon Lavedan. The present editor is Etienne Lamy, and the review is controlled by an editorial council.



## THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

November number of the *North American Review* up to the high average of this first of American I quote elsewhere from the articles by Mr. W. Wells and Mr. Penfield.

THE PORTSMOUTH PEACE CONFERENCE.  
Professor Martens writes briefly upon the Conference, and he played a useful part. The following tribute to the diplomatist to the Press is worth quoting :—

"Certain that in no other country, and at no other Inter-Congress, has the Press played so important a part as in the United States at the Portsmouth Conference; and I cannot but add that never perhaps has the daily journal exerted so beneficent an influence as during these proceedings. It is that, as the whole universe, and the United States alike, most earnestly desired the end of the war and the attainment of peace, the American Press put itself, at the service of the Portsmouth negotiations, at the service of the idea."

SIR HENRY IRVING.

F. Austin, in an article written before the great death, pays an eloquent tribute to his genius upon a life-long familiarity with his career. He says that Irving did not appear in any modern costume on the stage more than once in twenty-five years. He tells the story of how Mr. Gladstone once made a speech in the House of Commons with a single eye to Irving, who was in the gallery. Mr. Austin

the actor's calling Sir Henry Irving has done more than his great predecessors. None of them ever watched over his work with his jealous care. He has combated prejudice and a temper, and pursued his art with so true a service, that public on both sides of the Atlantic has come to rank him among its worthies.

WORK FOR WEALTHY WOMEN.

Russell Sage discourses wisely upon the opportunities and responsibilities of leisured women. In the United States, as elsewhere, they often miss their opportunities and ignore their responsibilities, but Mrs. Sage thinks the cause of womanhood is progressing :—

"I believe that if one were to question indiscriminately men and women as to where they got their character, almost all would say: 'My courage and stability came from my mother's intelligence from my father.'"

One year ago I did not think that women were fit for suffrage; but the strides they have made since then in the requirement of business methods, in the management of affairs, in the effective interest they have evinced in civic life, and the way in which they have mastered parliamentary methods, have convinced me that they are eminently fitted for their work in all purely intellectual fields.

The following suggestion may bear fruit elsewhere than in the United States :—

In great cities many women are necessarily lonely or are in a vicious society. And this loneliness is not ameliorated by attending balls and other entertainments. It is unfortunate that men of small means, having to attend business, must leave their wives much alone in hotels and boarding-houses. It is man's nature to be philosophically resigned to solitude. A woman, however, has society, preferably good, but she must have it. An inexperienced man is apt to neglect his wife and leave her to be as chaste as Lucrece. There is a great field for work among the unemployed wives of salaried men.

THE DRAMA AND THE NOVEL.

Frederick Matthews thus concludes his essay upon the rivalry of these rivals :—

"The dramatist is not yet at its richest; but it bristles

with difficulties such as a strong man joys in overcoming. This sharper difficulty is its most obvious advantage over that of the novelist; and here is its chief attraction for the writer weary of a method almost too easy to be worth while. Here is a reason why one may venture a doubt whether the novel, which has been dominant, not to say domineering, in the second half of the nineteenth century, may not have to face a more acute rivalry of the drama in the first half of the twentieth century. The vogue of the novel is not likely to wane speedily, but its supremacy may be challenged by the drama more surely than now seems likely.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Ion Perdicaris warns the French that they may lose their Manchuria in Morocco. Mr. J. Walter Lord tests against the assumption that revolutionary railway legislation is justified by the facts. Mr. C. Wilson tells us that black men sometimes owned slaves in the South and were no better masters than the white. President Thwing states the case for creating a pension fund for College Professors; and Mr. T. B. Osborne discusses Reciprocity Treaties or a Double Tariff, and decides in favour of Statutory Reciprocity. *U. S. World Politics* (London) we have an exposition of what English folk think of the New York Insurance Scandals. Interesting enough, but hardly "World Politics."

## THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE.

THE *Cornhill Magazine* is a very readable but very quotable number, in which are continued "Reminiscences of a Diplomatist," and the fresh and charming series of papers "From a College Window." Lieut.-Col. Picquart writes in French on the Austro-Hungarian Centenary; and Captain von Herbert writes on "Plevna Revisited," December 10th being the twenty-eighth anniversary of the battle of Plevna.

The Rev. Canon Beeching, writing on "An Examination in English Literature," gives not examinations but his views as to the amount of interest manifested in that subject, judging by examinations. His views, on the whole, are distinctly encouraging. Canon Ainger it was who suggested that Chaucer should be read in schools. It is, says Canon Beeching, "an interesting commentary upon his suggestion, that quite the best of the Oxford and Cambridge examination in English is the Chaucer paper. The girls' schools, especially, have taken up the study with zest, and we may look forward with consequence to a great diminution by-and-by in the ranks of unhumorous women."

There is an interesting paper on Christmas books. The Christmas book, as we know it, is hardly a century old. Between 1820 and 1830 there came into existence a series of Annuals which caused quite a revolution in the sale of Christmas books. To some of the earlier Annuals even such writers as Lamb and Hartley Coleridge contributed. The ponderous illustrated editions of standard works, long popular as Christmas books, have gradually disappeared, owing, it is said, to there being no drawing-room tables large enough to hold them. On the whole, the writer does not think Christmas literature is declining in spite of the almost insatiable rage for novelty.

In the November *Zeitschrift der Internationalen Musikgesellschaft* Julien Tiersot publishes an article on Gabriel Fauré, the new Director of the Paris Conservatoire, giving an account of M. Fauré's life.



## THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

### THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

FERT CIM, who has an article on Bibliomaniacs and Bibliophiles in *La Revue* of November 15th, contributes to the two November numbers of the *Nouvelle Revue* an article on the Enemies of Books.

#### THE ENEMIES OF BOOKS.

He refers to the library at Alexandria, and says it is a mistake to think it was destroyed by the orders of the Arabian chief Omar in 640, for at that date the library did not exist, a section of it having been accidentally burnt, in the year 47 B.C., by the soldiers of Cæsar, while the other section was destroyed about the year 390 by the Patriarch, or Bishop Theophilus, who sought to abolish idolatry in his diocese. Between this and the arrival of Omar's lieutenant the writers of the time make no reference whatever to the reconstitution of the library, which is not surprising, since literature and pagan philosophy were proscribed during this

period. Her biblioclasts are those who massacre books, such as collectors of title-pages, frontispieces, miniatures, and the like. Henry III. of France was a great malefactor in this sense, and he is accused of having cut out of a number of manuscripts and books of the Church miniatures and illuminated pictures to decorate chapels. Many members of the Court followed his example, and by this way very rare and valuable works were lacerated in this fashion that it is almost impossible to reconstruct the history of art in the Middle Ages as contained in the splendid volumes.

Worst of all is the unique case of the librarian-bibliophile, the librarian who aspires to burn the library he has charge of, and who succeeds. Poet and librarian, that is the case of Jacob. In 1852 or thereabouts the destruction of the Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal took place, and among the fifty or sixty works destroyed were those of the bard himself.

#### THE SPANISH ACADEMY AT ROME.

The question of the "Prizes of Rome" is not merely a Spanish question; Spain has had a similar institution for some time, and more recently America has established academies at Rome. The Spanish Academy, writes A. de Monzie in the first November number of the *Nouvelle Revue*, is the work of Emilio Castelar. Velasquez, Goya, and other illustrious Spanish painters learnt much from the masters, and prove that an apprenticeship "in the metropolis of eternal art" can only be a gain to the artist, the individual aspirations, and the superb quality of Castilian genius. Castelar's persuasive argument in the matter overcame all criticism, and in 1874 the first Spanish students began their studies at Rome under the most modest conditions.

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

In the second November number Rouire writes on the West Frontier of India and the Anglo-Japanese Treaty. The pretext for the Treaty, says the writer, is the necessity of guaranteeing the integrity of China proper, but the new agreement has, in reality, a very different character. The field of action now extends to the whole of Asia except the Turkish territory of Asia Minor and Arabia.

Another article, by P. B. Gheusi, in the same number, deals with the work of the painter, Florent Willems, who has recently died. The article is noteworthy as being, we think, the first in the *Nouvelle Revue* to be honoured with illustrations.

### LA REVUE.

IN the first November number of *La Revue* is an article, by L. de Norvins, on Political Robbery in the United States, giving us anything but the virtues of American democracy.

#### THE ERA OF GRAFT.

The writer first refers to the works of de Tocqueville and Mr. James Bryce on the United States, and how warmly these authors praised American institutions, and how both were agreed that in civil and political life a notable fact was the great respect for the law. But, he says, need to be re-written, or at least some chapters should be torn out, for a new era has begun—the Republic—the era of vice, corruption, and crime. Tocqueville, it is true, had predicted some of the consequences of the development of individualism, but Bryce could not deny that there was already an element to the shield, and it is evident that the new century's strenuous life is very different from the state of society between 1840 and 1888.

M. de Norvins deals with San Francisco in particular, but he is none the less convinced that the moral corruption has attacked every class of society, and that a spirit of robbery pervades the entire Republic to the detriment of the national prosperity. He is down on the organisers of which have directed the American Republic, the single aim of acquiring riches at any price, by any means, and he thinks there will be no salvation for the United States till a Grand Jury has summoned the promoters and organisers of public corruption to account of their life, the disgrace of which they seek to efface by endowing churches, schools, museums, and libraries.

#### FRENCH ATROCITIES ON THE CONGO.

Raymond Colrat, in another article, deals with French atrocities on the Congo. What has been done for the natives? he asks. They have been plundered, their villages have been burnt, their parents killed, their women have been violated, and, as punishment for having submitted to such treatment without complaining, they are to be taxed, and, since they cannot pay, are to be further ill-treated.

The second number opens with the first instalment of a symposium on the question of Morality and God. Paul Gsell has appealed to a number of writers for their views, and has arranged their contributions in various categories—those who think that morality has developed unconsciously, those who believe in the union of morality and religion, those who regard morality as the sole basis of morality, etc.

#### DEFORESTATION OF FRANCE.

Another article, by C. Duffart, is concerned with Deforestation. Though the writer describes deforestation as a world-peril, his article refers to France chiefly, and thinks the present deforestation should be arrested by legislative and protective measures, by the encouragement of forestry of the rural population, and by a plan of national afforestation. In France a wise forestation of the waste land and the land which has been replanted would regain for her in less than half a century forests almost equal in size to the present forests of Norway. Without interfering with the vine and the crops, a series of reforms might easily place France the fourth instead of the eighth rank in the forestry of Europe.



## THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

first article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of November 1st is an account of the German Hanseatic city of Bremen, which Vicomte Eugène Melchior de Vogüé has recently visited.

### BREMEN AND HAMBURG.

When the Germans wish to glorify their rapid progress in maritime industry they always cite their colossal city of Bremen as their most important city, and the example, which Vicomte de Vogüé, is well chosen as regards its successful results. But if we look for the secret of its success in human qualities, intelligence, patient energy, and its power of creating much out of little, Bremen is not so much superior to her sister Hamburg, and the new German city ought to be proud of her. Nature has endowed Bremen with a magnificent river, the receiver and motor of her commerce for many miles, and she has had only to utilise it. Hamburg is therefore a city on the Elbe. Nature has done nothing of that kind for Bremen. The estuary of the Weser sufficed for the needs of mediæval times, but the marine monsters of the modern age cannot enter it. In the port of Bremerhaven at a little distance the embarkation of the great packets is not always assured. Notwithstanding that Bremen is so near, Bremen remains the chief German port for tobacco and cotton.

Everywhere the writer was not only impressed with the wealth of new Germany, but he thought he could see at the same time some of the first mischievous

effects of so much success—a certain laxity of discipline. Some twenty years ago he wrote that the secret of the success which had conquered the French was not the force of the German regiments so much as the superior character of the Germans, firmly persuaded of their divine national faith.

### HOW THE CHINESE AIDED JAPAN.

Writing in the same number on the Different Populations of Manchuria During the War, Raymond Recouly discusses the immense value of the Chinese sympathies for Japan. The methodical Japanese regulated and organised the Chinese force so as to get from it the best results. The chief point in Russia's weakness was, the writer says, her ignorance of the movements of the Chinese. The Russians knew the country and were provided with maps, but their efforts to obtain any exact information from the Japanese army had no results, and their attempts to engage Chinese spies were equally in vain. But the Chinese rendered Japan invaluable service. Here there one was caught, but for every captive ten others escaped, and in such a swarm of human beings it is impossible to arrest every Chinaman. The Russians therefore, allowed themselves to be spied upon without doing anything.

### MR. BERNARD SHAW.

In the second November number Augustin Cochin analyses the plays of Mr. Bernard Shaw. The writer on a former occasion noted that the drama in England was dead or was dying, and now he writes that it was the conditions which produced the ostracism of which Bernard Shaw is the victim. This dying theatre rejects the only man who could restore it to life. But the phenomenon is about to cease, for there has been a successful season of Mr. Shaw's plays. The *enfant terrible* has become the spoilt child.

### THE REVUE DE PARIS.

IN the first November number of the *Revue de Paris* M. Billot recalls the incidents connected with the marriage of the King of Portugal, in 1886, to the Princess Amélie d'Orléans, eldest daughter of the Comte de Paris. As the Comte de Paris was a pretender, the marriage was regarded in certain quarters as imprudent. During the week of fêtes which followed the marriage, M. Freycinet had to safeguard the dignity of his Government and the good relations of the French Republic with the Kingdom of Portugal, but he was in the right when he referred to the marriage as a happy event for the two countries.

The story of the purchase of the Suez Canal shares by England in 1875 is told at great length, by Charles Lesage, in the second November number. England has been at work on the conquest of Egypt for thirty years, he says, and when the whole history of this slow conquest comes to be written, justice will have to be done to the parts played by arms, diplomacy, and the banker. The banker was the first to enter on the scene, but his part was only a short one. He merely appeared and disappeared, but his intervention was decisive. Thanks to him, England was enabled to make the purchase of the Suez Company which the Viceroy of Egypt was in the act of selling to France. The writer endeavours to set out without comment the facts of the case. Both legend and history, he says, attribute the origin of the idea of the British purchase to Mr. Frederick Greenwood, and according to the *World* of December 8th, 1875, the movers were Mr. Henry Oppenheim and Mr. Greenwood, while the idea originated with Mr. Oppenheim.



Mr. G. Bernard Shaw.

(New York.)



## THE DUTCH REVIEWS.

Two of its three articles *Vragen des Tijds* deals with variations of the health question. The first on Colonisation Between the Tropics, and owes its origin chiefly to a lecture recently delivered at the

The general impression is that the heat affects skin and all the organs of the body, and that a space of a few years is sufficient to reduce the best to a mere wreck of humanity. It is explained that heat really affects only the skin and the kidneys, and other evils are due solely to improper dieting and consumption of unsuitable liquids, and that, with care and attention to the mode of living as a dweller in the tropics need return in the country which one sees so many men who have passed more or less in those hot parts of the globe. Holland finds men enough to go out to her colonies, and hoped that such lectures and essays will counteract the long impression which is so prevalent.

Another contribution touches a somewhat well-worn, yet one which needs to be pressed home when a suitable opportunity occurs. Ought not instruction in health matters be included in our educational programme? The body is a marvellous machine, the use of which should arouse interest, apart from the fact that it is of the greatest importance that we should know of and ourselves. Children are crammed with a mass of subjects which will not be of the least use to the majority, but they are taught nothing about their own and the functions of the several organs, ignorance of which will cause them pain in after life. It is going a little far to say that we are either physicians or fools, as the old saw has it; but without question we are no nearer to the physician stage than most of us are in middle age.

*De Nieuw* has a very interesting contribution on the school system of the United States and the small community, called the George Junior Republic, which has adopted it. It is ten years ago since Mr. George conceived the idea of founding a scholastic or educational institution at Freewill, near Chicago, and the Junior Republic is now a flourishing concern. It has its official legislative assemblies; its citizens, boys and girls, and maidens, work and earn money with which to carry their way, they learn early in life to respect the rights of the community, and to develop the sentiments and qualities that will make them worthy citizens of the Republic. In a modified way the idea has been adopted in a large number of schools and is working

*De Nieuw* is a good issue. The article which most interests me is that on Dutch Churches, with its illustrations of interiors and exteriors, quaint and artistic. The account of an expedition in Surinam is continued; the descriptions are entertaining and the illustrations good. The contribution on art is this month devoted to Jacob Jordaens, whose pictures are to be found in all parts of the country, one being in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire.

The story of the love of Petrarch for Laura is told more in *De Gids*, and told in a distinctly interesting way. Another contribution worthy of notice is that on the new Metaphysics; it is a critique of a German work entitled "Initiation into Metaphysics on the Basis of Experience." The subject is a little too deep for many readers as here presented, but it is another sign of the general desire to reduce to an exact science that which we now call occult.

## THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

AN exceptionally good number of *Empire* (November) contains a very flattering notice of the work of W. Nicholson, illustrated by a number of his characteristic wood-engravings. The author, V. de Stuers, describes his art as being peculiarly and essentially English in its large robustness of outline and its fine colouring. The marvellous dramatic successes of Hervieu are the subject of a sympathetic study by L. d'Ambra, who, however, expresses the hope that Hervieu will return to fiction as the medium for his satiric studies of contemporary life.

The *Civiltà Cattolica* writes wrathfully (November 17th and 18th) on the separation of Church and State in France, pointing out that the Bill furnishes yet one more proof of the general decadence of the nation, as shown by the increase of late years of crime and suicide, and the diminution in the birth-rate. When, however, the writer proceeds to cite anti-militarism, international peace propaganda, and even prospective old-age pensions as further signs of decadence, the prejudice becomes obvious. The article on Catholic gains in the nineteenth century, drawn from a recent volume by the well-known Père Forbes, S.J., gives a convenient summary of the world-wide progress of the Catholic Church—a progress sometimes overlooked in face of obvious local failures.

To the *Nuova Antologia* Dora Melegari, the new contributor, contributes the first of a series of articles on "Women and Men," in which she expresses the conviction that every firmly organised society woman is subject to decadence and that she only emancipates herself when she becomes decadent. She is also of opinion that feminism has banished reverence. Starting from such a point, it is surprising to find she is a warm supporter of the co-education of the sexes, for it is certainly nothing develops more surely the emancipation of womanhood. General Biancardi asserts that the Italian army is practically without artillery, vast sums having been spent on guns of an antiquated pattern. "2" describes the recent Congress at Palermo held by the Dante Alighieri Society, whose object it is to better the conditions of Italian emigrants. It being admitted that illiteracy is one of the main causes of the low status of Italian immigrants, both in North and South America, it was resolved to do all that was possible to encourage Italian schools, and also to provide improved emigrant accommodation at the big Italian ports. The number contains laudatory articles on Cardinal Capececiattolo of Capua, who has just celebrated his episcopal jubilee, and on Gerolamo Rovetta, one of the most popular of Italian novelists.

The *Rassegna Nazionale* contains a number of valuable articles. Isidoro del Lungo contributes an attractive sketch of Pope Pius II., Humanist and Pontiff, known to the travelled public as that Æneas Silvius Piccolomini, whose adventures are so delightfully rendered by Pinturicchio on the walls of the Siena Library. Simonetti describes the various poems in which is embodied that popular hero of Lucca, Castruccio Castracane, whose name is familiar to all Dante students. Under the unkind title of "Ugly Florence," G. Falorsi writes of the local government of the city, and its gradual decay of architectural beauty and general attractiveness. The first chapter of A. Fogazzaro's new novel, "Il San Giovanni," published, also some weighty words from G. Bonomelli, of Cremona, on the need of the widest possible liberty of action and discussion for priests and laymen on all matters not absolutely of faith.



## THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

### CHRISTMAS NUMBERS.

magazines this month naturally contain not a typical articles. In *Good Words* is a lively, red paper on "Yuletide in Barracks," the of which thinks barracks one of the merriest in which to spend Christmas. Another fully red paper deals with various Christmas celebrations in far distant and far-differing parts of the world. A writer in the *Sunday Magazine* reminds us of certain "Unique Christmas Services," notably at St. Mary-at-Hill, the Rev. Wilson Carlile's service near the Monument. His Old Clothes Sermon explains itself; and even better known is "Doll's Day." Everyone, man or woman, is asked to bring a doll, as well as a bag of sweets; and by the time the Sunday the church looks like a huge toy. There is, however, no mention of "Pudding Time," another institution at the same church.

*Graphic* Christmas Number, with which is away a fine coloured reproduction of Mr. Wardle's Academy picture, "Got Him," has excellent fiction. There are stories by Frank Moore, Baring Gould, Eden Phillpotts, Halliwell and others, with the usual comic coloured illustrations, and on the outside cover a reproduction of Miss Hamilton, Countess de Grammont.

Louis Wain's *Annual* contains, of course, curious and fascinating fancy portraits of cats, but also frequently occur. Where so much is good hard to select; and I can only say that this is a good shillingsworth (P. S. King and Co.).

Another very good Christmas number is the *Grand* *ine*, which opens with the first instalment of an account of Sir Henry Irving's career by Mr. Joseph Irving. Irving is only one more instance of the judgment of friends, for when young he was told by an actor "he had not a leg to stand on." The singers discuss their favourite songs, and the actresses their first appearances. Sir Frederick explains what he meant by saying or seeming that "disease was a blessing"; and in the story "Traps for the Charitable" we are reminded of special Christmas frauds, notably the Little Street Mission, one of the numerous so-called charities which rob the public purse for the sake of filling their own nests. Its heartrending appeals are discussed through the post at Christmas. The open question discussed is whether we take too much of it, Dr. Kingscote saying that we do, and pointing to the many hard workers who take next to none, and feel better when they take little; and Dr. Lorimer contending that we hardly take enough.

*Quiver* Christmas Number is nearly half of it devoted to a complete story by Morice Gerard, "The Earl." The Earl of Aberdeen contributes some verses of Dr. Barnardo, and a new serial story by Hocking is begun. There is a paper on "Incoming Christmas Doles," including those at Islington and the East-End to-day; and a talk with "The Man in Australia," the Rev. W. H. Fitchett.

One of the best of the Christmas numbers, both regards get-up and matter, is certainly the *Windsor Magazine*, which includes contributions from Rudyard Kipling, Eden Phillpotts, S. R. Crockett, and Laurence Housman, as well as the beginning of a new story by Anthony Hope, "Sophy of Kravonia." A paper on the Art of Mr. Dendy Sadler, beautifully illustrated, has a charming picture of the author in his garden at Hemingford Grey, his home near St. Albans. Miss Ellen Terry contributes a paper on the Green-room and its fascinations, and there is an enthusiastically-written account of the fascination of the sea-weeds and sea-flowers along the coast of Bermuda. Altogether a very varied shillingsworth.

The *Sunday Strand* enlarged Christmas number contains a paper on the Rev. Wilson Carlile's home, in his Surrey place. Miss Jessie Ackers and a friend describe their experiences when, dressed appropriately, they tried to make a living selling flowers with a coster-cart and a donkey, keeping a stall in Petticoat Lane on Sunday, and street hawking. They found it exceedingly hard to make both ends meet, and were terribly dunned for their 3s. 6d. Even the poor street hawkers, it seems, contribute a penny each at Christmas and one of their stock of goods for Crippled Children. There is another paper on the work of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Another finely illustrated Christmas number, laid in good colour reproductions, is *Scribner's Magazine*. The chief articles are on Holbein, illustrated with reproductions of his paintings, and a paper on Bouguereau.

There is plenty of light and varied reading in the *World and His Wife*, which reminds us that this is the first Christmas when it is possible to send a letter round the world—to any part of the British Empire—for a penny.

### An Airship Sailing Twenty to Forty Miles an Hour

IN the *World's Work* L. Ramakers describes the Lebaudy II. airship. It is an improved development of the original flying-ship by M. Julliot. This airship can travel by night. It has individual light for each aeronaut, a small dynamo which feeds electric lamps, and a one million candle power searchlight using acetylene. In October, 1904, the ship was exposed to severe winter trials, and the first nocturnal ascents were made. Flying against the wind the ship made about twenty-one miles an hour, and so established a record. When the balloon was running against the wind it attained a speed of about seventy metres per hour. The same month the French Minister of War tested the Lebaudy II. for military purposes at Toul. A curious fact is that the envelope is of an elastic property, which is not perforated by rifle balls, or if the ball does pass through, the envelope closes up entirely after the passage of the ball, in the same way as the human skin.



# THE BOOK OF THE MONTH.

LET YOUTH BUT KNOW\*

HE IS, SINDBAD THE SAILOR IN THE PALACE OF ALADDIN!

URING the first days of my stay in Russia I was delighted and amazed to find in the *Westminster Gazette* that one "Kappa," ag for a rational system of education, possessed which for force and eloquence, for suggestive and beauty, need not fear comparison with that greatest masters of English prose. Nothing, le, is duller or more depressing than the dis- of systems of education. Nothing was more nd inspiring than the series of papers headed "Youth but Knew" which are now collected er under the title "Let Youth but " It was a surprise and a revelation to o find that there was anyone on the f the *Westminster*, or any other English news- capable of producing such work, of thinking it, er feeling it, in the first case, and of writing it the second. Although the volume containing collected essays is but a small one, it better es to be regarded as the Book of the Month e portly tomes which settle the status of the fe of the Prince Regent, or those which deal ny other phase, permanent or ephemeral, of life. For "Kappa" goes to the root of things.

THE CHIEF END OF RATIONAL EDUCATION.

attacks the supreme question. And even al- some of our readers may not agree with all ntentions, there are none who may not find for profitable meditation in his glowing appeal his eloquent exposition of the rational educa- at is to come when the irrational education e public schools has been banished to limbo. ought to be the chief end of rational educa- "Kappa" replies, "To arouse and sustain in nd a vivid realisation of the miracle of exist- It ought not to be difficult since, as he remarks, ve in the midst of a stupendous fairy tale com- with which the most fantastic Arabian night is um and pedestrian. But although "we are ssed about with glories and mysteries, we feed ildren's souls on Greek accents and bowling es."

TO DISCOVER THIS MIRACULOUS WORLD.

e are miracles encased in miracle," but we so nage our schooling that our most ingenuous leaves the University. "with an unawakened ation, an atrophied intelligence, a patriotism nguishable from the most primitive tribal t, and not the remotest realisation of the

splendour of his heritage either as an Englishr as a citizen of the world." "Kappa" sees all th he has a cheery faith in the possibility of alter Despite the inexpugnable entrenchments of the of Conservatism and the immobility of the c classical phalanx, he does not despair. The s spiritual torpor in which the average undergraduat forth into the world is due to sheer blindness splendours of our environment—a cataract w radical change in our system of education co relied upon to remove.

THE TRUE SPIRITUAL DEATH.

"The fundamental task of a liberal education to be to awaken and to keep ever alert the fac wonder in the human soul. To take life as a of course, that is the true spiritual death. T trot sequence of things dulls by familiarity the like spirit of inquiry and surprise." What "K attempts to do, and brilliantly succeeds in doing, compel us to realise the manifold wonders universe in which the wonder of the infinite greater than the wonder of the infinitesimal. T main lines of the true liberal education are the of the architecture of Aladdin's Palace in whi live, or the critical investigation of the advent Sindbad, the sailor whose journeyings faintly s forth the history of the human race. Herein are enough to stimulate the imagination and the wonder of man!

THE PLANET AS ALADDIN'S PALACE.

"Kappa" looks out of his study window and the world as Aladdin's Palace, which has rock mountains as its floor and pillars, with a carpe down each year afresh, and shifting in its hue patterns with every week and every year, w "overhanging firmament" as a "majestica fretted with golden fire." He remembers that i a clot of matter orb'd in the turning lathe of cosmic swinging with headlong velocity round one of an infin of incalculably greater orbs; carrying with it an atmos subtle and complex chemistry, swathed about with life oceans, its crust built up and crumbled down by the energies of ten thousand ages, and clad as to its surf motley robe woven of myriads of living, multiplying, an organisms, some of which, by an ultimate miracle, have loose from their roots, and move palpitating through th sphere on wings, on hooves, or feet, or motor cycle On every square inch unnumbered generations of men b their stamp. It is a treasure house of material beauty great and inspiring, of humbling and chastening memori

MAN AS SINDBAD THE SAILOR.

History which is so taught as to be dubbed being reduced to a mere huddle of unrelated and dates, is in reality the story of a highly ro

\* "Youth but Know. A Plea for Reason in Education." By (Methuen and Co.) Reprinted from the *Westminster Gazette*. 6d. net.



## THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

re, which to fascinate only needs to be set out before the eyes of youth :—

the mists of an unfathomable past there crawls into a being in whom we with difficulty, and not without recognise our own form and lineaments. He is a comely weak animal among monsters such as now people our eyes, but in his brain there lurks a cunning and in his dexterity that is better than strength.

In this rude beginning through a series of hair-scapes and harrowing adventures, "bluggier" and bluggier stories which have such an unfailing for the child, man has emerged into his lordly inheritance. The latest comer, and in respects the weakest inmate of Aladdin's Palace, now claimed it as his own. What fairy tale in marvel the narrative of the adventures which the child of the missing link achieved intellectual status of Plato and wielded the weapons of the twentieth century Cyclops?

CHRISTIANITY AS AN ADVENTURE OF THE SPIRIT. "Kappa," greatly daring, in a powerful chapter on the romance of Religion maintains that whether Christianity be regarded as the religion, or only as a religion, it is impossible to conceive of anything so manifoldly picturesque than this adventure of the human spirit. In the parish church he feels he is in an incredible fairy tale—a fairy tale that is hellous, if the Christian doctrine be true, as if false. "To the unbeliever, to whom St. Peter's is the stupendous symbol of a world hallucination—the monster soap bubble of an illusory religion—its significance ought to be, if not profound, at any rate more human and more pathetic." Seen in this light, we are landed in "a sense of incredible awe at the frenzied efforts of man's reason to grapple with the problems of life and death, of sin and suffering, of the beginning of things and the end." The rise and progress of the Christian religion must appear the strangest, the most incomprehensible phenomenon of history." Yet, with all this romantic fizzling vista of miracle before his eyes, the boy leaves our public school a very heathen. Paganism, "Kappa" declares, is bad for his health, his efficiency, his happiness. It is a calamity to the individual and a danger to the State.

### HOW HISTORY SHOULD BE TAUGHT.

"Kappa," who is as practical as he is speculative, ends upon particulars. The teaching of history should be begun at both ends. Start with anthropology for the study of savage life and prehistoric times is congenial to the mind which is passing through the savage phase of development. Then, after beginning at the other end with local history, and moving the two up and down streams until they

they should be made to feel, as early as possible, how much his daily life, how it has moulded the form of the world under which he lives, and imposed on him the rights and duties of citizenship. He should be taught to find the place and function in the body politic of the soldier and the policeman, the tax-gatherer and the factory

inspector. He should be familiarised with the historic sites and monuments around him, and taught to read their significance. The rudiments of architecture should find an early place in any reasonable course of history. In these and many ways the boy should be made to feel the actual and seemly prosaic life around him, insensibly merging in the picture of poetic past. The simple stories should be told at first as pure and simple; but little by little they would be more fully placed in their historic context. Little by little the sociological import would be more fully expounded, particular facts would be grouped in the light of general principles. The learner should be invited to interest himself in Personalities; (2) Events; (3) Principles. Or (to reword the same series) in character, drama and science.

### THE ATHLETIC CRAZE.

Instead of this inspiring vision of the history of the race, the boy is compelled to drudge at uninteresting tasks, at dry, mechanical, and irrelevant lessons. He is sent forth from dead tasks into a dead world. The result is that child's play, with its little enthusiasms and vanities, becomes the one thing real to him. It grows with his growth and strengthens with his strength, until he joins the ranks of the great crowd of public which lives on sporting tapes and pants as hard panteth after the waterbrooks for football edification and five o'clock scores. Games, innocent in themselves, become the main business of life, and so noxious to the individual and perilous to the State. If Waterloo was won in the playing field of Eton, it is in the same place where the Armageddon of the future will be lost.

### A RELIGION OF THE INTELLECT.

In his concluding chapter on Ethics "Kappa" maintains that nothing can be more moralising than a sense of the majesty and mystery of the adventure in which we are engaged, in which we are partakers with the saints and martyrs and heroes of thought and deed who light up the record of the ages. Base passions and vice, and cruelty are foolishly and ludicrously out of proportion. We have no time for such things. Alas! as if man did not always find time for things which he had a mind for—or senses, for matter. The senses, it is to be feared, can always overmaster the sense of the proportion to which "Kappa" appeals. There is, however, much to be said as well as eloquence in his concluding passage :—

I believe that "if youth but knew" life would take a wholly different and far nobler and happier complexion for the average boy. Let him learn from wherever his lot is cast in this inexpressibly beautiful and precious land of ours, to watch the thronging snowstorm of worlds, magnificent and arrested in the abyss of space, and to realise that he is bound to them and they to him, by chains of which the snapping of a single one would mean the ruin of the universe. Let him habituate his mind to this overwhelming conception, and he will need no external imperative, no contract of reward or punishment, to bring home to him the ineptitude of mean thought and ignoble action.

Before the stony face of Time,  
And looked at by the silent stars.

That is eloquently said, but, alas! there is a truth in Fitzjames Stephen's remark that nothing so terrible as the realised vision of an authentic Devil, with his hoofs and fiery trident all complete, would



the average sensual man from indulging his appetites. Even that vision indeed has often been far too weak to restrain the force of passion. A chance, then, would there be for the "stony face of time" or the gaze of the silent stars, distinct but not clear but, ah, how cold!

#### THE NEW RIVALRY OF THE SOUL.

Even this as it may, "Kappa" has at least one solid ground for the faith that is in him, which he must be permitted to state in his own words:—

The contention is that the widening and intensifying of the self-consciousness which has taken place in the last few years has brought with it a new era in moral as well as intellectual education. The universe has come alive, as it were, in a multitude of ways. . . . You take a handful of iron filings, scatter them at random over a large sheet of paper, place the sheet on an electro magnet, and then pass the electric current through the coil—at once the filings, as though endowed with life, shake off their inert disorder, and glide into beautiful curves and complex patterns. The facts of nature and of history are no longer mere filings of my apologue. . . . They have fallen into curves of greatly-enlarged significance under the influence of the electric current flowing through the coil of the great generalisations. World-citizenship and State-citizenship have put on new wings, and ought to inspire new hopes and fears and enthusiasms. . . . The result of the new order in our consciousness of the universe—with its promise of a still more marvellous ordering of our divination—is that the life of the soul can now enter into a new rivalry with the life of the senses, while the instincts of the race assume a new preponderance over the egoistic instincts of the individual. That, as it seems to me, is the sum and substance of the ethical implications of a religion of the intellect.

As this is finely and truly said. But when we ask whether this religion of the intellect gives the soul an even off sporting chance against the insistent pressure of the senses, is it not too evident that, save for a few elect souls, these lofty considerations that appeal to the imagination and the intellect will fail to reach the average sensual man whose rule of life is "let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die"?

Apart from this matter, on which I would only too readily be convinced that "Kappa" is right, his little book should be read and studied by all who, whether as parents or as teachers, have opportunities for making young people know the nature of their inheritance. As the immediate objective of the author—a reform of public school education—it will probably do much to precipitate into action the widespread conviction that the time has fully come when the public schools of England should be overhauled in the public interest. One of them—say Eton—might be prepared, as it is in order to serve as a perpetual reminder to the spirit of wonder which "Kappa" is the beginning of all wisdom—wonder that the richest and most cultured class of the English nation should have evolved this as the supreme type

of the education of our youth. Of all the wonders of "Kappa's" museum of miracles is there any quite so wonderful as this?



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[J. Horace McFarlane]

ONE WHO HAS ATTAINED

"a vivid realisation of the miracle of existence"

President Roosevelt at Home.

On the balcony at Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay.



## The Review's Bookshop.

December 1st, 1905.

distinctively Christmas books have been dealt under a separate heading. Below will be found, my usual survey of the books published during the year that you will find best worth reading.

MEMOIRS OF SIR T. WEMYSS REID.

are few books which I have read with greater and keener interest than "The Memoirs of Sir Wemyss Reid" (Cassell and Co. 18s. net). Here is only the first volume, which brings me to 1885. The second is held over for the future. But the first half is full of a very genuine interest. Sir T. Wemyss Reid never appeared to my advantage than he does in these autobiographical memoirs in which he tells the story of his career from the time when he was the clever, pushing boy of a Tyne-house until he was editor of the *Leeds Mercury* and director of the Liberal political organisations of the West Riding. Nothing can be more entertaining, and more human than these reminiscences of bygone times, with their vivid pictures of famous men like Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Forster, Lord Derby, Madame Novikoff, James William Black, Sir Ed. Baines, Mr. Morley, etc. Of my personal relations to me I can only speak with gratitude. I regarded him as to a mentor when I was twenty-two, and I am amused to find, from Sir Wemyss Reid's account of my early career, that I seem to have changed very little in my thirty years. His version of how coolness sprang from me is news to me. I never knew, until I read his book, that he ever considered that he had any cause to complain of me. If his version is right I am obliged to him. I imagined we were always good friends and he certainly never gave me any cause to be angry with him. I had any grievance against me, however slight. The other point—that on which he finally condemns my conduct to govern by journalism—his memory is distorted. I never sent Gordon to Khartoum to take the Sudan. My share in that romantic and adventurous venture is not one of which I have any reason to be ashamed. If it resulted in disaster, it was not because the journalist had too much power but because he had too little. But that is too large a subject to enter upon here.

MR. DAVIDSON'S "TRAGIC PLAY."

The Theatrocrat" (E. Grant Richards.), Mr. Davidson essays, he thinks successfully, to lift the lid of the universe, or, in less figurative language, to destroy God, sin, Heaven and Hell, by explaining their origin. As opposed to those who teach that there is no God but only mind, Mr. Davidson proclaims as his gospel that there is nothing but matter. "The creative power of man, and the all-pervading ether which is in him, are the material sources of the idea of God. From the first source there comes also the idea of matter. Man is the ether condensed and evolved. Man is the universe become conscious and self-conscious." Mr. Davidson says, is the greatest thing that has been told to the world. It will destroy all existing religions, governments, institutions, morality, and all moralities, all philosophy, all literature, and all art. In this prospect Mr. Davidson doth exceedingly rejoice, and by expediting this cycle of universal destruction has written a tragic play of Church and

Stage, to which he has prefixed an introduction which begins with a chapter on "Wordsworth's Immorality and Mine," and closes with a declaration that "out of matter the myth of God and Sin and Heaven and Hell arose." His "tragic play," has passages of much poetic power and beauty, but the theme is revolting, and it is handled with even more than Elizabethan coarseness. He dreams of a new world "purged of God and purged of sin," when all men and women dowered with the freedom of the universe will be beautiful and strong. But he admits that it may come—

With wars,  
Convulsions, burnings, tortures, massacres,  
With centuries of woe employing all  
Prodigious powers of slaughter, powers of pain,  
Wherein our civilised self-consciousness  
Outdoes barbarity and instinct far  
Beyond comparison of Heaven and Hell.

Pleasant prospect, but judging from "The Theatrocrat" we are much more likely to realise the prelude than to achieve the promised goal of our pilgrimage.

TRUTH ABOUT THE JAPANESE.

At last the legend so diligently propagated by the Japanese at the outbreak of the war as to the immense preparations of the Russians has been authoritatively exploded. Nothing did more to prejudice public opinion against Russia than this deliberately circulated falsehood. That it was purposely concocted by the Japanese with the avowed object of deceiving the world and their own allies is now acknowledged by Sir Ian Hamilton, the chief of our military attachés with the Japanese forces, in his book, "A Staff Officer's Scrap Book" (Arnold, 18s.). He tells us that as a mark of very special favour he was "privileged, at an interview lasting several hours, to hear from the lips of a very great man what purported to be an exact account of the strength of the Russian forces." The station and actual strength of every Russian unit east of Lake Baikal were given, and he was surprised to find that the total force amounted to approximately 200,000 men. The statement was entirely misleading, and was intended to mislead :—

I now know that at the very time I fondly imagined I was being taken into the intimate confidence of the highest authorities, the Japanese in the field knew well that the whole of the mobile field army at the command of the Russian Generalissimo would barely amount to 80,000 men by the 1st of May [or more than three months after the Japanese statement that there were 200,000 Russians in the field].

While warmly eulogistic of the Japanese, Sir Ian considerably discounts their reputation for invincibility. Mr. W. Richmond Smith also lifts the veil a little in his "Siege and Fall of Port Arthur" (Nash. 10s. 6d.). From his narrative we learn some rather unpleasant facts. For instance, he describes how an entire Japanese regiment had to be withdrawn from the fighting line on account of absolute cowardice; how a Japanese force cut off the retreat of 800 Russians and slowly forced them back until driven into the sea, "where the whole body was slaughtered with the exception of a dozen who were taken prisoners"; and how for months wounded men were butchered in almost every engagement. Truly efficiency can be carried to extremes where it ceases to be admirable and deserves a tolerably harsh name.



## THE MORAL OF THE WAR OF 1812.

Captain Mahan has brought his series of masterly studies on the influence of sea power upon history to a conclusion with two large volumes upon "Sea Power in Relation to the War of 1812" (Sampson Low. 870 pp. 10s. net). Captain Mahan is one of the few writers whose work marks an epoch in human thought, and in his latest book he displays all those qualities that have given him so commanding a position. He unravels the skill the tangled story of the genesis of that conflict, and awards praise and blame with impartiality. While fully admitting that much of Britain's action was unjustifiable and at times monstrous, regarded in itself alone, he points out that engaged as she was in a life and death struggle with Napoleon, she was compelled to use any and every means to compass his downfall and her own safety. Her ministers, he says, "held with cool heads and with steady hands on the helm, a course taken in full understanding of world conditions, with a substantially just forecast of the future." Napoleon argued and threatened and did not fight till too late, and then fought unprepared. His moral is that resistance, unbacked up by an adequate physical force, is powerless to compel compliance with just demands, and his final verdict that the United States, instead of placing reliance upon a system of commercial treaties, should have prepared for war, built a navy, and fought Great Britain in 1807 instead of 1812.

## RICHES AND POVERTY.

Mr. G. Chiozza Money has compiled an extremely valuable volume of facts and figures on the subject of the distribution of wealth in England. In addition to this he has sketched out the outlines of a social policy, and for its end and aim the better distribution of wealth and the means of life. He has compiled a mass of pertinent statistics, and, still better, has marshalled them in a manner to illuminate instead of confuse the reader. He points out that while undoubtedly we have become richer, and are growing richer, we are still, owing to the unequal distribution of the wealth earned, a poor people, oppressed by the well-to-do. One-half of the entire national income is taken by one-ninth of the population, and one-third of the land of the United Kingdom is owned by one-tenth of the population, and thirty per cent. of the population is unemployed. What is the remedy? Mr. Money replies, not a radical one, but better distribution secured by the gradual nationalisation of public for private ownership of the means of production. It is not necessary always to agree with Mr. Money's conclusions, but everyone who seriously considers the social condition of the people must be grateful for the statistics he has compiled and printed in "Riches and Poverty" (Methuen. 338 pp. 5s. net). You will find the case for municipal management well put by R. B. Suthers in "Mind Your Own Business" (Longmans. 179 pp. 2s. 6d. net). He has brought together a vast amount of information on the subject, and arranged it so compactly and handily that it occupies a small space.

## MRS. FITZHERBERT AND GEORGE IV.

Whether George IV., when he was Prince of Wales, did or did not marry Mrs. Fitzherbert, has long been a matter of curiosity, though hardly of much political or historical importance. The question has been finally settled by W. H. Wilkins, who has published in two large volumes the whole history of this strange marriage, for a marriage did actually take place. He has had access to

private papers long stored in Coutts' Bank, and by the permission of his Majesty reproduces all the more important of them in his book. These include the marriage contract in George IV.'s handwriting; a remarkable letter "made" at a time of severe illness, and many letters. That Mrs. Fitzherbert, who was a Catholic, was a canonical wife, both in the eyes of her own Church and in those of the Church of England, there remains no room to doubt. She was not, however, in any sense his wife according to the civil laws of England. So thorough was the validity of her marriage recognised that Mrs. Fitzherbert declined to resume relations with her husband after his marriage with the Princess Caroline until she had appealed to the Pope and been directed to do so. The whole is a curious story, and it has been told by Mr. Wilkins with remarkable discretion and good taste. He might have been somewhat shorter with advantage, but the work has been well done, and Mrs. Fitzherbert certainly has been happy in her biographer and defender. (Longmans. 2 vols. 690 pp. 36s.).

## NAPOLEON'S COURT.

Two other books will also be read with pleasure by those who have a taste for gossip not unminged with scandal about Royal and Imperial personages. The first and best, "A Queen of Napoleon's Court" (Longmans. 489 pp. Illustrated. 10s. 6d. net), by Mrs. Catharine Bearn, deals with the life-story of Désirée Clary, afterwards Bernadotte. Into her singularly romantic history there is woven much about Napoleon and Josephine, their Court, and the exceedingly unsatisfactory Napoleonic family. Napoleon courted her in her early girlhood, afterwards jilted her incontinently. Later she married Bernadotte, who became King of Sweden and Norway. Mrs. Bearn's work is now so well known that the excellence of her style and the constant interest of her narrative hardly need commendation. This book is no wise unworthy of her. Jérôme, Napoleon's youngest brother, appears in a more unfavourable light in her account than in Mr. P. W. Sargant's account of his spendthrift and light-of-love career, published under the doubly complimentary and not altogether apt title of "The Burlesque Napoleon" (Laurie. 380 pp. 10s. 6d.). Though his perpetual intrigues and *liaisons* are sketched in these pages, they necessarily loom very large.

## A MUSICIAN'S LIFE-STORY.

Other readers will find ample reading for a month in the large, numerous and closely printed pages of "The Life and Letters of Peter Ilich Tchaikovsky" (Longmans. 772 pp. 21s. net). The book is edited from the Russian of Modeste Tchaikovsky, the composer's younger brother. It is well and fully illustrated, but badly indexed. A large part of the volume is made up of Tchaikovsky's letters to friends and relations, and these might with advantage have been pruned more severely than has been the case. The most interesting part of the book unfolded in this book is the later portion, describing Tchaikovsky's frequent visits abroad, his growing friendship with his views on musicians and authors, and, above all, his strange relationship with Madame von Meck. For thirteen years they constantly corresponded, but scarcely ever met, and never, I believe, except in public. She allowed the composer a competence of 6,000 roubles a year, which was continued until the unique relationship came to an end in misunderstanding.

## A READABLE BOOK ON RUSSIA.

"The Russia Empire and Tsarism" (D. Nutt. 20s. 6d.) is an unindexed translation of M. Victor Beresnev's readable survey of Russian history and Russian problems.



ers much of the same ground as M. Rambaud's, but sets the tragic story down to the present day. M. 's style, even in translation, is lucid, and although antipathetic with the revolution, he is able to state the historical justification for the autocracy. Fred. Greenwood contributes an introduction, in which he solemnly shakes his head over the Anglo-Russian alliance. He somewhat over-estimates the produced in Russia by the failure of Japan to pay an indemnity, but there is much in his melancholy that may profitably be taken to heart by Englishmen.

#### NOVELS OF THE MONTH.

A selection of fiction for your Christmas reading should not include any novel of exceptional or outstanding merit. But in the following list of a dozen stories you will find some excellent and much promiscuous reading. The first place in any selection, however small it may be, should be given to Mr. George Moore's "The Lake" (Heinemann. 6s.). But unless you are interested in its descriptions of local Irish scenery, I fear you will lay it down with some feeling of disappointment. The priest's story is original, there is not too much dialogue, the characterisation, though minute, does not weary when once the characters begin to live, and yet there is something wanting. Neither is Mr. Marion Crawford at his best in his latest tale, "Soprano" (Macmillan. 6s.). It is really only half a novel, and is to be continued in Crawford's next. The dual portraits of the old and young soprano are carefully drawn, and there is one of considerable power. There is not much to be said about this picture of a great singer's life, and the number and amount of her meals is emphasised with too conscientious a realism. "The Interpreters" (Heinemann. 6s.), by Margarette Byrde, is a novel of force and character. It is written with a sympathetic touch, deals with the problems which arise when human rights and conventions become entangled together. The subject—the marriage of a woman deserted by her husband, whom she believes to be dead—has been handled with skill and insight. Mrs. H. O. Forbes' "The House of the Dead" (Blackwood. 6s.) is a good story, and contains some of the best and truest descriptions of New England scenery that I have come across in fiction. It should also make a point of reading Mr. Booth Tarkenton's "Conquest of Canaan" (Harpers. 6s.), a picture of the middle States of America, giving an excellent expression of life in a small American town. Apart from this, it is a finely-told story of a young man's struggle with adverse circumstances and prejudiced opinion. "The Dog's Diary" (Heinemann. 6s.) is a light and amusing description of English village life that is worth reading. Mr. Walter Raymond's "Jacob and the Angel" (Hodder. 6s.) is a story of well-sustained interest in Wiltshire country life in the days when there were Algerian pirates. The homely country people are skilfully sketched. In "Dan the Dollar" (Maunsell. 6s.), Mr. Shan F. Bullock has contrived to be very interesting about Irish peasants and their ways. It is a problem novel, dealing with present-day topics. An interesting theatrical novel of an uncommon kind is "The Showman" (Hurst. 6s.), by the author of "The Views of Christopher." The study of Leslie, the hardworking actor, with any amount of kindness of heart and grit, is about interesting. The novel is not in the least dull, and the character drawing is sometimes excellent. "Miss Desmond" (Heinemann. 6s.) Marie von Schickel-Greif has left America, but not Americans. She has

transplanted them to Switzerland, and writes about their doings there which, though somewhat original and interesting, is not, I think, an improvement on American work proper. A romantic-historical novel of the Dumas type is Harald Molander's "The Fugitive Hunter" (Heinemann. 6s.), translated from the Swedish. Finally, there is the rather improbable, though prettily irreproachable, tale of Miss Edith Fowler, entitled "The Richer for Poorer" (Hurst. 6s.), sure to be popular and present for girls.

#### SOME ENGLISH ESSAYISTS.

All who enjoy pure English will read with keen interest the two volumes of the collected Lectures and Essays of Canon Ainger (Macmillan. 740 pp. 15s. net). They are nearly all on literary subjects, and are written with care and attention to style too seldom met with in hurried later years. What could be more delightful, for example, than the paper in which he recalls how he met Charles Lamb in Hertfordshire? Here, indeed, we find some of the true gold of literature. Other essays deal with Shakespeare, Swift, Chaucer, Cowper, Burns, Scott, and such subjects as the Secret of Character, Literature and the Art of Conversation. I am inclined to think that you will be a little disappointed with Lewis Morris's essays in "The New Rambler" (Macmillan. 327 pp. 6s. net). They cover a large variety of subjects, from "In Praise of Gardens" to the Shakespeare Pageant, with certain speeches and addresses incorporated. The essays on Modern Poetry and Criticism of Poetry are the best in the volume. Sir George Trevelyan is much more hopeful about modern poetry than about contemporary criticism. Sir George Trevelyan has revised and rearranged certain pieces written by him forty to fifty-five years ago, and put them under the title of "Interludes in Verse and Prose" (Bell. 304 pp. 6s. net). They include a rhymed extravaganza, "Horace at the University of Athens"; a play, "The Dark Bungalow"; a classic and some Anglo-Indian pieces in verse and prose. Among the best essays published during the month is Mr. Birrell's "In the Name of the Bodleian" (Stock. 5s. net). Mr. Birrell's "birrells" pleasantly treat many subjects, and some of the essays are fine examples of that art which he has made his own, and which is characteristic as to have acquired his name in its present form.

#### SHAKESPEARE INTERPRETED.

The Rev. Stopford Brooke, whenever he writes on literature, commands the respectful attention of the reader, who owes him many debts of gratitude that are gone by. No reader of his latest book "On Ten Plays of Shakespeare" (Constable. 311 pp. 7s. 6d. net) can fail to derive both pleasure and profit from its perusal. It is marvellous with what freshness the best known of Shakespeare's plays have been treated in his skilful hands. One remark. In discussing "The Tempest" he says "If I were a manager and put 'The Tempest' on the stage, Ariel should be only a voice, no one should see him." Two books deal with that subject of perennial curiosity, the authorship of Shakespeare's plays. Mr. Robertson writes on "Did Shakespeare write 'Timon of Athens'?" (Watts. 244 pp. 5s. net), and answers the question with a decided negative. Peele and Greene are mainly responsible for the work, he maintains; and possibly Lodge may have had a hand in it. "The Man from the Dead to the Dead" is the latest and most subtly ingenious attempt to revive the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy in another guise. For the extreme



## THE REVIEW'S BOOKSHOP.

ingenuity of it I can only refer the reader to *ok*. The Baconians have been on a wrong tack, the writer, and he proceeds to show them their Quaritch. 96 pp. 6s.).

### FRESH LIGHT ON ENGLISH HISTORY.

student of history, not the researcher but the was well provided for last month by the ers. Mr. Herbert Paul has in a fourth volume t down his history of Modern England to 1885. illan. 416 pp. 8s. 6d. net). It covers the first- ministry and Mr. Gladstone's checkered second- stration. This particular period has been so ghly explored recently in Mr. Gladstone and Lord lle's Lives, that Mr. Paul's history loses much freshness. It is of course purely a political, for the single chapter entitled "Church and is but a paltry fig-leaf covering the nakedness survey in every other direction. Perhaps some er will provide us with a broader history of the currents of modern English life. He would cer- render the public a service. Lord Holland's rs of the Whig Party, 1807-1821 (Murray. 420 pp. t) have at length, after lying neglected for many been published. They supplement the previous s, and give a well-written account by an actor of unes of a party out of office. The Memoirs are lly interesting on account of the many acute esti- of the characters of leading men with which its are filled. To Mr. Oman's "History of England" en added the second volume, dealing with the n and Angevin period (Methuen. 577 pp. 10s. 6d. he attention is too exclusively centred upon political and an opportunity has been missed of presenting re of the social life and condition of the English at a peculiarly interesting epoch in their evolution. er volume has also been added to Messrs. Long- new History of England. It covers the period 377, from the accession of Henry III. to the death ard III. Finally, the author of "The Life of Sir n Digby" has been prying among private papers to urpose, and has filled a book with curious extracts e volumes issued by the Royal Historical Com- a. They have been arranged under headings, ing with births and ending with the grave, and ly make an excellent scrap-book of historical ies (Longmans. 214 pp.).

### AS OTHERS SEE US AND WE OTHERS.

our collection of books describing England and glish as others see us: you must certainly add Mr. M. Abbott's "The Outlander in England" en. 295 pp. 6s.). Mr. Abbott is an Australian, s impressions of the Mother Country are both well ghtly written, and make very instructive reading. icism is kindly and the appreciation sincere, and e lies in the fact that it enables us to realise how st appear in the eyes of our children at the Anti- Of the other travel books of the month the enerally interesting is Mrs. Archibald Little's d "About My Peking Garden" (Unwin. 284 s. net). It adds one more to the enter- and informing volumes she has written aina, and will be every whit as popular as its ighbors. For a rollicking description of travel nces you should read J. L. C. Booth's "Trouble Balkans" (Hurst. 280 pp.), an account of the unrest edonia and Bulgaria in 1903, by a journalist who ot take his duties too seriously. If you are in the or solid reading, of which statistics and hard facts

form the largest ingredient, you should take up Mr. F. Martin's encyclopædic work on South A- "Through Five Republics of South America" mann. 487 pp. 21s. net). It is, I should imagine, most exhaustive work of its kind on that portion world that has appeared, and, as a book of re- should prove invaluable.

### RECOLLECTIONS AND COLLECTIONS.

The books of biography and reminiscence pu- during the month were so numerous that I can more than mention a few of the more important. Frederick St. John gossips pleasantly about his r- cences of the Diplomatic Service in three com- (Chapman. 312 pp. 15s. net); Mr. John Richards gathers up the recollections of sixty year- American's life in England and the United States in "Mrs. Brookfield and Her Circle" (Pitman. 2s. you will find yourself in the midst of a brillia- fascinating society, the cream of whose conve- has been skimmed for your benefit. Passing reminiscence to biography, we have Mrs. Fa- "Five Famous French Women" (Cassell. 2s. 6s.), including Joan of Arc, Louise of Margaret of Angoulême, Jeanne d'Albert and Duchess of Ferrara. The stories of the great lac- well told, but for depth of scholarship and lucid style the book does not compare with the chap- Miss Sichel's "Catherine de Medici" devoted to the period. Harold Begbie's series of "Master Wor- the Day" has been collected into book form (M- 306 pp. 7s. 6d. net), and Canon Scott Hollar reprinted, in his "Personal Studies" (Gardner. 2s. 6s.), a series of biographical papers on great m- two great women of the last century. The s- include Gladstone, Liddon, Rhodes, Tolstoy, Queen Victoria. In two large, handsome an- illustrated volumes we have a good translat- Gaetano Negri's fascinating study of Julian the- tate (Unwin. 632 pp. 21s. net); the Heroes Nations series now includes a life of Mahomet (P- 472 pp. 5s.), by Mr. D. S. Margoliouth, a wor- which great pains have been taken, but one in wh- justice is hardly done to the Prophet; and Mr. A. C- ley has written a monograph on Captain John S- the English Men of Action series (Macmillan. 2s. 6d.), which makes very interesting reading, more so for being seasoned with the salt of humor.

### TWO AMERICAN NATURE LOVERS.

President Roosevelt is a veritable Nimrod, and "Outdoor Pastimes of an American Hunter" (mans. 12s. 6d. net) he describes his advent- hunting bears, wolves, and elk in Colorado an- portions of the American continent. Like everyth- the President does, his hunting is strenuous. E- favourer of the slaughter of animals wholesale, bu- keen enjoyment in a contest in which his enduran- skill are pitted against that of the hunted animal o- thing like equal terms. The book is vigorously and is illustrated with numerous and characteristic graphs of the President on the trail and in the camp. John Burroughs, to whom his book is de- has also a word to say upon animals and their His "Ways of Nature" (Constable. 279 pp. 5s. a small collection of essays and papers upon bi- beasts, their habits and limitations. They are ful- fresh breath of the open air, and to read his page- a bad substitute for a country stroll.



## THE SECRET OF THE TOTEM.

to make one hang one's head in shame at one's ignorance is Mr. Andrew Lang's "The Secret of the Totem" (Longmans. 215 pp. 10s. 6d. net), in which the litterateur, who knows all about books and history and lore and ghosts, and heaven knows what else, has found time to weigh and sift all the evidence against the theories of totemism—minutely detailed and set forth in many ponderous tomes. On these theories Mr. Lang writes a kind of glorified *Review* article, and whoever wishes to acquaint himself with all the theories and lore on the subject cannot do better than invest in this book.

## NEW LIVES OF CHRIST.

ably written books treat of the life of Christ from various points of view. "I.N.R.I.: A Prisoner's Story of the Cross" (Hodder. 6s.) is a translation of Peter's narrative of Christ's ministry put into the words of a condemned man. It is a vividly written case of the Gospel story which will interest many by the freshness of its narrative. "Conversations with Christ" (Macmillan. 3s. 6d. net), by the author of "The Faith of a Christian," is also an attempt to bring into clearer relief the personality of Jesus as seen by the common people who dealt with them in the intimacy of private and personal converse. Each conversation is dealt with separately and detached from its context, so as to concentrate the mind upon the two figures and to emphasise the relationship that existed between Christ and His questioners. A painstaking and able book, upon which much time and labour have been expended, is Dr. Charles S. Lewis's "Jesus and the Prophets" (Putnam's. 6s. net). It is a careful historical, critical, and exegetical examination of Christ's use of prophecy, His attitude towards it, and His attitude towards it. Sir Oliver Lodge's volume entitled "Life and Matter" (Williams. 6s. net), subjects Professor Haeckel's "Riddle of the Universe" to a severe criticism. It is published with the object of acting as an antidote to the speculative and destructive portions of Professor Haeckel's well-known work.

## BOOKS OF GOOD COUNSEL.

Several books on my shelves this month which can be read with advantage by those in search of good counsel on the problems of life. The Rev. R. W. Walsh's "The Man of the Man" (Hodder. 267 pp. 3s. 6d.) is a stimulating and inspiring volume for young men, full of wise and excellent counsel. His sane and common-sense advice has no vestige of cant about them; they are simple and breezy, and no young man can turn his back without gaining a truer outlook upon life and its problems. Another book of a similar nature, though with an appeal to a wider public without restriction of class, is Charles Wagner's "The Upright Life" (Hodder. 227 pp. 3s. 6d.). It is a companion volume to the simple life, written in the same spirit as the remarkably popular book of sage advice. Looking upon an age that boasts of its tolerance, he sees a shocking lack of fair play, and lifts his voice in warning his fellows to follow justice and practise fairness. A third book, bearing the title of "Counsel

for the Young" (Longmans. 260 pp. 2s. 6d. net), has been made up from extracts from the letters written by Bishop Creighton to his child-friends. He had the gift of understanding the young and placing himself in sympathetic relation with them, and his helpful advice should prove of real assistance to a far wider circle of boys and girls, and young men and women, than he dreamed would be the case. The reading of this book will help many to find answers to those riddles of life so perplexing and disturbing to the young and inexperienced. "The Garden of Childhood," by Alice Chesterton, is a charmingly illustrated book of stories for little folk at school and home. It is first and foremost a book of good counsel, though its object is for the most part skilfully disguised so that the child may be amused and instructed at one and the same time. Teachers of children will find this little book of considerable assistance (Sonnenschein. 2s. 6d. net).

## HUMORISTS OF THE PENCIL.

All the leading living English caricaturists find a place in Mr. J. A. Hammerton's "Humorists of the Pencil" (Hurst. 160 pp. 5s.). The short account of each artist and his work is illustrated by characteristic examples of his handiwork. Mr. Hammerton is excellent in his taste, and includes humorous artists of every kind in his gallery of caricature. Those who have laughed over the effusions of the *Westminster Gazette* Office will be glad to have his attempts to make Mr. Balfour intelligible will be glad to have his letterpress and sketches in book form under the title of "The Doings of Arthur" (Methuen. 48 pp. 2s. 6d. net). It is a volume dedicated to the entertainment of them what don't believe in him, and the enlightenment of them what do. Mr. Chesterton is a clever and a versatile man, but as a caricaturist he is hardly a success. Even the device of calling his book of caricatures "diagrams" will not disarm criticism, and the general public will require a good deal of education before they will learn to appreciate his "Biography of Beginners" (Laurie. 6s. net). Raven Hill's "Indiscreet Sketches," in paper covers (Bradbury, Agnew. 2s. 6d. net), are appropriately published at this moment when the Royal tour in the great Dependency has caused the public to turn its eyes in the—direction of India.

All photographers, and those interested in photography, should obtain a copy of "Photograms" (Dawbarn. Ward. 2s. net), which contains a great number of beautifully printed reproductions of the most typical photographic pictures of the year.

By an error the name of the author of "Jane Austen and Her Times" was last month given as Miss Milton; it should have been G. E. Mitton.

NOTE.—I shall be glad to send any of the books not above to any subscriber, in any part of the world, on receipt of their published price, except in the case of books, when the amount of postage should also be sent. Any information my readers may desire as to books and other publications, either of the current month or of earlier date, I shall endeavour to supply. All communications must be addressed to "The Keeper of the Review Bookshop" at the Office of the "Review of Reviews," Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.



# Our Christmas Bookshelf.

## GIFT-BOOKS FOR OLD AND YOUNG.



terrible howl of the great  
white wolf.

(From "Northern Trails.")

on receipt of the published price, and in case  
books of an additional amount to cover the cost  
age.

### GIFT-BOOKS FOR GROWN-UPS.

doubtedly one of the most popular gift-books this  
is the four volumes into which have been gathered  
best social sketches and pictures that have been  
ed in *Punch* for the last sixty years. A few  
ago we offered these volumes to the public at a  
price (30s. net cloth, 42s. net half leather), and  
ge number of sets that have already been sold  
clusive evidence as to their popularity. Hundreds  
have been expressly bought for Christmas presents,  
rely no more appropriate gift could be imagined at  
od of the year when laughter and good cheer  
reign supreme. The fourth volume of "Pictures  
*Punch*" has now been published, thus completing  
. If you are in doubt as to a suitable present for  
riend or relative you cannot do better than decide  
et of these most humorous volumes. Messrs. A.  
Black's long series of beautiful colour books also  
most handsome gift-books. If among your friends  
s one who loves a garden, I commend to you the  
ated edition of Alfred Austin's "The Garden that I  
with its sixteen exquisite coloured illustrations by  
eorge S. Elgood (7s. 6d. net). Or if you wish a  
r someone of literary tastes, there is another  
ed book devoted to "The Homes of Tennyson"  
, net) described in letterpress by Arthur Paterson,  
ustrated in colours by Helen Allingham. For the  
of town life there is Mr. E. V. Lucas's "The  
ly Town" (Methuen. 5s.), a little book for the  
e, which cannot fail to give much pure pleasure to  
ipient. It is a companion volume to his little book

for wayfarers, "The Open Road," and is compiled  
same principle. Choice extracts from a wide  
authors have been brought together and arranged  
such general titles as Winter and Christmas,  
and the Fire, The Table and the Binn, M  
Darlings, The Courtly Poets, Good Townsme  
Mr. Lucas has a genius for selection and arrang  
and few more pleasing books have issued fr  
press than "The Friendly Town." For tho  
prefer the broad expanse of the open country  
ways of its four-footed denizens, I have a volun  
will give equal pleasure. Mr. William J.  
studies of animals and their habits have  
deservedly popular on this side of the Atlantic  
as on the other. There is a charm and fasc  
about his descriptions that is too often lacking fr  
pages of those who attempt to describe Nature  
secluded haunts. "Northern Trails" (Ginn. 7  
his latest volume, is a collection of studies of ani  
in the far north of America, and possesses all the c  
that have won him his popularity, including the ad  
sketches of Mr. Charles Copeland. "The Old  
ment in Art" (Hodder. 5s.) makes an excellen  
book for anyone who takes an interest in religious



"I was the giant, great and still,  
That sits upon the pillow hill."

(From "A Child's Garden of Verses.")





[Specimen of drawing by Fred Pogram.]

## Sanctuary.

INDUCTOR: "D'yer want a refuge, Lidy? Stand on 'is feet'"  
(From "Pictures from 'Punch.'")

For the much wider public whose interest in art is more rather than artistic. The Bible story from the birth to the death of Moses is illustrated by scores of pictures by well-known artists of all lands, produced by various processes, and including twelve gravures. Another book which makes a first-rate present is the "Cathedral Cities of England" (Heinemann. 16s. net). Each cathedral is fully described by Mr. George Gilbert, but the chief feature of the book is the coloured illustrations to the number of sixty, reproduced from the work of Mr. W. W. Collins. The Arundel Club's portfolio of photogravure reproductions of fifteen famous paintings from private collections inaccessible to the public would make a most acceptable present to anyone at all interested in our art treasures. The present edition includes reproductions of paintings by Sir John Reynolds, Watteau, Quentin Matsys and Hogarth, which can only be obtained, however, by joining the club, the subscription to which is one guinea (10, Sheffield Row, W.). If you wish for a small gift more in the nature of a Christmas card than a present, I know of nothing more suitable than the slim little volume into which Mrs. R. L. Stevenson has gathered her husband's poems written at Vailima and uttered nightly to the congregation that assembled at the sound of the

war conch blown from the verandah of Steve's Samoan retreat (Chatto. 1s.). Or if you desire a booklet substitutes for Christmas cards, there are dainty little calendar volumes issued by A. C. which you will find admirably adapted for this purpose. One is devoted to the Sayings of Tolstoy (6d.) and another to the Year's Horoscope, by Ethel Wheeler, and the third to Flowers from Upland and Valley, by Elizabeth Gibson.

## OLD-WORLD STORIES RETOLD.

Some of the best gift-books of this season are tales. The vast storehouse of legend, poetry and romance which, as it exists, is unsuitable for a child's comprehension, has been told again in simpler language and with all the attraction of excellent illustrations. Certainly no child could wish for a more delightful present than Mr. Lang's "Red Book of Romance" (Longmans. 6s.), with its fine coloured and black and white illustrations. Mrs. Lang, who is responsible for the letterpress, has laid under contribution the most beautiful mediæval tales, and we have her admirable version of Don Quixote's adventures, the exploits of the Cid, the Knights of the Round Table, and of the Faerie Queene, and the brave deeds of the paladins of Charlemagne.

Another book which deserves high commendation is Miss Alice Zimmern's "Old Tales from Rome" (1s. 5s.), in which she retells the legends and fables of ancient Rome as related by Virgil, Livy and Ovid. In this form



[Specimen of Phil May's contribution.]

## Notes of Travel.

FOREIGN HUSBAND (whose wife is going to remain longer): "Two dickets. Von for me to come back, and von for my wife not back!"

(From "Pictures from 'Punch.'")



not only an excellent gift-book, but are as well a useful introduction to the study of Rome's history, which is rendered all the more interesting by a previous acquaintance with these tales. A more comprehensive work in the same direction is Messrs. Jack's series of books to the Children volumes, each illustrated by several red pictures. Each volume is printed in good clear type and is of a convenient size. They may be had separately, bound in cloth (1s. 6d. net), or in boards (2s. 6d. net). A set of thirteen of these little volumes in a cloth binding makes a very handsome gift indeed. Stories from the life of the "Færic Queen" and Shakespeare, are retold in simple language. Two volumes are devoted to the life of Robin Hood and of King Arthur's Knights, two to Old Testament Stories and Stories from the Life of Jesus, while such well-known books as "The Pilgrim's

Progress" is that it is too fine a book to place in the hands of the majority of children. Two other picture books are suitable for older children, and perhaps even more so for their parents. "A Scamper Through the Zoo" (Rivers. 2s. 6d. net), illustrated by fifty of John Hassall's illustrations, and described by Walter Emanuel, is deliciously amusing both in picture and letterpress. In parts it is a trifle too free for a younger child's understanding, but children with sense will properly appreciate its humour. The same may be said of "A Dog's Life" (Heinemann. 5s.), pictured by Cecil Aldin. The life of a fashionable dog is illustrated with great humour and much technical skill.

For smaller children there is "Mr. Punch's Children's Book" (Bradbury Agnew. 6s.), edited by Mr. E. V. Lucas, and illustrated in colour by Olga Morgan. Mr. Punch's



### HOW THE GALLEY SLAVES REPAID DON QUIXOTE

(From "The Red Book of Romance.")

press," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Robinson Crusoe," "The Heroes" and "Water Babies" each form the subject of one of these dainty little books. A final volume of Nursery Rhymes deserves a word of special mention, as do some of the excellent coloured illustrations.

#### STORY PICTURE-BOOKS.

The most sumptuous of the story picture-books published this season is the new edition of Robert Louis Stevenson's "Child's Garden of Verses" (Longmans. 10s. 6d. net). The illustrations in colour and black and white, by Jessie Fox Smith, are in many instances most happily conceived, and their reproduction is a triumph in the art of colour printing. The verses are rather overshadowed by the illustrations, but the volume will be received with warm appreciation from all those who take pleasure in a handsome book. Its prin-

cipal defect is that it is too fine a book to place in the hands of the majority of children. Two other picture books are suitable for older children, and perhaps even more so for their parents. "A Scamper Through the Zoo" (Rivers. 2s. 6d. net), illustrated by fifty of John Hassall's illustrations, and described by Walter Emanuel, is deliciously amusing both in picture and letterpress. In parts it is a trifle too free for a younger child's understanding, but children with sense will properly appreciate its humour. The same may be said of "A Dog's Life" (Heinemann. 5s.), pictured by Cecil Aldin. The life of a fashionable dog is illustrated with great humour and much technical skill.

For smaller children there is "Mr. Punch's Children's Book" (Bradbury Agnew. 6s.), edited by Mr. E. V. Lucas, and illustrated in colour by Olga Morgan. Mr. Punch's

children's books need no commendation, and are deservedly popular with the little people. "Blackie's Children's Annual" (Blackie. 3s. 6d.) is a very useful book, made up of many good things—fairy tales, bits of verse, amusing childish mistakes, stories of dolls and dogs and birds. Some of the illustrations are in black and white and some in blues and reds. It is just the book for little folks who have few books of their own. The Golliwogs this year go a Fox Hunting (Longmans. 6s.). They capture the brush but lose the fox. The Miss Upton still contrive to make the doings of the Golliwogs amusing, but there is some falling off both in pictures and verses. Another picture-book of Living Toys has been adapted from the French by Mrs. H. Neill (Clark. 5s.). It is an amusing story of a toy brother and sister doll who get separated, but after many trying and exciting adventures are united again by the efforts of good Mr. Punch.





(From the frontispiece to "Humpty Dumpty.")

arrival from across the Atlantic is an imp of a named Buster Brown and his dog Tige, whose s are most comically related in coloured pictures. s come with all his Americanisms, but promises to become acclimatised in this country (Chambers. net).

BOOKS, NURSERY STORIES, AND FAIRY TALES. al books are always popular with children, and owing may be mentioned as being certain of a welcome:—"Tales and Talks About Animals" (e. 2s. 6d.), a picture book of gossipy and read-stories; "Kings of the Forest," an excellently ed volume with full-paged coloured illustrations (5s.). There are several books in which animals de to ape their masters and wear silk hats, ck coats, or nightcaps and aprons. One of the these is "Droll Doings" (Blackie. 3s. 6d.), with ed coloured plates and verses. The expression animals' faces has been very cleverly hit off.

ery stories and rhymes, the undying favourites of od, make their annual appearance with new ions. The De La More Press have published ty Dumpty" and other rhymes as songs, set to and illustrated by some exceedingly graceful from the pencil of Mr. Paul Woodroffe (5s. net). "The Pied Piper of Hamelin" is strikingly illustrated by Van Dyck (S.P.C.K. 2s. 6d.), whose piper is

"All the Best Nursery Stories and Rhymes" (e. 3s. 6d.) contains eight long stories and many er Goose" rhymes, illustrated with gorgeous full-coloured pictures by Mr. John Hassall. The same and pictures may be had singly, in paper at 6d., or two stories together, in boards. Of the large number of A.B.C. books pub- the best by far is "A Railway Alphabet" (1s.). It is a fascinating book about the, splendidly illustrated in colours. "John Gilpin" (dozen other tales, old and new, appear in the same Nelson. 1s.). Of travel books for little folks the Messrs. Blackie's Round the World Series, in- the children of twenty-five lands, from Lapland

to the Malay Peninsula (1s.). It is a well-told and illustrated volume, which will impress upon a child's the characteristics of the various peoples of the. In this connection I may mention also "The Black Princess," by Jeanie Gunn, illustrated by photographs. It is a most entertaining story of a Australian black princess rescued by the author, her queer ways and superstitions, and those of her the Black King (De La More Press. 5s. net).

Of new fairy tales there are not many; the old a too securely rooted in popular favour to give encouragement to any new comer. I may note, how- two which deserve to be popular with the bairns. "Plain Princess and Other Stories," by Irene Ma- are delightful short fairy tales—ten in number—v- pleasing resemblance to some old-time favourites. Andrew Lang gives the volume his benediction (mans. 4s. 6d.). "The Little Patched Quilt" is a t little fairy story for wee folks, by May Gladwin, quaint red and black illustrations by the author (V Gardner. 1s.). For those children who prefer Gr- to any other fairy tales there is an excellent new c- of them illustrated by Cruikshank's drawings, pub- by the De La More Press (5s.). "The Magic Hood" a little book of plays for children, with drawing costumes and directions as to scenery, by Miss Thomson, and should be of service at this season o- year. The three plays are bright, entertaining, humorous, and go with a swing, as plays shoul- (Horace Marshall. 1s.).

#### CHILDREN'S READING BOOKS.

One of the brightest children's books this Chris- is Evelyn Sharp's "Micky," with good black and



(Reproduced from "The Pied Piper of Hamelin.")



tations, well written, and full of incident. It is for two little boys, but would please children of about the age of either sex (Macmillan. 4s. 6d.). Another is a story told to children's story, more suited for little girls, is "The Little Limb," the prettily illustrated story of an unusually mischievous little girl, by May Baldwin (Macmillan. 2s.). Miss Jane Findlater, in "All That Happened in a Week," tells another pretty story for children, also about a little pickle of a girl (Nelson. 9d.). "The Summer Holidays" is a story of some children and a delightful aunt, suitable for children of six to eight or nine. (Illustrations and a red frontispiece. Blackie. 1s.) "Our Diary; or, Myself and Me" (Nelson. 2s. 6d.) is another summer story book told, however, by one of the children themselves, a little girl, in the form of a diary. The pictures better press brightly set forth the experiences of nearly every active little family that paddles, flies kites, fishes, and brims on the seacoast.

An excellent boys' school book, about sufficiently bad to be a success, is Mr. Charles Turley's "Maitland Major and the Boys," illustrated in black and white. This is not the only successful boys' book from Mr. Turley's pen (Heinemann. 5s.). In "A Ridingdale Year" we welcome another book from Father Bearn, also an excellent boys' book, well illustrated (Burns. 5s. net). For perhaps the younger boys, but also very good of its kind, is the story, "The Mysterious Mr. Punch," by G. R. Sime, in which Mr. Punch opportunely appears and disappears, always doing the kindest thing in the nick of time (S.P.C.K. 2s. 6d.).

A book which has all the interest of a tale is "Our Old Story" (Jack. 2s. 6d. net), retold for children by Marshall, and profusely illustrated in colour by Forrest. Some of the pictures are a little crude, but really an altogether impossible creature labelled "Queen Elizabeth," but otherwise it is an excellent book.

#### SEA STORIES FOR BOYS.

For any boy interested in the Navy or in the perils of a sea voyage you cannot choose a better book than "Trafalgar" (Nelson. 328 pp. 6s.), in which Sir W. Laird Raffles and Mr. Alan H. Burgoyne place Nelson in the midst of a modern fleet of battleships, and describe how they would have defeated the French under these circumstances. The progress of the fight is illustrated by excellent pictures and plans. "The Nelson Year" (Blackie. 300 pp. 6s.) will delight a boy interested in the story of the British Navy from Alfred's day to the present time. It is excellently and fully illustrated in colour and in black and white. Another book that will be deservedly popular is Mr. G. Manville Fenn's "The New Jack" (S.P.C.K. 391 pp. 5s.), a story of a sea chase at sea, enlivened by the pidgin-English of the heathen Chinese. If you wish for cheaper books, there are two sea stories whose popularity is vouched for by their being reprints—"The Brig Audacious" (Blackie. 223 pp. 1s. 6d.), with shipwrecks, pirates, and sea-fights, and "Afloat at Last" (Blackie. 288 pp. 1s.), a sailor boy's log of his life at sea. Another book of adventures, though these take place on land and not at sea, is Mr. Ballantyne's "The Dog and His Master" (Blackie. 237 pp. 1s.), a tale of the Western prairies.

#### HISTORICAL TALES.

History and imagination are the principal ingredients to make up the majority of boys' Christmas gift-

books. The proportions vary according to the taste of the author. With a promptitude almost worthy of a special correspondent, Mr. Herbert Strang has made the events of the Russo-Japanese War as material for one of his popular Christmas tales. "Brown of Moor" (Blackie. 418 pp. 6s.) is a young Englishman who follows the fortunes of the Russian army in its retreat from Liao-Yang. His adventures are exciting enough to satisfy the most exacting youth. "The Adventures of Harry Rochester" (Blackie. 368 pp. 5s.), by the same writer, makes an equally acceptable Christmas tale. The hero is kidnapped and fights at Blenheim under Marlborough. Another stirring tale is C. Brereton's "A Knight of St. John" (Blackie. 368 pp. 6s.). It is a vigorous description of the siege of Calais and the spacious times of the great Elizabeth. There are two capital stories by Tom Bevan, "Red Larch" and "The Outlaw" (Nelson. 2s. 6d.), a tale of the times of Richard II., and "A Trooper of the 17th" (R.T.S. 3s. 6d.), full of the fighting of the Thirty Years' War and our own Civil conflict, when the Ironsides shattered the troopers of Prince Rupert. In "A Comrade" (Nelson. 5s.) Mr. Whistler adds a touch of and apparitions to history and romance, and succeeds in making a spirited tale out of the weltering confusion of England under the Heptarchy. Gertrude Holt's "Hugh the Messenger" (S.P.C.K. 2s. 6d.) describes the famous siege of Calais, with appropriate embellishments. These are all new, but there are many old favourites that this Christmas make their appearance in new and cheaper editions. There are, for instance, Mr. G. A. Henty's "Lion of the North," a tale of the Thirty Years' War; "The Young Carthaginian," describing the struggle between Rome and Carthage; and "In Freedom's Cause," in which Wallace and Bruce appear, enough to satisfy even a Scot. Then there is C. Stables's "Westward with Columbus," an excellent book. All these are published by Messrs. Blackie. 3s. 6d. If you prefer more authentic historic tales, there is an illustrated reprint of Dr. Neale's well told "Story of the Crusades" (S.P.C.K. 414 pp. 3s. 6d.); E. Pollard's "Soldiers of the Cross" (Nelson. 3s. 6d.), a capital story, though the descriptive portions are a little what too long, of the struggle with the Moorish king in Spain at the time of Ferdinand and Isabella. Mr. E. S. Brook's "Historic Boys" (Blackie. 2s. 6d.). In all cases these books are illustrated.

#### TALES FOR GIRLS.

For girls who have reached their teens any of the following books may safely be selected as suitable, which will be certain of appreciation: "Smouldering Fires" (Nelson. 5s.), by E. Everett Green, will make a capital present. The eruption of Mount Pelée is described as by an eye-witness, and the human story is as well told. The heroine is charming, and her uncle, although possessed of a volcanic temperament, is attractive in another way. "Bridget's Quarter Deck" (Hodder & Stoughton) by Amy Le Feuvre, is also a good story. The tale turns upon the discomforts suffered by Bridget, who had married a young sailor in haste, and is sent to stay with his family without her marriage being known to them. "A Daughter of the Ranges" (Blackie. 5s.) by Bessie Marchant, is a tale of Alberta, in Canada. The daughter runs her father's farm with the help of an old girl. The tale is most effective, there is plenty of incident, and besides two love stories. "The Ghost of the Priory" (Nelson. 5s.) is a similar tale but



h setting. A family compelled to leave their old home on account of money troubles open a school as a means of support. Eventually the old home is recovered, without the help of the ghost. "The Heiress of Grey" (Blackie. 3s.) is also well adapted for a book. More than one love story runs its course, the development of the heroine as the connecting link. "A Waif of the Sea" (Blackie. 1s. 6d.) is a story of the sorrows of the London poor, bringing together children of a rich country family. "Under the Oak and the Seal" (Nelson. 1s.) possesses the element of mystery, for it revolves round a family left by will, with the stipulation that it is not to be opened for twenty years. A more ambitious book, a gift-book for young ladies, is E. M. Jameson's "A House Divided" (Hodder. 6s.). The sentiment is strong, and the interest well sustained. It is a tale of a girl of strict principles, who wakes one day to find her pleasant-mannered husband is a gambler. "The Old Moat House" (Blackie. 2s. 6d.) is a historical romance founded upon the unhappy story of the sister of Jane Grey, and the supposed history of her children.

#### FOR SERIOUS CHILDREN OF OLDER YEARS.

Books of a more serious nature would make an excellent present for any girl who has a taste for something more solid than story books. "The Romance of Woman's Influence," by Alice Corkran, is a charming collection of studies of women who have been helpful to men. The object is to show that the obscure are as necessary to the well-being of the race as the works of the highest intellectual effort. The book concludes with three ideals of womanhood—Elizabeth, Laura, and Mrs. Browning (Blackie. 6s.). A more popular volume, more suitable to a lighter purse, is Lewis's "Famous Sisters of Great Men," in which it is shown before the girls of our own time the noble lives of the unselfish lives of five famous women, with the suggestion that they should go and do likewise (Nelson. 2s. 6d.). A book that would make an acceptable gift for any boy or girl who is curious about the pre-historic history of animals that no longer exist is the book of Professor E. Ray Lankester's "Royal Society

Lectures on Extinct Animals" (Constable. 3s. 7s. 6d. net). It is an intensely interesting account of their habits of life and of the part they played in the history of the world, written expressly for children. A handsome new edition of "Henry Esmond," illustrated by Hugh Thomson (Macmillan. 6s.), may also be mentioned under this heading.

#### ANNUALS, CHRISTMAS CARDS AND CALENDARS.

Among the annuals I may mention as particularly suitable for gifts are the yearly volume of *The Illustrated London News* (Cassell. 7s. 6d.), with its 672 pages of illustrated matter, and *Cassell's Magazine* (Cassell. 8s.), with a thousand illustrations and two complete stories by Max Pemberton and Mr. Le Queux; while for girls *Girls' Realm Annual*, with its 1,026 pages and 100 illustrations, makes a most suitable gift-book (Field. 8s.).

As usual, Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons have managed to include quite a number of charming and useful innovations amongst their Christmas cards for the season. In addition to the usual cards, which are up to their high standard, they are issuing a large number of special postcards for Christmas. Charming little cards, each containing eight Christmas cards with separate envelopes, will no doubt be gladly received by those who find it difficult to make a selection from the large number of cards available. Some of the almanacs, especially those reproducing the works of great artists, are excellent. Children will be particularly pleased with the book of Table Cricket, Louis Wain's book containing his cat sketches, and the invitation postcard painting. The latter might well be adapted for their use. Those who look to Father Tuck to supply their Christmas cards and novelties will be in no wise disappointed this year.

Messrs. Letts' diaries, calendars and pocket-books are so well known that to merely mention them is sufficient. The De La More Press has sent out very attractive calendars, one devoted to Nelson and the other to Dante (2s. 6d. each). The latter is especially graceful, as is likewise an engagement calendar for hanging on the wall, published by the same firm (1s.).



# Languages and Letter-writing.

MUCH interest has been excited by the proposed exchange of professors, promoted by President Roosevelt and the Kaiser. Some of us have wondered where the difference comes in between an "changed" professor and a foreign teacher specially engaged to teach his own language. Presumably there is an exchange of "lecturers," their hearers those already know the language. So far as I can find no reports have come from the United States, nor is the name of the German professor so frequently mentioned as is that of the American, Dr. F. G. Peabody. The latter gave his first lecture, in Germany before a notable audience, including the Kaiser. But the number of his hearers is said to have decreased at each lecture, their nationality becoming more and more American—Germans in Berlin not being well acquainted with English. Yet from other sources we learn that the English lecturer who has travelled from school to school (Saxony chiefly) has always been sure of a good and appreciative audience. Is it that the scholars go because they *must*; and the University students cannot be excused? The notion that Germans do not know English is comic, in view of the argument so forcefully given, that our tongue must become the universal language of the future, because go where you will abroad, everywhere you find those who speak it!

## CONVERSATION VERSUS EXERCISES.

A series of very interesting papers will be found in "Modern Language Teaching," on the use and abuse of conversation in modern language instruction. Such writers as Mr. Storr, Mr. Longsdon, Otto Supmann, Miss Neumann giving their views, amongst others. The lesson to be drawn from the discussion seems to be that the "natural method" is best followed in its entirety when the child is young and in the home, for the school lessons are too short for this, whilst the schoolboy has less initiative and more reasoning powers than the nursery child. Next, conversation presupposes a fair vocabulary and some idea of grammar, and will suitably come after a well-digested reading lesson, also the teacher must not forget that the average boy has generally one wish—to get alone, and he must therefore take care that not only should his pupils have the *appearance* of listening, but the reality, and show it in speech.

## A HANDBOOK OF ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

One of the French professors who has always been very interested in the Scholars' International Correspondence—M. Camerlynck, formerly of Nancy, now of Lyons—has prepared a book on English composition for his pupils. He gives in his preface a good reason for writing this, instead of taking one prepared for English teachers. It is intended for students who have had some training and has in it some interesting features. A list, for instance, is given, with the last word of every plank. Subjects of sentences in one column, predicates in another, are mixed, the students having to place them rightly: "The village blacksmith — has four legs and a long mane" etc. A model letter is given, taken from "correspondence" sources. The whole work is admirable, the descriptions of the illustrations well given. One laughs rather at the occasional slang—when a boy is asked, for instance, to "stir his stumps"—and we certainly get from it a good idea of the difficulty of English for a foreigner.

## ESPERANTO.

It appears to be fairly certain that the next Congress will be in Geneva in the month of August, and a decision will have been announced before this appears.

Progress in every direction is continuous. Americans have already the Central Association in Boston. New York has its society, and others are forming in the States. At home the same thing is going on, one of the latest acquisitions being Cambridge. Dr. Cunningham is ardently working, and Oscar Reischgauer has lectured, saying that though Esperanto is only a twenty-eighth attempt at different languages, he considers it is more useful than any other to which he has yet come. Dr. Lloyd tells us that "we are on the verge of a new period in modern language teaching—a period in which the modern language will hardly be learned for utilitarian purposes, but as a means of high æsthetic and intellectual pleasure; for all international utility and intercourse can be carried on much more simply and unerringly in Esperanto than in any other language, with much greater personal harmony and respect."

As an example of the use of Esperanto, I may mention that Mr. Ellis, a well-known solicitor in Keighley, had a very remarkable experience. A French gentleman and lady, who had some rights to hereditary property in England, found that they could not get sufficient information by the ordinary methods. Knowing Esperanto they wrote to Mr. Ellis. A meeting was arranged in London. The whole of the conversations and communications were in Esperanto. The French clients received full and satisfactory information, and the solicitor was able to do his *clientèle*. This is not a solitary occurrence. A Russian in difficulties in France, and who knew no French, getting help by means of Esperanto.

## NEWSPAPERS AND JOURNALS.

The course in Cassell's "Popular Educator" is now finished. Harmsworth's similar issue will include Esperanto lessons. The *Daily News* continues to publish Esperanto paragraphs, and can thus give its readers unique bits of information, and three magazines probably have regular articles in the coming year. *Womanhood* has finished its series, but the whole of the work still be obtained from *Womanhood* offices, Agar Street, Strand.

That is the worst of Esperanto. Its grammar is quickly gone through. This is not to say that it does not, as a language, demand study. A mistaken impression has been gathered from the rapidity with which it can be read that a few hours' study and a dictionary will enable any one to do that. But to acquire an elegant style in writing one has to read much, think logically, and, above all, to have the "Krestomatio," that compendium of the best works of the best Esperantists.

## NOTICES.

The *Esperantist* will probably, next year, be incorporated with the *British Esperantist*, Mr. Mudie no longer having time to carry on alone his editorial labour. He will join the journal Committee, and it is proposed that the magazine should be issued, as at present, at £1 per annum for the more official part, with a literary supplement, the subscription for the full journal being £2 per annum.

The general meeting of the London Club is fixed for January 22nd, at St. Bride's Institute, Bride Street. Visitors will be heartily welcome.



# Diary and Obituary for November.

## PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

1.—The Tsar accepts the resignation of M. Pobyedonostsev. The people of Russia demand a general amnesty and release of political prisoners. The Norwegian Storthing elects the Crown Prince being offered to Prince Charles of Denmark subject to a *referendum*. The British Cruiser Squadron is in the U.S. waters. Municipal elections take place throughout England and Wales. Lord Curzon, owing to an attack of fever, abandons his visit to Delhi.

2.—The Revolution is accomplished in Finland. Citizens keep order; the Finnish flag is run up on the Senate building. Lord Minto and family leave London for India.

3.—An Imperial Ukase proclaiming an amnesty is issued by the Tsar at Peterhof. The police and Cossacks here in Russia encourage the lawless elements to commit crimes; there are massacres at Odessa and Kishineff: 1,000 persons killed. Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg is invited by President Roosevelt at the White House. Sir James MacDonald is appointed first British Ambassador to Russia. The Lord Mayor and ex-Sheriffs, Sir V. Strong and G. Woodman receive from the French President the Legion of Honour in commemoration of the officers of the French Fleet to the City in 1804.

4.—The Tsar issues a manifesto to the Finnish people cancelling the obnoxious decrees, and restoring their former constitution. The Tsar's amnesty causes great disappointment in Russia, as it pardons only a limited number of political prisoners. The statue of Mr. Gladstone, erected in London, is unveiled by Mr. John Morley. Mr. James M.P., is elected Lord Rector of Edinburgh University. Mr. Asquith Lord Rector of Glasgow University. The report of the Congo Commission is published in Brussels.

5.—M. Déroulède arrives in Paris on his return from Russia. A great demonstration in honour of President Lobachevsky is held in Paris. A demonstration in Trafalgar Square expresses sympathy with the Russian workmen now struggling for liberty. A great national demonstration takes place at Warsaw; the Polish flag is carried.

6.—Mr. Balfour receives a deputation of representatives of the unemployed of London, who express disappointment at the result of the election. In all the large towns of Austria universal suffrage is introduced. The King of Spain arrives in Berlin on a visit to the Kaiser. General Booth receives the freedom of the city of Nottingham, his birthplace. At Helsingfors a Tsar's manifesto summons the Finnish Diet; the workmen agree, however, to terminate the general strike.

7.—Count Witte is officially appointed President of the Russian Council of Ministers. Lord Curzon arrives at Bombay. A new Ministry is formed in Sweden, with M. Soderberg as Premier. The election of a Mayor and other local officers for New York takes place.

8.—The list of the Birthday Honours conferred by the King is published. Mr. Alderman Vaughan-Morgan is appointed to office as Lord Mayor of London with the customary duties. Sir Gilbert Parker gives an address at Caxton Hall on "Canada After Twenty Years." The official *communiqué*, issued at St. Petersburg, says that the "tragic and terrible events" of last week were the spontaneous reaction of the Conservative element against the demonstrations of the radical element. At Kieff many Jews are killed. The result of the Mayoral election in New York is a doubtful victory for Mr. McClellan. Mr. Hearst announces his intention to contest the validity of the election. The result of the election in Pennsylvania is an overwhelming victory for the Reform party. In many States of the Union it has been a fight of the

people against the "bosses"; in the majority of cases the people have won.

Nov. 9.—The Prince and Princess of Wales arrive at Bombay. Count Witte's plan of forming a Ministry composed of various political parties completely fails. General Kuropkin is relieved of all his offices and appointed to the retired position of Commandant of the Palace. Lord Mayor's Show is celebrated. A naval mutiny breaks out at Kronstad; half the town is in flames. The Supreme Court of New York orders a re-count of the votes given at the Mayoral election.

Nov. 10.—The riots at Kronstad are suppressed by the arrival of a military reinforcement; hundreds are killed. Two measures reducing the restrictions on immigration are introduced by Mr. Deakin in the Australian Parliament. Great uproar characterises the sitting of the French Chamber. M. Bertheaux, Minister of War, resigns. Several ballots in the New York election are found in the river. Dr. M. L. is chosen first Norwegian Minister to the Court of St. James.

Nov. 11.—The Queen issues an appeal to all charitable persons in the Empire to assist her in relieving the sufferings of the unemployed during the winter; she publishes a list of subscriptions for this purpose with £2,000. Treves is elected Lord Rector of Aberdeen University. An official *communiqué* published in St. Petersburg appeals to the nation to assist the Council of Ministers in undertaking reforms in Russia. By a rearrangement of the French Cabinet in consequence of M. Bertheaux's resignation M. Etienne is appointed Minister of War.

Nov. 13.—The Prince of Wales lays the foundation stone of a new dock at Bombay. Count Witte recalls the Government to those Provinces of Russia in which disorders have taken place. An official Russian *communiqué* refuses the Polish demand for autonomy. The Chairman of the L.C.C. receives an invitation for the members of the Council to visit Paris in the autumn as the guests of the Paris Municipal Council. The Woburn Commission resumes its enquiries in London. The Greek fleet arrives at Windsor Castle on a visit to the King.

Nov. 14.—The National Union of Conservative Associations opens its Conference at Newcastle. A mutiny breaks out at Vladivostok. The funeral of the late Sir G. Williams is held at St. Paul's.

Nov. 15.—The King of Greece visits the City, and is entertained at luncheon in the Guildhall. The Central Committee in St. Petersburg calls another political demonstration in protest against coercion in Poland, and the court-martial of trial for the sailors at Kronstad.

Nov. 16.—The King meets with a slight accident while shooting at Windsor. The King gives £2,000 and the Prince of Wales £1,000 to the Queen's unemployed fund. A committee is formed for allocating the money, consisting of the Treasurer of the Queen's Household, Mr. Gerald Balfour, the Lord Mayor. The Prince of Wales holds a levee at Indore. Captain Jackson returns to Peterhead after nine weeks in the Arctic regions. "The Union of Workmen" joins the workmen's strike at St. Petersburg. Count Witte issues an appeal to workmen to return to the factories and shops. By the decision of the Court of Appeal 2,500 men in Devonport have their Parliamentary votes restored. The memorandum of the six Powers is presented to the Emperor.

Nov. 17.—An Imperial Manifesto is issued by the Emperor dealing with agrarian questions; some concessions to peasants are granted. The political strike at St. Petersburg extends, Count Witte's appeal having displeased the workmen. A new Navy Bill is published in Berlin. Lord Curzon leaves Bombay; Lord Minto arrives there. General de Galliffier, Commander-in-Chief of the French Army, is placed under arrest for a fortnight in connection with the "affaire Persin."



*rendum* results in 259,563 votes for a monarchical government and 69,264 against ... A German torpedo comes into collision during manoeuvres, and is and 32 men are drowned.

The steamship *Hilda*, one of the London and South Western Company's boats, is wrecked off St. Malo;



of the "*Hilda*": St. Malo at low tide, showing the islands and the forts.

... A disastrous fire destroys a model lodging-house; thirty-nine persons killed, thirty-two injured ... The Inter-Departmental Committee on Medical Feeding of Children is published ... The Storthia unanimously elects Prince Charles of Denmark ... The Korean Emperor accepts the programme for the control of the foreign affairs of

The Zemstvo Congress assembles in Moscow at Prince Dolgorukoff. A Peasants' Congress also now, with 300 delegates from all parts of Russia ... of Japan returns to Tokio from his visit to the

Prince Charles of Denmark accepts the throne of announces that he will take the name of Haakon VII. ... Cruiser Squadron leaves New York ... At Warsaw are arrested for singing patriotic songs ... A of unemployed men, numbering 12,000, march Cross to Hyde Park; the demonstration is the Central Workmen's Committee on Unemployment provisions of the L.C.C.'s proposed Electric endorsed by a majority of 14 to 6 at a conference London Borough Councils and the L.C.C.

The Liberal Unionist Council opens at Bristol; ... is re-elected to the Presidency ... Rural Sanitation annual meeting in London, Sir John ... An extraordinary Session of the Inter- is opened at Pretoria to consider railway pro- wegian Government and King Edward exchange on the occasion of Princess Maud becoming

... Maharaja of Jaipur proposes to commemorate Prince of Wales by giving a further donation of Indian famine fund; he has already given

Minto arrives in Calcutta ... Great irrita- because the new Constitutional Senate ... The Zemstvo Congress Committee defining the future relation between the government; this is being discussed. The developing in every part of Russia; the

Peasant Congress discusses the land question ... The rejects the proposals of the Powers for the international of the finances of Macedonia.

Nov. 23.—The Federal House of Representatives in Mell passes by 30 votes to 20 the Government's closure propos ... The Zemstvo Congress at Moscow passes a resolution in s of the Government conditionally on its giving universal suffrage and the convocation of a Constituent Assembly w delay ... King Haakon and Queen Maud leave Copenhagen Christiania.

Nov. 24.—A Cabinet Council is held; the Prime M makes no announcement on the political crisis ... The on Northern Nigeria of Sir F. Lugard is published as a mentary paper ... Sir A. Lawley is appointed Govern Madras ... By enormous majorities the Zemstvo Congress resolutions tantamount to a vote of no confidence in the G ment ... The Peasants' Congress passes resolutions for p equality and nationalisation of the land, which must be by a Constitutional Assembly ... The French Senate, votes to 6, passes the clause in the Separation Bill whi been most hotly contested in the Chamber of Depu ... King Haakon of Norway is promoted to the r honorary Admiral of the British Fleet.

Nov. 25.—King Haakon and Queen Maud enter Chr ... An organised revolt of sailors, soldiers, and workmen place at Sevastopol; the dock hands strike; and join the ... The Zemstvo Congress at Moscow passes a resolu favour of autonomy for Poland ... The combined intern fleet leaves the Piræus for Mitylene ... The Egyptian submitted to the Council of Ministers shows a surp £500,000 ... Prince George of Greece issues a procla of amnesty for political offences connected with the in tion in Crete ... H.M.S. *Warrior* is launched at Per Dockyard.

Nov. 26.—A great gale on the coasts of Great Brita Ireland causes many wrecks and much loss of life.

Nov. 27.—The King of Greece concludes his visit King and Queen ... Sir E. Cornwall, on behalf of the I accepts the invitation to visit Paris in January as the g the Paris Municipal Council ... The combined intern squadron arrives in Turkish waters ... The organisers Peasants' Congress are arrested at Moscow; M. Tch author of the play "The Chosen People," is among th King Haakon VII. at Christiania takes the oath to c the Norwegian Constitution.

Nov. 28.—The Russian Government decides to suppr revolt at Sevastopol ... A mutiny of prisoners returning Japan takes place at Vladivostok ... Two hundred and soldiers of the Military School of Electricity are arrested Petersburg and sent to the fortress of St. Peter and St. P A political demonstration of imposing dimensions takes p Vienna, organised by the Social Democratic leaders; 3 working men and women quietly march through the King and past the Reichsrath demanding universal suffrage ... Kaiser opens the Reichstag with a remarkable speech ... Bliss, Secretary of the United States Embassy, is attacked Petersburg by two roughs and severely injured ... The and Princess of Wales arrive at Lahore ... A Royal mission is appointed to inquire into the working of the Laws.

Nov. 29.—The military and naval insurrection at topol is forcibly suppressed. The members of the tel service throughout the whole of Russia go out on The Union of Railway Servants resolve to declare a at the first sign of an attempt on the part of the aut to mobilise troops. At Remberton Camp, near Warsa artillerymen mutiny, demanding better food and better pa commander at once accedes to the demand for better food sailors of the fleets demand better food, clothing and pa better treatment by their officers ... The Japanese Legat London, Washington, Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg raised to the rank of Embassies ... The Princess Roya the Labour tents for the unemployed under the auspices



Army ... Senator Burton, of Kansas, U.S.A., is sent on for six months for misuse of his office.

30.—It is reported that in suppressing the mutiny at Cebu 5,000 were killed or wounded ... The forthcoming marriage of King Alfonso of Spain to Princess Ena of Battenberg announced.

### SPEECHES.

1.—Lord Londonderry, in Sunderland, on political

2.—Mr. Lyttelton, at Leamington, excuses the introduction of Chinese labour into the Transvaal ... Mr. Austen Chamberlain, in Worcestershire, on Lord Rosebery's public engagements.

3.—Mr. Chamberlain, in Birmingham, on fiscal reform.

4.—Mr. Morley, in London, on Mr. Gladstone.

5.—Lord Lansdowne, in London, on the alliance with ... Mr. Herbert Gladstone, at Leeds, on Mr. Chamberlain's policy ... Mr. Austen Chamberlain, at Acock's Green, on ports and imports.

7.—Mr. Asquith, at Basingstoke, on the causes which cause unemployment ... Sir R. Reid, at Wednesbury, on Balfour's duty to speak plainly on the fiscal question.

9.—Mr. Balfour, at the Guildhall banquet, on the unemployed, war and arbitration.

10.—Mr. Winston Churchill, at St. Helens, on free trade and the unemployed problem.

11.—Mr. Balfour, at Seaham Harbour, on his friendship with Lord Londonderry ... Mr. John Redmond, at Motherwell, on the right of the Irish Catholics to a National University.

14.—Mr. Balfour, at Newcastle, asks the Party to agree on a fiscal policy, which he defines as retaliation.

15.—Sir E. Grey, at Dudley, on Mr. Balfour's speech at Newcastle ... Mr. Chaplin, at Brampton, on Mr. Balfour's views ... Lord George Hamilton, at Acton, blames Mr. Chamberlain for destroying the Unionist Party.

16.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, at Portsmouth, on Balfour's conduct ... Mr. Asquith, at Blyth, derides Mr. Chamberlain's efforts to lead his party ... Lord Curzon, at Bombay, on Viceroyalty.

17.—Mr. Brodrick, at Guildford, on the Liberal Party and Home Rule ... Mr. Churchill, at Pontypridd, on Mr. Chamberlain's Newcastle speech.

20.—Mr. Morley, at Walthamstow, on Mr. Balfour's speech on the fiscal controversy raised by Mr. Chamberlain ... Mr. Peel, at Westminster, on the aims of a new Temperance Union League ... Mr. Chaplin, at Crewe, desires Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Chamberlain to issue a manifesto on the fiscal question.

21.—Mr. Chamberlain, at Bristol, on the Unionist programme in which the fiscal question is most prominent.

22.—Lord Rosebery, at Penzance, deals with Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Bristol.

23.—Lord Rosebery, at Falmouth, on efficiency in naval affairs ... Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, at Stirling, on the political situation, including Home Rule for Ireland ... Lord Lansdowne, at Liverpool, on trade and commerce.

24.—Lord Rosebery, at Truro, on Mr. Balfour and Chamberlain's tactics ... Mr. Churchill, at Manchester, on the political situation.

25.—Lord Rosebery, at Bodmin, says he refuses to support Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman on Irish Home Rule.

26.—Mr. Burns, at Clapham Junction, on farm colonies and the unemployed.

27.—Sir E. Grey, at Newcastle-under-Lyme, says he gives a different construction on Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's speech on Home Rule to Lord Rosebery's ... Sir R. Reid, at

Watford, says he unreservedly agrees with Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman ... Mr. Austen Chamberlain, at Redditch, says he knows of no Government crisis.

Nov. 28.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, at Partick, on the unemployed ... Mr. Asquith, at Wisbech, says Home Rule cannot form part of the business of the next Parliament.

Nov. 29.—M. Gyes, in London, on the separation of Church and State in France.

### OBITUARY.

Nov. 1.—Canon T. B. H. Blundell, 74 ... Mr. Robert K.C. (Toronto), 77 ... Earl Cathcart, 76.

Nov. 2.—Sir Augustus Adderley, K.C.M.G., 70 ... Professor von Kolliker, 88 ... M. Verheyden, Director of the Botanical Royal Academy, 59.

Nov. 3.—Rev. J. J. Overbeck, D.D., Ph.D., 84.

Nov. 4.—Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, 73 ... Professor Frederiksen (Denmark), 65.

Nov. 5.—Sir Trevor Chichele-Plowden, 59 ... Mr. Philips, 71.

Nov. 6.—Sir George Williams, 84.

Nov. 7.—Lady Florence Dixie, 48 ... Mr. C. G. Mott, 72.

Nov. 9.—Mr. W. Harrold, M.P. (Labour), 61.

Nov. 10.—Rev. Rowland Williams (Archdruid of Wales), 86 ... The Hon. C. A. Owen Lewis, D.S.O., 35.

Nov. 11.—Sir H. S. Wiggin, 81.

Nov. 14.—Colonel Arthur Tremayne, 78 ... Mr. Whitehead (torpedo inventor), 82.

Nov. 15.—Mr. J. B. Bowen, 77.

Nov. 16.—Dr. J. F. Stewart (South Nigeria), 77.

Nov. 17.—The Count of Flanders, 67 ... The Grand Duke of Luxemburg, 87.

Nov. 21.—Dr. James Monckman, D.Sc., 63 ... Mr. F.R.C.S., 72 ... Mr. Want, K.C. (New South Wales).

Nov. 22.—Miss Eleanor Grove, 70 ... Fleet Bedwell, R.N.

Nov. 23.—Professor Sir John Bardon Sanderson, F.R.S. (Oxford), 76.

Nov. 24.—Miss E. M. Sturge.

Nov. 25.—Mr. W. Wightman, L.C.C.

Nov. 26.—Rev. Dr. Warden (Toronto).

Nov. 28.—Judge Whitehorn, K.C., 70.

Nov. 29.—Sir Richard Couch, 82.



[Photograph by J. Dickinson and Son, 7, Pall Mall East.]

The late Sir George Williams

Founder of the Y.M.C.A.



















